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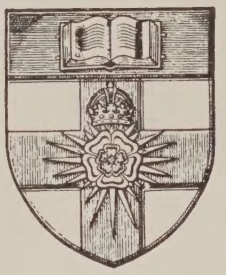

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COMMISSIONERS:

SIXTEEN VOLUMES.

—(4.)—

DURHAM UNIVERSITY;
EDUCATION (SCIENCE AND ART); FINE ARTS;
NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY;
SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.

Session

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VOL. XVI.

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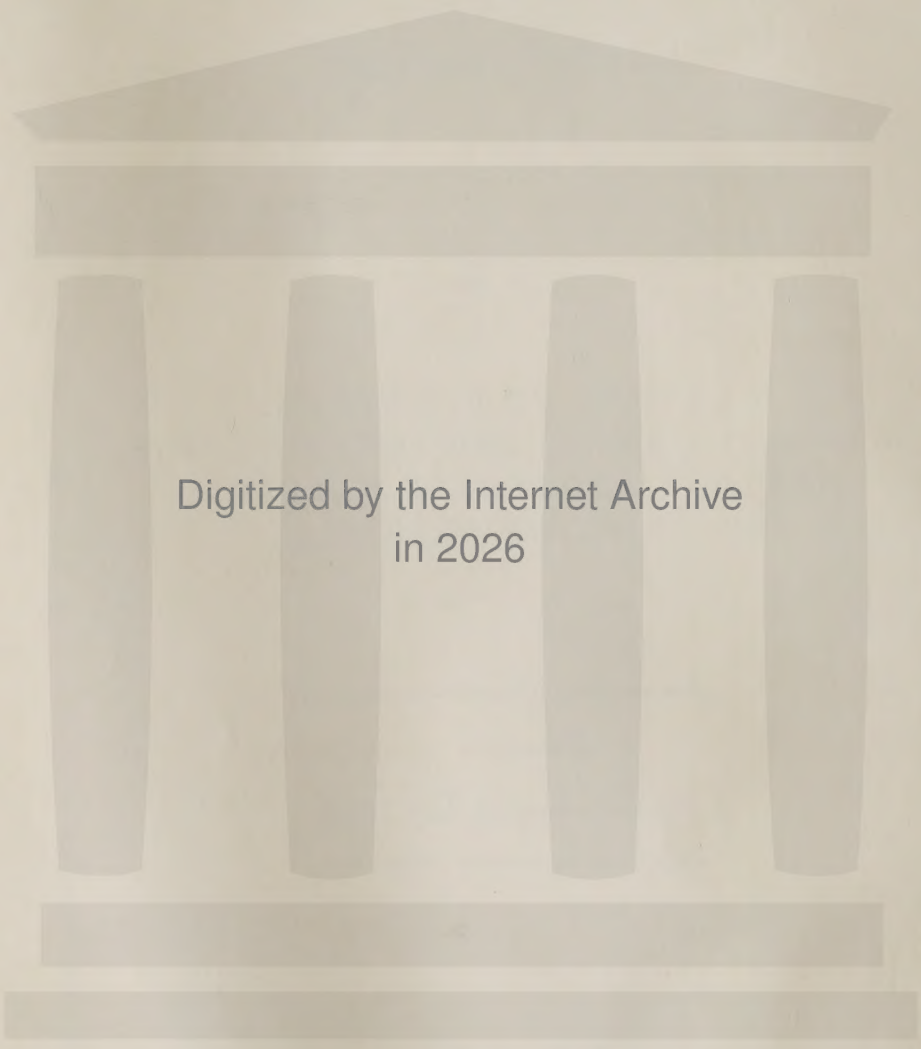

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1863.

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REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED FOR THE PURPOSES OF

THE DURHAM UNIVERSITY ACT, 1861.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

TO THE RIGHT HON. HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

We, the Commissioners appointed for the purposes of the Durham University Act 1861, entitled "An Act for making Provision for the good Government and Extension of the "University of Durham," beg leave to lay before you, as Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, the following Report:—

The University of Durham was founded about thirty years since, with the view to provide for the increasing population of the north of England "a general academical "education, similar to that which is given at Oxford and Cambridge." In the year 1861, a Return was laid before Parliament, which showed such a condition of the University that, without recourse to a preliminary Commission of Inquiry, an Act of Parliament was passed to provide for the better government and extension of the University.

The Act of 1861 stated our powers with much ambiguity. In one section it purported to give us large ordaining powers; in the following section it so restricted the exercise of those powers, as to leave it doubtful whether any substantial authority were given to us at all. Under the impression that the Legislature must have provided means in some measure adequate to the declared purpose of the Act, we framed 16 Ordinances for the government and administration of the University, which have since been disallowed by Her Majesty in Council, as framed in excess of the authority which the Act conferred upon us. Page 17, Appendix.

We have determined, that it would not be for the interest of the University, that we should attempt, under the provisions of the Act, to frame other Ordinances in the same behalf; and now place upon record, for the information of Her Majesty in Parliament, the result of our inquiries, and the reasons which have led us to this conclusion.

We propose to arrange our Report under the following heads:—The Constitution of the University; its actual Condition; the Remedies proposed; and the Insufficiency of our Powers.

PART I.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In 1832 an Act was passed endowing the University with an estate, known as "The "original Estate," of which the gross income during the last four years has averaged 2,240*l.*, and the net income 1,710*l.* The object of the endowment was declared to be, the establishment and maintenance of a University for the advancement of learning, in connexion with the Cathedral Church of Durham. The Act empowered the Dean and Chapter, with the consent of the Bishop, from time to time to make regulations, prescribing the class of persons of which the University should consist, and the mode in which the University should be established and continued; and vested in the Dean and Chapter the government of the University, and the order and discipline to be observed therein, according to the regulations which the Dean and Chapter, with the consent of the Bishop, were before empowered to make. Page 15, Appendix.

On the 20th of July 1835, the Dean and Chapter, with the consent of the Bishop, made 12 regulations "for the better establishment of the University," whereby they ordered and prescribed, that, under the Bishop as Visitor and the Dean and Chapter as Governors, the affairs of the University should be managed by the Warden, and a Senate, and a Convocation; they determined of what persons the Senate and Convocation respectively should consist, and the mode in which degrees should be conferred; and they ordained, amongst other things, that no one should be admitted to any degree in Page 15, Appendix.

the University without their assent, and without making the subscription, which, by the 36th Canon of the Church of England, is required of such as "are to be received "into the ministry, or admitted into some ecclesiastical living, or are to preach or "catechise, or be teachers or readers in Divinity."

In 1837, a Royal Charter was granted, which made the University a corporate body with perpetual succession, and gave to the body so constituted all the rights and privileges incident to a University established by Royal Charter.

In 1840, an Act was passed giving power to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to prepare and lay before Her Majesty in Council schemes for "maintaining the University "of Durham in a state of respectability and efficiency," by making arrangements with respect to the Deanery and Canonries of Durham. In 1841, an Order in Council, ratifying a scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners prepared in pursuance of this Act, endowed the University with an estate, known as "The Order in Council Estate," of which the gross income, during the last four years, has averaged 4,930*l.*, and the net income 3,700*l.*; annexed the office of Warden upon the first vacancy to the Deanery of Durham, and two Canonries of Durham to Professorships of Divinity and Greek; founded a Professorship of Mathematics and Astronomy, with a stipend of 700*l.* a year, a Professorship of Hebrew prospectively, on the annexation of the Wardenship to the Deanery, with a stipend of 500*l.* a year, and twenty-four Fellowships of 120*l.* a year each, with a further sum of 30*l.* a year to each of the 10 Senior Clerical Fellows; and appropriated the revenue to the payment of the two last-mentioned Professorships and the 24 Fellowships, rendering it thereby liable to a yearly charge of 4,380*l.*

Twice, since the date of the regulations of 1835 for the better establishment of the University, the Dean and Chapter, with the consent of the Bishop, have ordained new regulations, altering the old. By the new regulations of 1854 and 1857, they have changed in some slight degree the constitution of the Senate and Convocation; and they have also relieved persons graduating in law and medicine, from the necessity of subscribing to the three articles of the 36th canon. That subscription is still retained for all who proceed to a degree in Divinity or Arts.

PART II.

THE CONDITION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Chap. I.—Management.

By the regulations of 1835 the Dean and Chapter appear to have delegated to the Warden, Senate, and Convocation the ordinary business of the University, under the Dean and Chapter as Governors. We are unable to ascertain the precise limits of the functions which they retained. The Warden of the University is a member of the Chapter, and appears to be practically intrusted by them with the exercise, on their behalf, of many important functions. On the part of the Dean and Chapter he nominates three members of the Senate, that is to say, the two Proctors, who are members by virtue of their office, and a third member, who is the nominee of the Dean and Chapter. The Senate has, in late years, been composed of nine persons, of whom two, as Professors of Divinity and Greek, are Canons of Durham. Six, therefore, out of the nine members of Senate represent immediately the Dean and Chapter; the other three are, the Professor of Mathematics, and two elective members, one chosen by the Fellows and one by Convocation. The Warden has the right of convoking and dissolving the Senate and Convocation, and of presiding in each, with an original and casting vote. No business can be submitted to Convocation, unless it has previously passed the Senate; and even in cases where the Senate has carried a grace in opposition to the wishes of the Warden, he has a previous *veto* in Convocation, which can stop the grace *in limine*, subject only to an appeal to the Dean and Chapter on the part of one-fourth of the members present. In discussing, therefore, the practical working of the University, as distinguished from the theory of its constitution, it is to be remembered that for all purposes of government within the University, including the appointment of the University and College Officers, the Warden, as representing the Dean and Chapter, has been supreme; the discipline has been confided to him alone by the regulations of 1835; the management of the property has been conducted by him on behalf of the Dean and Chapter, and he has had almost absolute power in the Senate and Convocation. Besides this, he has been from the beginning the Master of University College, and has had and exercised the power of removing at his pleasure the Principals of the Halls.

We have experienced much difficulty in finding our way through the intricate accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the University. They have been much complicated by treating the Colleges (although a part of the property of the University and absolutely dependent upon it) as separate institutions paying rent to the University when prosperous, and borrowing sums at interest from the University in times of pressure. We submitted the University accounts to an experienced accountant, belonging to the Audit Office, and recommended to us by the Treasury, whose report, advising the introduction of a new system of accounts, has been already laid before Parliament, together with the evidence taken before us, and other papers and documents relating to the University. The cost of management of the landed property seems to be excessive. During the last four years, the average rental of the Original and Order in Council Estates amounted to 7,170*l.* and the average outgoings to 1,760*l.*, or nearly one-fourth of the gross rental. The estates too are let upon a system of fines, so uncertain in their annual produce, that they have yielded upon the Original Estate in one year as little as 300*l.*, and in another year as much as 3,000*l.*

Chap. II.—College and Halls.

There are two systems of domestic economy in operation at the present time in the University. At University College, the model of Oxford and Cambridge is followed. At the Halls, where the cost of living is less, the rooms are let furnished to the students, the meals are all shared in common, and a fixed weekly payment is made, which covers all domestic charges. The difference of cost is considerable. At the College the charges for education and living during the 24 weeks, of which the academical year consists, are stated to vary from 100*l.* to 140*l.* At the Halls the charge during the same period is said to range from 60*l.* to 75*l.* It is difficult to obtain accurate information on these heads. We have reason to think that in many instances the cost of education at the College exceeds the highest sum named.

The Mastership of University College has been held by the Warden, who has a Vice-Master under him. The two Halls have each their Principal. There are many other College officers.

At Oxford and Cambridge the Colleges differ from those of Durham in this important respect, that they are independent of the University, possessing ample endowments of their own. The Colleges at Cambridge are reported to possess an aggregate yearly income of at least 185,000*l.* At Durham, on the contrary, they were founded at the expense of the University, and are largely aided from its revenues, of which the unappropriated part, independently of the fees derived from students, has never much, if at all, exceeded 2,500*l.* a year. They have not acquired pecuniary independence, and they have always been subordinated to the authority of the Warden. This position of dependence has been attended by many unfortunate results. It has disheartened the College officers, hindered economical improvement, added to the expenses of the students, and hampered the University resources. The imitation of the ancient Universities has led, at any rate in University College, to the adoption of too high a scale of expenditure. When the College was entirely full, it paid rent to the University, and spent any surplus in general improvements. As soon as the number of the students fell off, the College became unable to pay the rent, and the University, the real proprietor, was obliged to condone the debt. Thus the College claimed the profit, and the University bore the loss, a loss which during the years 1852–58, averaged 222*l.* a year. During the years 1859–62 the average yearly loss to the University, upon the College and Halls taken together, has amounted to 650*l.*

The following Return shows the number of Students in Arts and Divinity in residence in the College and Halls respectively during the ten Academical Years 1853–63, taking the average number during the three Terms in any year for the number during the year. It will be seen that the number of Students in the College has greatly fallen off, both absolutely and also relatively to the number in the Halls.

Academical Years.	1853–4.	1854–5.	1855–6.	1856–7.	1857–8.	1858–9.	1859–60.	1860–1.	1861–2.	1862–3.
University College	57	55	57	43	34	25	23	17	18	14
Bishop Hatfield's Hall	43	45	34	28	32	22	18	23	22	24
Bishop Cosin's Hall	20	14	9	12	13	12	10	5	6	6
Totals	120	114	100	83	79	59	51	45	46	44

Chap. III.—Studies.

The studies of the University at the present time are comprised under two principal heads, the School of Arts, in which are taught Classics and Mathematics, and the School of Divinity, which is frequented by a class of students, of whom some pass through the School of Arts, and graduate as Bachelors of Arts, but the greater part leave the University without obtaining any degree. In former years there existed a School of Civil Engineering; and at the present date, there are from time to time one or two medical students, who, having passed through their medical course at the Newcastle College of Medicine, reside one academical year at Durham, with a view to obtain the degree of Bachelor in Medicine.

Great efforts have been made to promote the School of Arts. The prizes offered as the rewards of learning comprise 24 Fellowships, and 20 Scholarships, given out of the endowments of the University, and 1 Fellowship and 12 Scholarships of private foundation. All the Fellowships, and all the Scholarships but one, are bestowed exclusively on students in Arts. To instruct the students in Arts, there have been provided by the University one Professor of Greek and Classical Literature, one Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, three Tutors, and one Reader in History and Polite Literature. The number of students in Arts in 1850 was 76, in 1860 was 28, and is now 23. They have had every year an examination for Classical and Mathematical honours conducted by examiners from Oxford. We find from the University Calendar that during the 26 years (1836—61) from the beginning of the University examinations, 13 times no first class, and 9 times no second class, was awarded in Classics; and during the same period, 19 times no first class, and 15 times no second class was awarded in Mathematics; whilst in two years no honour at all was given in either Classics or Mathematics. There is no special examination for the Fellowships. Ten of the University Scholarships have been awarded to four persons, and two of the same scholars hold four of the private scholarships, besides. The average number of students who attend the lectures of the Professor of Mathematics, amounts to four; and it is stated in the Parliamentary Return of 1861, that, in the year to which that return relates, the Reader in History and Polite Literature had not been required to give lectures. This condition of the School of Arts can hardly be considered satisfactory. The course of study for students in Arts consists of three years, each year comprising three terms amounting in all to 24 weeks.

The students in Divinity form a class distinct from the undergraduates in Arts. They are generally of a more advanced age, and sometimes of defective previous education. Many of them never graduate at Durham, but leave the University after obtaining a licence in theology. Some of them have graduated at Durham, or in some other University, before they commence their theological studies. There is only one Scholarship to which they can aspire, without passing through the School of Arts. The University offers them no Scholarships out of its own endowments. There are provided for their instruction, one Professor of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History, and one Reader in Hebrew. The readership in Hebrew is held by the Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy. The number of students in Divinity in 1850 was 40, in 1860 was 20, and is now 23.

There is a prevalent feeling amongst the licentiates in Theology that their present position is needlessly disadvantageous. They urge that licentiates of a certain standing ought to be allowed to graduate in the faculty of Divinity without first graduating in Arts. They argue that, having studied Divinity at Durham, having passed the examinations and received licences in Divinity there, and having adopted Divinity as their profession, they ought, after a certain lapse of time, to be permitted to graduate in Divinity at Durham, without passing through the faculty of Arts.

The ordinary course of study for the Divinity students is at present two years, but was formerly three years. The practical consequence of requiring the longer term of study is worthy of note. Between 1841 and 1846 the ordinary course for Divinity students, who had not previously graduated in Arts, was three years, and the result was that the class came to nothing, no Divinity student, who had not previously graduated in Arts, having passed the examination in Divinity in Easter Term 1846. Regulations were passed in 1845, the practical effect of which was to reduce the term of years for such students from three to two, and this led to a large increase of the class.

We have to add, that whilst the number of theological students in the University of Durham in 1862 was 20, the number of students at the other theological Colleges of which we have information was, during the same year, as follows:—At the endowed College of St. David's, Lampeter, 47; and at the four following unendowed Colleges, St. Bees' College, 70; St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, 59; Wells Theological College, 19; and the Theological department of King's College, 80.

The course of instruction provided in the School of Civil Engineering seems to have been in many essential points defective. It was undoubtedly deficient in the necessary funds to attract and adequately remunerate a staff of competent instructors. Yet, with these drawbacks, it did in the outset attract to Durham a body of students, not very numerous it is true, but still, almost as numerous as the students at the same time in Arts or Theology. In the year 1840, seven years after the opening of the University, the number of students in Civil Engineering was 26, the students in Arts and Theology numbering at that time 34 and 29 respectively. The partial and immediate success which attended its institution appears to us to point conclusively to the existence in the north of the want of some similar education. There were no Scholarships for the students in Civil Engineering, and their course of study lasted three years, and was very expensive. The advantages derived from it did not compensate for the outlay in time and money. The expense of tuition for the first two years was 30 guineas a year, and for the last year was 20 guineas. Durham is no longer resorted to by students in Civil Engineering.

Chap. IV.—Income and Expenditure.

The income of the University is derived from four principal sources; (1) the Original Estate, (2) the Order in Council Estate, (3) the fees of Students, and (4) the rents paid by Students for College rooms. The Order in Council Estate has for some years been unequal to the charge imposed upon it by the Order in Council of 1841. The rents paid by Students have not of late sufficed to defray the cost of the College and Halls. The deficiencies arising from both these causes, as well as the current expenditure of the University for Scholarships, University officers, and other items, have fallen upon the revenue of the Original Estate and upon the receipts from Students' fees, and have proved for some years past too heavy a burden.

The Officers of the University and of the College and Halls are a somewhat numerous body compared with the Students, for whose discipline and teaching they are appointed.

In 1862, the total number of the Students was 44. The Officers in that year may be enumerated as follows:—A Warden, a Sub-Warden, and a Warden's secretary; 3 Professors, 3 Tutors, 5 Readers, 2 Proctors, 2 Pro-Proctors, 2 Censors, 1 Registrar, 1 Treasurer, 1 Sub-Treasurer, 1 Bursar, a Master and a Vice-Master of the College, and a Principal and a Vice-Principal of the Halls.

The following tabular accounts have been compiled from Returns furnished by the University Authorities.

I.

Average Yearly Receipts and Expenses of the University of Durham during the Years 1859–61.
Approximate.

Receipts.	£	£
1. Original estate	2,200	
Rents from college and halls	190	
		2,390
2. From private endowments		324
3. From Order in Council Estate		4,916
4. From sale of timber		40
5. From fees	1,264	
From library endowment	36	
		1,300
Average yearly Income		£8,970

Expenditure.	£	£
1. To University Officers	1,080	
To University Scholars	666	
Repairs, rates, taxes, and other University expenses	518	
To maintenance of college and halls, payment of principals, rates, taxes, &c.	882	
		3,146
2. To private endowments		318
3. To Warden and Professor	1,155	
To Fellows	2,916	
To repairs, agency, and other expenses	1,029	
		5,100
4. To management of woods	17	
To interest on money borrowed on security of woods and since half repaid	32	
		49
5. To Professors, Tutors, Lecturers, and Censors	755	
Other expenses for lecturers and lecture rooms	218	
To library	147	
To Registrar	7	
To examiners and costs of examination	204	
		1,331
Average yearly expenditure		9,044
		£8,970
Average yearly deficit		£ 974

II.

RECEIPTS and EXPENSES of the UNIVERSITY of DURHAM during the Year 1862. *Approximate.*

RECEIPTS.	£	£
1. Original estate		2,361
2. From private endowments		289
3. From Order in Council Estate		4,983
4. From sale of timber		—
5. From fees	1,250	
From library endowment	40	
		1,290
Total income		£8,923

EXPENDITURE.	£	£
1. To University Officers	1,079	
To University Scholars	740	
Repairs, &c.	556	
Colleges, halls, &c.	502	
		2,877
2. To private endowments		359
3. To Warden, Professor, and Fellows	3,790	
To improvements, repairs, drainage, agency, &c.	1,837	
		5,627
4. To management of woods	17	
To interest on loan on security of woods	21	
		38
5. To Professors, Tutors, and Censors	665	
To lecture-room expenses, and teachers	187	
To library	152	
To Registrar	6	
To Warden's secretary	12	
To examiners and costs of examination	352	
		1,374
Total expenditure		10,275
		8,923
Deficit		£1,352

In the year 1859, owing to the receipt of some large fines, there was a surplus of income over expenditure, which was far more than absorbed in the three following years. During these years the deficit amounted to 1,340*l.*, 2,250*l.*, and 1,350*l.* respectively, making an aggregate deficit of no less than 4,940*l.* The total deficit during the four years was 4,274*l.*

In addition to the income represented in these accounts, we have, in considering the extent of the endowments of the University, to add the income of two Canonries annexed to two Professorships, or a yearly sum of 2,000*l.* Only a small portion of the endowments is applied to the assistance of students during their actual course of study as will appear from the following account.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE REVENUES OF THE UNIVERSITY AMONGST THE OFFICERS, FELLOWS, AND SCHOLARS DURING THE YEAR 1862.

	£
To two Professors with Canonries	2,000
To University Officers	1,079
To Warden, Professor, and Fellows	3,790
To Professors, Tutors, and Censors	665
To various University Officers (further payments)	169
Total to Officers and Fellows	7,703
To University Scholars	£740

It appears, that the Officers and Fellows of the University in the year 1862 received ten times the amount awarded out of the income of the University to the students engaged in the actual course of study.

CHAP. V.—CAUSES OF DECLINE.

It appeared to us, on reviewing the condition of the University, whether we turned to the government and administration, or to the cost of living and education, or to the studies, or to the distribution of the endowments, that there is much that is defective, much also that is ill adapted to the wants and habits of the north of England.

The government is with the Dean and Chapter, an ecclesiastical corporation, of whom the greater portion are exempt from all special duties connected with the University. By requiring the attendance of all students at the Services of the Church of England, they have virtually excluded Dissenters from becoming members of the University. The Scholarships and Fellowships are confined to members of the Church of England; and there is required for every degree in Arts a subscription to the three Articles of the 36th Canon.

The Dean and Chapter have delegated to the Warden all the discipline and the greater part of the management of the University. He possesses an extent of power, for which, so far as we know, there is no precedent in any other University. The Professors and Tutors, who carry on the teaching of the University, and upon whose exertions the success of the place must in no small measure rest, have little or no power in the management of the University.

The financial arrangements of the University have been conducted with little system or success.

The age prescribed for the admission of students has been such as to preclude the hope of the University being frequented by the sons of persons engaged in industrial pursuits.

In the manner and charges of living and education, in the length of the academical year, in the selection and arrangement of the studies, there has been an avowed imitation of the older Universities, which experience has proved to be unsuited for any large number of the population of the northern counties.

The existence side by side at the College and the Halls of two different systems of domestic economy has been proved to be open to many grave objections.

The University fees and the rents for College rooms are high. We think the charges excessive for an education which extends over no more than 24 weeks in every year.

An educational course of three academical years has been found by experience to be too long for the resources of many students in theology and civil engineering, and appears to us to be more than can be hoped for in this University from any large number of Students in Arts.

The students in theology have not received that assistance, encouragement, and consideration which the importance of their studies, and their comparative numbers, have justly entitled them to look for.

There has been no sufficient encouragement given to the study of Physical Science, and the School of Civil Engineering, which existed for several years, has been suffered to fall into decay. The University has failed to do for the industry of the north all that it might reasonably have been expected to perform.

Whilst the cost of living and tuition has been too high, little assistance during the course of study, in the form of Scholarships or Exhibitions, has been given by the University to Students in Arts, none to Students in Theology, and none to Students in Civil Engineering. The endowments of the University have been mainly devoted to the payment of Professors and Fellows. The Tutors, upon whom has fallen the greater portion of the work of the University, have been paid 150*l.* each and a share of fees. Two of the Professors have received the incomes of their respective Canonries, not being less than 1,000*l.* a year each, the third Professor has received 700*l.* a year, and they have shared with the Tutors the fees paid by students for tuition. The Tutors have had the greater portion of the labour, and the Professors the greater part of the emoluments.

The total number of students has declined during the last 10 years from 120 to 44, and the falling off in the School of Arts has been from 76 to 23. We are not insensible to the operation of recent changes in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in drawing away students from the School of Arts at Durham. The emoluments of the Colleges in those Universities have largely increased, the expenses of the students have been diminished, and various restrictions have been removed which formerly fettered the freedom of competition. In addition to their associations, their greater number of students, and their greater life and energy, the honours and emoluments which they offer to general competition are, beyond all comparison, more valuable than anything that Durham can bestow.

PART III.

The Remedies Proposed.

Considering the defective constitution of the University, and the decay in which we found it, we felt that it was a matter of the first necessity to introduce considerable changes into its government and administration.

We proposed to vest in the Senate the government, the administration, the appointment of officers, and the greater part of the order and discipline, and that the Senate should be composed of the Warden and the Professors and Tutors: to remove all religious restrictions, except in the School of Divinity: to throw open the Scholarships of private foundation: to place the College and Halls upon the same domestic system: to reduce the cost of education by lowering the fees and rents, increasing largely the number of Scholarships, and shortening the course, without diminishing the period of

actual residence: to establish a new School of Physical Science, with three Professors, the smallest number capable of conveying the necessarily varied instruction: to distribute the Scholarships proportionately among the Students in Arts, Divinity, and Science: to reduce the scale of payment of the Professors, and raise the salaries of the Tutors: to remove all restriction of age for students, and all compulsory attendance at the Church of England services of persons not being members of the Church of England: and by suppression of the Fellowships to meet the additional charges, and equalize the income and expenditure of the University.

It was an essential feature in our Scheme, that the University of Durham should provide an education which, though less elaborate than that of the older Universities, should still be sound and useful, and adapted to a demand which they do not supply.

But, if the studies of Divinity and Physical Science were to be pursued side by side with Classics and Mathematics, it was expedient that proficiency in any one should entitle the successful student to the honour of a degree.

We proposed to obtain the means of meeting the annual deficit, lowering the fees and rents, and founding the new Professorships and the new Scholarships, by repealing the appropriation of the revenues of the Order in Council estate, abolishing the Fellowships, and a large number of useless offices, and throwing the emoluments so released into a general fund for the above purposes.

Our Scheme was embodied in the following 16 Ordinances, which were sealed with the seal of the Commission on the 13th day of June 1862.

SIXTEEN ORDINANCES framed by the DURHAM UNIVERSITY COMMISSIONERS for the GOVERNMENT and ADMINISTRATION of the UNIVERSITY.

WE, the Commissioners appointed for the purposes of the Durham University Act, 1861, do hereby, in execution of the powers vested in us by that Act, make the following sixteen Ordinances for the University of Durham:—

ORDINANCE I.—*The Visitor.*

The Lord Bishop of Durham is the Visitor of the University.

ORDINANCE II.—*The Warden.*

The Dean of Durham is the Warden of the University.

The Warden shall exercise a general superintendence over the affairs of the University, and shall convene the Senate and Convocation.

In case of the Warden's absence from the University, or incapacity, the Senior Professor present in the University shall be his deputy, and exercise, as his deputy, the functions prescribed for him in these Ordinances.

A retiring pension, after the rate of 400*l.* a year, shall be paid to the Venerable Charles Thorp, Doctor in Divinity, from the date of his resignation of the office of Warden, and during the remainder of his natural life; provided, that he resign the office of Warden before the commencement of Michaelmas term 1862, or before the expiration of one month after the date of the approbation of this Ordinance by Her Majesty in Council, whichever event shall last happen.

ORDINANCE III.—*The Senate.*

The Senate shall consist of the Warden, the Professors, and the Tutors.

The Senate shall manage the property, maintain the discipline, direct the studies and examinations, and transact the business, of the University.

The Senate may appoint such officers as they deem necessary for the management, under their superintendence, of the property and income of the University, with such stipends as the Senate, with consent of Convocation, shall fix, and may at any time remove any of such officers.

All future statutes of the University shall be originated by the Senate, but shall require the confirmation of Convocation.

The Senate shall meet once at least in every week during Term, and the Warden may call a Special Meeting of the Senate whenever he thinks fit; three shall form a quorum.

The Warden shall preside, and, in case of equality of votes, shall have a second or casting vote.

A Meeting of the Senate shall be dissolved by vote, or by the absence of the required quorum.

ORDINANCE IV.—*Convocation.*

Convocation shall consist of the Warden, the Professors, the Tutors, all persons who at the date of the approbation of this Ordinance by Her Majesty in Council shall be members of Convocation, and such persons as shall after that date have proceeded to the second degree in any one of the three Schools named in the fifth Ordinance, and have paid the prescribed fees.

Convocation shall confirm or reject what is submitted to it by the Senate, but shall have no power to originate or amend.

The Warden shall call a Meeting of Convocation as often as an Act of the University shall have been passed by the Senate requiring the confirmation of Convocation. Five shall form a quorum.

The Warden shall preside, and, in case of equality of votes, shall have a second or casting vote.

A Meeting of Convocation shall be dissolved by vote, or by the absence of the required quorum.

ORDINANCE V.—*The Schools and Degrees.*

Degrees shall be granted by the University in three separate Schools, as under-mentioned.

Schools.	Degrees.	
1. Arts (Classics and Mathematics) - -	B.A.	M.A.
2. Theology - - - -	B.T.	M.T.
3. Physical Science - - - -	B.S.	M.S.

The first degree in any School shall be granted to such matriculated students as shall have passed the prescribed examination in that School for that degree.

No matriculated student shall be required to have kept more than four terms in order to proceed to the degree of Bachelor in any one of the three Schools.

A Graduate in any one of the three Schools may, after an interval of three years, if he keep his name on the Register of the University, proceed to the second degree in the same School.

A Graduate in any one of the three Schools may at any time afterwards, with or without further residence, on passing the prescribed examination, proceed to the first degree, and after an interval of three years, if he keep his name on the Register of the University, to the second degree, in any other of those Schools.

Nothing contained in this Ordinance will preclude the University from granting the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity, or degrees in Medicine or in any other faculty, at their discretion; or affect in any way the terms of connexion between the Newcastle-upon-Tyne College of Medicine and the University.

The Senate, with consent of Convocation, shall have power to alter or repeal those terms of connexion as they think fit.

A licentiate or graduate in Medicine may proceed, on passing the prescribed examination, to the degree of B.A., B.T., or B.S., provided he have resided one year in the University of Durham.

Any person who shall, at the date of the approbation of this Ordinance by Her Majesty in Council, be a licentiate in Theology of the University, shall be admissible, without further residence or examination, to the degree of B.T., and after an interval of three years, if he keep his name on the Register of the University, to the degree of M.T.

Any person shall be admissible, by grace of the University, to the same degree which he possesses in another University; but such admission shall not qualify him to be a member of Convocation.

Any distinguished person shall be admissible, by grace to the University, to an honorary degree; but such admission shall not qualify him to be a member of Convocation.

All degrees shall be conferred by the Warden in Convocation.

ORDINANCE VI.—*Professors and Tutors.*

The Visitor has the appointment of the Professors, to whose Professorships Canonries are annexed.

The Senate shall have the appointment of all other Professors, and of all Tutors.

There shall be one Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, and in the School of Physical Science there shall be at least three Professors, namely, the Professor of Chemistry and Metallurgy, the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, and the Professor of Mining and Machinery.

The Senate shall fix from time to time the number of Tutors required for the instruction of the Students; and may decide at any time upon an increase in the number of the Professors; and may, with the consent of the Visitor, suspend the appointment of a successor to any Professor, in case the number of Students wishing to attend the lectures of such Professor shall appear too small to justify the appointment.

All Professors, other than those to whose Professorships Canonries are annexed, shall receive a fixed salary of 300*l.* a year each.

Each of the Tutors shall receive a fixed salary of 250*l.* a year.

The fund arising from the fees paid for tuition shall be divided each term amongst the Professors and Tutors, in proportion to the number of lectures delivered by them respectively, and the number of Students who have attended such lectures. The Professors of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History and of Greek and Classical Literature shall not receive the salary assigned above to the Professors, nor share in the division of the tuition fund, so long as Canonries are annexed to their Professorships. No separate fees shall be paid by matriculated Students to Professors whose lectures they attend.

The Warden may, with the consent of the Senate, allow the same person to hold provisionally two Professorships, but no person shall receive the emoluments of a second Professorship, other than the share of the tuition fund.

All Professors and Tutors shall reside during the whole of each Term.

In case of the unavoidable absence or the incapacity of any Professor, the Senate shall make provision for the performance of his duties by deputy, and shall assign to the deputy such a share of the tuition fund as he would have received if he had been Professor, and a portion, not being less than one third nor more than one half, of the salary of, or canonry annexed to, the professorship; but such deputy shall not be a Professor.

The Visitor shall have power, upon the petition of the Senate, and upon good reason assigned, to remove any Professor, to whose professorship a canonry is annexed.

The Senate shall have power, upon good reason assigned, to remove any of the Professors, other than those to whose professorships canonries are annexed, subject to an appeal to the Visitor, and shall have power without such appeal, to remove any of the Tutors.

The offices of Professor and Tutor shall not be held by the same person.

It shall be the duty of the Tutors, besides taking part in the instruction, to superintend and control the conduct of the Students.

The Senate shall have power to appoint such teachers of modern languages, bookkeeping, drawing, surveying or other subjects, and with such salaries as they think fit, and may at any time remove any of such teachers.

Ordinance VII.—*Students.*

There shall be no limitation of age for Students.

Students may be of two kinds, matriculated Students, that is, Students whose names have been placed, by the authority of the Warden, on the Register of the University; and non-matriculated Students, that is, Students who, though not on the Register of the University, have the permission of the Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, or of one of the Professors of Physical Science, to take advantage of his Lectures.

Every Student wishing to be matriculated shall state to which School or Schools he proposes to belong, and shall thereupon be subjected to an elementary examination adapted to the studies of such School or Schools, as the case may be. He shall not be matriculated without having passed such an examination, unless he has gained a University Scholarship.

A matriculated Student shall reside within the precincts of the College, or of some licensed Hall or House, unless a dispensation to reside elsewhere be granted to him by the Senate.

Non-matriculated Students shall pay such fees as the Professor, whose lectures they attend may fix. The Senate shall have power to make rules for the maintenance of discipline and good order amongst such Students.

No person shall be held to be a Member of the University who has not been matriculated.

Every Member of the University shall be held to be *in statu pupillari* who has not been admitted to the second degree in some one of the three Schools.

Every Member of the University *in statu pupillari* shall be liable, in case of misconduct, to such punishment as the authorities of the University shall inflict; provided that the punishment of rustication or expulsion shall only be inflicted by a vote of the Senate.

The Senate shall provide for the attendance of the Students at Divine Service, and shall make such regulations for this purpose as they think fit: Provided, that no dissenter from the United Church of England and Ireland as by law established shall be required to attend the Church Service.

No oath or subscription shall be required from any Student, Member, or Officer of the University; but every person proceeding to a degree in the School of Theology shall first declare that he is *bonâ fide* a member of the United Church of England and Ireland as by law established.

Ordinance VIII.—*Income of the University.*

The income accruing to the University from every source, with the exception of the fees paid for tuition, and of the income provided for by the Thirteenth Ordinance, shall be carried to a general account, and be available for the general purposes of the University.

The money of the University shall be kept in some bank, or otherwise invested, under the direction of the Senate, and no loan or temporary or other investment shall be made except in conformity with such direction.

There shall be an annual audit and report made by a Professional Auditor, to be nominated by the Visitor.

As soon as possible after the annual audit, the Senate shall cause a statement to be made and printed of the entire receipts and expenditure of the year, together with the Auditor's report, and shall cause the same to be laid before Parliament and copies to be sent to the Visitor, the Dean, each Member of the Chapter, and each resident Member of Convocation.

Ordinance IX.—*College and Halls.*

The existing College and Halls shall henceforth form one College. The Senate shall be the governing body of the College, and shall appoint from time to time such officers and servants as shall be found necessary, with such stipends as they shall think fit. With a view to greater economy, the system of living in common now practised at Bishop Hatfield's Hall, shall be applied throughout. The rooms shall be let furnished, at a uniform rent, and a fixed weekly charge shall be made to Students covering board and all domestic charges. The University shall receive the profit, and bear the loss, arising in respect of the College.

The Senate may make regulations concerning the licensing of Halls and Houses for the reception of students; but they shall not, without the consent of the Visitor, and the concurrence of Convocation, devote any lands, houses, or monies of the University to the foundation of any new College, Hall, or House, or impose on the University any liability in respect thereof.

Ordinance X.—*Terms.*

The academical year shall consist of two terms, which shall be called respectively Michaelmas and Easter Terms, and shall, together, not be less than nine months in length.

The Michaelmas Term shall commence on the 20th day of August and end on the 20th day of December, and the Easter Term shall commence on the 20th day of January and end on the 20th day of June, or on such other days respectively as the Senate shall annually determine; provided that the length of the academical year shall not be less than is above prescribed.

No matriculated Student shall be considered to have kept any term unless he has resided during the whole of it, except in case of illness, or other sufficient cause to be approved by the Warden.

If any matriculated Student has been absent during the whole or the greater part of any term owing to illness, or other urgent cause approved by the Warden, that term may, nevertheless, be granted to him by a grace of the University, provided that not more than one term be so granted to any one Student during his University course.

Ordinance XI.—*Fees and Payments.*

There shall be no University fees and payments, except those herein-after specified, and no caution money shall be paid.

The following fees shall be paid in advance by all matriculated Students:—

On matriculation	£2	0	0
Tuition (each term)	5	0	0

All matriculated students, resident in the College, or in any Hall or House belonging to the University, shall further make in advance the following payments:—

Rent, including furniture, (each term)	£5	0	0
Battels, including service, lighting, fuel, and all other domestic charges, except washing, (each week)	1	5	0

A fee shall be paid on admission to each degree in any one of the three Schools, of 2*l.* for the first degree, and 4*l.* for the second degree.

If degrees be taken in more than one of the three Schools, the fees for the several degrees in each additional School shall be 1*l.* for the first degree, and 2*l.* for the second degree.

Every graduate shall be required to pay the sum of ten shillings each term to the University, in order to keep his name on the Register, or to be a member of Convocation, as the case may be. But it shall be in the power of any graduate to compound for such terminal payments by a single payment of 5*l.*

Ordinance XII.—*University Scholarships.*

From the date of the approbation of this Ordinance by Her Majesty in Council, there shall be no further election or appointment to the Offices of Registrar, or Senior or Junior Proctor, or Pro-Proctor, or Censor, or Master or Vice-Master of University College, or Principal of Bishop Hatfield's Hall, or Principal of Bishop Cosin's Hall, or Sub-Warden, or Sub-Treasurer, or Bursar, or Warden's Secretary, nor to any of the six Readerships, nor to any of the twenty University Scholarships, nor to any of the four Medical Scholarships, nor to any of the twenty-four Fellowships of the University.

The income hitherto appropriated to the Offices, Readerships, Scholarships, and Fellowships above mentioned shall be carried to the general account of the University.

There shall be given out of the general account of the University, 40 open Scholarships of 30*l.* a year each, and 40 open Scholarships of 50*l.* a year each.

The Scholarships of 30*l.* a year shall be open to the competition of all persons, whether members of the University or not, (provided, that no member of the University shall compete who shall have resided in the University more than one month,) and shall be tenable for two years, under the conditions of residence and good conduct.

The Scholarships of 50*l.* a year shall be open to the competition of all students commencing their second year, and shall be tenable for one year, under the like conditions, and for a second year if the Scholar, having graduated in one School, become a student in some other School.

No person shall hold at one time more than one University Scholarship. If the holder of a University Scholarship of 30*l.* be elected to a University Scholarship of 50*l.* he shall *ipso facto* vacate the 30*l.* Scholarship.

The University Scholarships shall be distributed between the three Schools in proportion to the numbers of Students therein respectively; provided that not more than one-third in number and value of the Scholarships shall be held at any one time by the Scholars in the School of Physical Science.

The examination shall be held at the same time for the three Schools, and shall be adapted to the subjects of study in those Schools respectively.

Public notice shall be given of the day and subjects of examination for the University Scholarships at least thirty days before the examination begins. Any person desirous of becoming a candidate shall send in his name to the Warden at least ten days before the day of examination, stating in which School he proposes to compete.

In any case where no candidate of sufficient merit shall appear, the election to any Scholarship may be postponed or omitted for that time.

Every person elected to a University Scholarship, if not already matriculated, must forthwith be matriculated, or shall forfeit his Scholarship.

The Senate shall have power to inflict on any University Scholar the penalty of deprivation of his Scholarship, or temporary forfeiture of the emoluments and advantages thereof.

Ordinance XIII.—*Scholarships of Private Foundation.*

From the date of the approbation of this Ordinance by Her Majesty in Council, the conditions, restrictions, and regulations then applicable to the Pemberton Fellowship and to the several Scholarships, and to the Exhibition specified in the Schedule to this Ordinance, whether as to eligibility and the right and mode of appointing to the same, or as to the duration and conditions of the tenure thereof, shall be of no effect: Provided, that during the life of Mrs. Pemberton, of Sherburn Hall, this Ordinance shall not, except with her consent, apply to the Pemberton Fellowship or Scholarships founded by her.

The income hitherto appropriated to the Pemberton Fellowship, and to the several Scholarships and to the Exhibition specified in the Schedule to this Ordinance, shall be carried to one special account to be called the Private Scholarship Account.

There shall be given every year out of the Private Scholarship Account in substitution for the Pemberton Fellowship, and the Pemberton, Lindsay, Gisborne, Thorp, and Newby Scholarships now existing, four Pemberton Scholarships of 20*l.* each; one Lindsay Scholarship of 20*l.*; one Gisborne Scholarship of 15*l.*; one Thorp Scholarship of 10*l.* 10*s.*, and one Newby Scholarship of 10*l.* 10*s.* These Scholarships shall be tenable for two years each, under the conditions of residence and good conduct. They shall be given to the persons who shall most distinguish themselves in the examination

for the University Scholarships of 30*l.* a year, and who shall be or become Students in the School of Arts. They shall be tenable with a University Scholarship, but no person shall hold at one time more than one such Private Scholarship.

There shall also be given every year out of the Private Scholarship account, and in substitution for the present Van Mildert, Barry, Jenkyns, and Ellerton Scholarships, and the present Maltby Exhibition, two Van Mildert Scholarships of 25*l.* each; one Barry Scholarship of 15.; one Jenkyns Scholarship of 15*l.*; one Ellerton Scholarship of 10*l.* 10*s.*, and one Maltby Scholarship of 10*l.* These Scholarships shall be tenable for two years each, under the conditions of residence and good conduct, with the exception of the Maltby Scholarship, which shall be tenable for one year only. They shall be given to the persons who shall most distinguish themselves in the examination for the University Scholarships of 30*l.* a year, and who shall be or become Students in the School of Theology. They shall be tenable with a University Scholarship, but no person shall hold at one time more than one such Private Scholarship.

In any case where no Candidate of sufficient merit shall appear, the election to any Private Scholarship may be postponed or omitted for that time.

The emoluments accruing from this cause, or from the vacation from any cause, of a Private Scholarship, shall be invested to a special account to be called the Private Scholarship Fund. The income arising from such investments shall be carried to the Private Scholarship Account, and shall be appropriated to the augmentation in number or value of the Private Scholarships as the Senate shall from time to time direct.

Every person elected to a Private Scholarship, if not already matriculated, must forthwith be matriculated, or must forfeit such Scholarship.

The Senate shall have power to inflict on any holder of a Private Scholarship the penalty of deprivation of such Scholarship, or temporary forfeiture of the emolument and advantages thereof.

The University may receive any new benefactions for the foundation of other Scholarships, but all such Scholarships shall be open to competition, at least to the Students in one of the three Schools.

SCHEDULE TO ORDINANCE XIII.

1	Pemberton Fellowship	of 100*l.*	a year	tenable for	10 years.
2	Pemberton Scholarships	of 30*l.*	„	„	3 „
1	Lindsay „	„ 40*l.*	„	„	3 „
1	Gisborne „	„ 30*l.*	„	„	3 „
1	Thorp „	„ 21*l.*	„	„	1 „
1	Newby „	„ 21*l.*	„	„	until B.A. examination.
2	Van Mildert „	„ 50*l.*	„	„	for 2 years.
1	Barry „	„ 30*l.*	„	„	1 „
1	Jenkyns „	„ 30*l.*	„	„	2 „
1	Ellerton „	„ 21*l.*	„	„	3 „
1	Maltby Exhibition	„ 10*l.*	„	„	1 „

ORDINANCE XIV.—*Power of bringing the new Ordinances gradually into Operation.*

The income, which shall, under the operation of these ordinances, be carried each year to the general account of the University, shall be appropriated, in the first place, towards defraying the general expenditure of the University for that year, including the several payments specially authorized by these Ordinances, other than the salaries and stipends for the new Professorships and University Scholarships herein-before prescribed; in the next place, towards paying the stipends of twenty of the prescribed University Scholarships of 30*l.* a year; in the next place, towards paying the salaries of the three prescribed professorships in the School of Physical Science; in the next place towards paying the stipends of the remaining twenty of the prescribed University Scholarships of 30*l.* a year; and in the last place, towards paying the stipends of the forty prescribed University Scholarships of 50*l.* a year. These appropriations shall be made from time to time, either in whole or in part, as the state of the general account permits. If, in any year, there shall be an excess of expenditure over income, the amount of that excess shall, for the purposes of this Ordinance, be deemed a part of the general expenditure of the ensuing year. The surplus (if any), after making the above appropriations, shall be available for the general purposes of the University, as the Senate shall direct.

ORDINANCE XV.—*Power of interpreting Ordinances.*

If any question arises as to the interpretation of these Ordinances, it may be decided by a majority of the Senate, subject to an appeal to the Visitor.

ORDINANCE XVI.—*Repeal of existing Statutes and Regulations.*

From the date of the approbation of this Ordinance by Her Majesty in Council, none of the Orders in Council, Statutes, or Regulations, relating to the University, or to any College or Hall therein, and then in force, shall continue to be of any force and effect, except in so far as any of those Orders in Council relate to the endowment of the University, or to the annexation to the Deanery of the office of Warden, as an endowment for that office, or to the endowment of the Professorship of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History, or to the endowment of the Professorship of Greek and Classical Literature, or reserve to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England a power of recommending and proposing any additional endowment for the University, or a power of regulating the incomes of the canonries annexed to those two professorships respectively; but, from the date aforesaid, and except as aforesaid, all the Orders in Council, Statutes, and Regulations relating to the University, or to any College or Hall therein, and then in force, shall stand and be repealed.

PART IV.

The Insufficiency of our Powers.

Petitions to Her Majesty in Council were lodged against the 16 Ordinances, on the part of the Dean and Chapter, and of the University, and of other persons; and in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1861, were referred for the consideration and advice of a Committee of the Privy Council. The Petitioners were heard by counsel, and the Ordinances were disallowed.

The 9th section of the Act of 1861 provides, that in case of Her Majesty disallowing, by Order in Council, the Ordinances of the Commissioners, "the Commissioners may "thereupon proceed to frame other Ordinances in that behalf, subject to the same "conditions and provisions as to the approbation of Her Majesty in Council, and "all other conditions and provisions, as are imposed by this Act in relation to the "making of original Ordinances by the Commissioners, and so on from time to "time, as often as occasion requires."

The Lords of the Committee have furnished us with the following paper, containing some of their principal grounds for advising Her Majesty to disallow the 16 Ordinances, and have informed us that they recommended the Ordinances to be wholly disallowed, as they were so connected together, that the parts of them which their Lordships felt it their duty to recommend Her Majesty to disallow, would or might affect the remaining parts of the Ordinances.

Paper containing some of the Principal Grounds for advising Her Majesty to disallow the Ordinances.

For the information of the Commissioners, the Members of the Privy Council present at the argument state some of the chief grounds of their opinion.

1. That the creation of a new School or Faculty of Physical Science, and the introduction of a new order of graduates under new denominations, are things not contemplated by the Act of 24 & 25 Vict. c. 82., and therefore not within the powers of the Commissioners.

2. That the Ordinances of the Commissioners are inconsistent with the Charter so far as respects the status of the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

3. That the annihilation of all the Fellowships and the payment of the stipends belonging to them into the general fund of the University, which is in the first place subject to general indefinite charges, and, after they have been answered, is to supply the stipends of the scholarships, are things, neither of which is warranted by the Statute of 24 & 25 Vict. c. 82.

As some of the Fellowships must be retained, it will be in the power of the Commissioners to retain the Pemberton Fellowship, if they think fit so to do, but without any right of preference.

4. That the introduction of the new degrees of Bachelor of Theology and Master of Theology, is not a thing contemplated by the last-mentioned Statute.

It became our duty to consider, whether it were expedient, and for the interest of the University, that we should attempt to frame other Ordinances.

The announcement that our powers do not extend to the creation of a School of Physical Science, or to the introduction of degrees in Theology, is fatal to any plan which we could form with the least hope of restoring efficiency to the University.

We think it a matter of the first importance, to vest in the Senate the whole of the government, and the greater part of the order, discipline, and administration of the University. Whether we have power to do this appeared to us from the first a question of great uncertainty. On the one hand, the preamble of the Act of 1861 expresses the object of its enactment to be "to make further provision for the better government "and extension of the University;" and the sixth section empowers us "to frame "Ordinances for making further provision for maintaining and improving the discipline, "studies, and good government of the University." On the other hand, the 7th section provides, that "no Ordinance shall be made by us inconsistent with the Act of 1832, "or with the Charter of 1837."

We are informed that our Ordinances are "inconsistent with the Charter so far as "respects the status of the Dean and Chapter." It cannot be considered disrespectful to the Lords of the Committee if we state that this negative decision does nothing to remove the ambiguity that hitherto has surrounded all our powers.

We are placed in this uncertainty: we have to decide for the regulation of our proceedings,—

(1.) What amount of government was given to the Dean and Chapter by the Act of 1832, or by the Charter of 1837.

(2.) Whether or not, in framing the regulations of 1835, the Dean and Chapter delegated their power, reserving to themselves the right, with consent of the Bishop, of revoking at any time the instrument of delegation, or parted with certain of their powers once for all.

(3.) Whether, on the supposition that, by the Act of 1832, they had power, with consent of the Bishop, to alter their regulations from time to time, our Ordinances would or would not be subject to the same power of alteration.

We are unable to arrive at any assurance as to the true meaning and construction of the Act of 1861 in its relation to these several points.

It was an essential part of our Scheme, that the education of Durham University should be rendered cheaper than it now is. To cheapen the course of education, it was necessary to diminish the fees and rents paid by students, and therefore the immediate result of the introduction of such a scheme as ours would be to decrease the income of the University; and we estimated, that the present number of students would have to be increased two-fold, before the total receipts from fees and rents would reach again their present amount. This rendered more imperative what the present financial embarrassment of the University also called for, that, with a view of restoring an equilibrium in the accounts, we should divert at least a portion of the University resources from their present destination, the endowment of Professorships and Fellowships. But it appeared to us, that with the same view of rendering the education cheaper and more attractive than it now is, it was highly expedient that we should largely increase the present number of Scholarships, bestowed out of the University resources; and there was only one fund to which, for either of these purposes, we could have recourse,—the Order in Council Estate, the income of which, as we have shown, is strictly appropriated by the Order in Council of 1841.

We are now instructed that the Act gave us no power to annihilate all the Fellowships, or to provide for the payment of the stipends belonging to them into the general account of the University; and, as we read the paper which conveys the instruction to us, not without some misgiving whether we are rightly interpreting its meaning, the Act of 1861 only gave us power to alter the Order in Council so far as to convert a portion of the Fellowships founded and endowed by it into Scholarships: it did not give us power to touch the Professorships of Mathematics or Hebrew, or their endowments, or to make any of the appropriated revenues available for the general purposes of the University.

Under these circumstances, finding that the construction which is placed upon the Act of 1861 has this practical effect, that it prohibits us from creating a School of Physical Science and from introducing degrees in Theology, prohibits us from taking any measure to enable the University to meet its annual expenditure by recourse to its appropriated income, and prohibits us from cheapening the cost of education, by lowering the fees and rents for college rooms paid by students to the University, whilst at the same time it leaves our powers so imperfectly defined that the validity of any new Ordinances we might frame could be successfully disputed by any person or body to whom anything in such Ordinances should prove distasteful: we have resolved, that it would not be expedient, nor yet for the interest of the University, that we should proceed under the powers of our Act to frame new Ordinances in the place of those which have been disallowed. Whether the task of re-constituting the University should be left to the Dean and Chapter, or whether some new Parliamentary intervention be necessary to extricate them from their present difficulties, we leave it to higher powers and more competent judgments to decide.

We pray you to lay this Report before Her Majesty in Parliament, for the information of Her Majesty, and of both Houses of Parliament, as to the result of our inquiries, and the reasons which have compelled us to retire from the task confided to us by the Durham University Act, 1861.

Given under our Common Seal, this Fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Seal of the Durham University Commission.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

An Act to enable the Dean and Chapter of Durham to appropriate Part of the Property of their Church to the Establishment of a University in connexion therewith for the Advancement of Learning.—2 & 3 Will. 4. Cap. 19. [1832.]

Sect. 1. Vests certain house and other property (minerals and coals excepted) at South Shields, Westoe, and Sunderland, in the Dean and Chapter, and their successors for ever, in trust to apply the rents thereof, and the fines and other profits and proceeds arising therefrom, for the establishment and maintenance of a University for the advancement of learning in connexion with the Cathedral Church, such University to consist of such warden or principal, of such professors and readers in such branches of learning and sciences, of such tutors, students, and other officers and persons, and generally to be established and instituted and continued according to such scheme and regulations as the Dean and Chapter for the time being from time to time, by writing under their common seal, with the consent of the Lord Bishop for the time being, order and prescribe.

Sect. 2. Enacts that the government of the University, and the order and discipline to be observed therein, according to the scheme and regulations which the Dean and Chapter for the time being, with such consent as aforesaid, are therein-before empowed to order and prescribe, be vested in the Dean and Chapter for the time being; and the University be under the jurisdiction of the Lord Bishop for the time being, as the Visitor thereof.

Sects. 3–8. Power of sale is given to the Dean and Chapter for the time being, with the consent of the Lord Bishop for the time being, over all lands for the time being vested in the Dean and Chapter in trust for the University. The purchase monies to the extent of 22,000*l.* may, with the consent of the Court of Chancery, be expended upon buildings for the use of the University, and the residue be invested in land or consols. After 95,000*l.* has been raised, the Dean and Chapter may revoke the trusts of the land remaining unsold, and, therefore, these lands shall revert to the Dean and Chapter.

Sect. 14. Power for the Dean and Chapter to grant mining and building leases.

Sect. 15. Persons may by deed give lands or monies to the Dean and Chapter in trust for the University, or the holder of any office therein.

Sect. 17. The Dean and Chapter for the time being shall keep an account of all monies received by them by virtue of this Act, for the establishment and maintenance of the University; a copy of the account for the previous year to be sent every 31st of January to the Lord Bishop.

No. 2.

Regulations of the Dean and Chapter, with consent of the Bishop, made the 20th of July 1835.

1. Under the Bishop as Visitor, and the Dean and Chapter as Governors, the affairs of the University shall be managed by the Warden and a Senate and Convocation.

2. The Warden shall have charge of the ordinary discipline of the University, and shall convoke and dissolve the Senate and Convocation, in both of which he shall preside, having an original and a casting vote in each, and a previous veto in Convocation, subject to an appeal from not less than one-fourth of the persons present to the Dean and Chapter, and further to the Bishop in case of the dissent of two members of the Chapter from their decision.

3. The Senate shall transact the ordinary business of the University, and shall be competent to originate regulations and other measures relating to it, but which shall not be in force until confirmed by the Convocation.

4. The Convocation shall confirm or reject what is submitted to it by the Senate, but shall have no power to originate or amend.

5. All regulations passed by the Senate and Convocation shall be forthwith communicated in writing by the Warden to the Dean and Chapter.

6. The first or present Senate shall consist of the said Charles Thorp, Henry Jenkyns, Temple Chevallier, Charles Whitley, and Thomas Williamson Peile, and of William Palmer, Master of Arts.

7. The Senate in future shall consist of the Warden of the University for the time being, of the Professor of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History for the time being, of the Professor of Greek and Classical Literature for the time being, of the Professor of Mathematics for the time being, and of the two Proctors for the time being, and of one member of Convocation, to be nominated annually by the Dean and Chapter, and of such other persons as may hereafter be determined by statute.

8. The first or present Convocation shall consist of the said Charles Thorp the Warden, and of such persons as shall have proceeded to the degree of Doctor in any of the three Faculties, or of Master of Arts, in any of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, and shall be members of the University of Durham.

9. The Convocation in future shall consist, besides the original members, of all persons regularly admitted to the degrees of Doctor of Divinity, Doctor of Civil Law, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Arts, in the University of Durham, and conforming to the regulations thereof.

10. Degrees in the several Faculties shall be conferred by the Warden in Convocation, but the grace for a degree shall be allowed by the Dean and Chapter, before it shall be allowed in Convocation.

11. No one shall be admitted to a degree in the University without the assent of the Dean and Chapter, and of the Senate and Convocation, nor without residence for the requisite number of terms within the University, nor without going through the requisite exercises and examinations, nor without subscribing the three articles in the 36th Canon, which are as follows:—

I. That the King's Majesty under God is the only supreme governor of this realm, and of all other His Highness' dominions and countries, as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal, and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within His Majesty's said realms, dominions, and countries.

II. That the Book of Common Prayer, and of ordering of Bishops, priests, and deacons, containeth in it nothing contrary to the word of God, and that it may lawfully so be used, and that he himself will use the form in the said book prescribed in public prayer and administration of the Sacraments, and none other.

III. That he alloweth the Book or Articles of Religion agreed upon by the Archbishops and Bishops of both provinces and the whole clergy in the Convocation holden at London in the year of our Lord One thousand five hundred and sixty-two, and that he acknowledgeth all and every the articles therein contained, being in number nine and thirty, besides the ratification, to be agreeable to the word of God.

12. The number of terms, and the exercises and examinations necessary for each degree, shall, until settled by statute, be determined by the Senate and Convocation.

No. 3.

Royal Charter, granted the 1st June 1837.

Recites the Act of 1832, the regulations of 1835 for the better establishment of the University, and another regulation of the same date with respect to the admission of members of the University, whereby it is ordained, that "No one shall be held to be a member of the University "who has not been matriculated, that is whose name has "not been placed on the Register of the University, by the "authority of the Warden."

Declares that the Warden and all persons who then were or should thereafter be duly admitted members of the University, in pursuance of the before-mentioned regulation, or according to such rules and regulations as might be thereafter made and established by the Dean and Chapter

under their common seal, with the consent of the Lord Bishop for the time being, for the admission of members thereof, should be and remain for ever thereafter one body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Warden, "Masters, and Scholars of the University of Durham," and by that name have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by that name be governed and continued, according to the provisions of the Act of 1832, and by that name have and enjoy all the property, rights, and privileges assured by the Act of 1832 to the University therein contemplated and authorized, or incident to a University established by Royal Charter.

No. 4.

An Act to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth Report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues.—3 & 4 Vict. cap. 113. [1840.]

Sect. 37. So soon as conveniently may be, and by the authority herein-after provided, such arrangements shall be made with respect to the Deanery and Canonries in the Cathedral Church of Durham, and their revenues, as, upon due inquiry and consideration of the Act of 1832, and of the engagements entered into by William late Bishop of Durham, and the Dean and Chapter, shall be determined on, with a view to maintaining the University in a state of respectability and efficiency; provided that in such arrangements due regard shall be had to the just claims of any existing officer of the University.

Sect. 83. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England shall from time to time prepare and lay before Her Majesty in Council such schemes as shall appear to them to be required and to be best adapted for carrying this Act into full effect, and shall in such schemes recommend and propose all such measures as may, upon further inquiry, which the said Commissioners are hereby authorized to make, appear to them to be necessary for that purpose; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the said Commissioners from proposing in any such scheme such modifications or variations, as to matters of detail and regulation, as shall not be substantially repugnant to any provision of this Act or of the Act (6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 77. incorporating the Commissioners) of 1836.

Sect. 84. When any such scheme shall be approved by Her Majesty in Council, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to make an order or orders ratifying the same, and specifying the time or times when such scheme or the several parts thereof shall take effect.

No. 5.

Scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, dated the 18th of May 1841, ratified by Order of Her Majesty in Council the 4th day of June 1841.

As an endowment for the office of Warden, that office shall, upon the first vacancy thereof, become and be permanently annexed to the Deanery to be held by the Dean for the time being.

500*l.* a year shall be paid to the Ven. Charles Thorp, D.D., as long as he remains Warden.

As an endowment for the Professorship of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History the Canonry now held by the present Professor shall upon the first vacancy become and be permanently annexed to the Professorship, and the Endowments of that Canonry shall henceforth be subject to such alterations as may be duly made for regulating the income thereof in conformity with the provisions of the Act of 1840 or any other Act.

As an endowment for the Professorship of Greek and Classical Literature, the eleventh Canonry, now vacant, shall become and be permanently annexed to the Professorship, the endowments of that Canonry being, nevertheless, subject to any such alterations as aforesaid for regulating the income thereof.

There shall be forthwith founded in the University, in lieu of the present Professorship of Mathematics, a Professorship of Mathematics and Astronomy, to be held by the Rev. Temple Chevallier, B.D., now Professor of Mathematics therein; and as an endowment for such Professorship there shall be paid to the said Temple Chevallier, so long as he shall continue Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, in lieu of the salary now received by him as Professor of Mathematics, and after him to each person who, for the time being, shall hold the same Professorship of Mathematics and Astronomy, the annual stipend or salary of 700*l.*; provided, that it shall be lawful for the University, at any time after the present incumbency in the said Professorship, or during that incumbency, with the consent of the said Temple Chevallier, to divide the same into two separate Professorships of Mathematics and Astronomy, and thereupon also to divide the stipend or salary hereby granted, between the two Professors, in such proportion as shall be deemed by the University just and reasonable; and the Observatory now belonging to the University shall be, so long as the Professorship remains undivided, under the superintendence and management of the Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy for the time being, and upon and after any such division as aforesaid under the superintendence and management of the Professor of Astronomy for the time being, subject always to all such statutes and regulations respecting the Observatory as may from time to time be duly made and established by the University. [Conditions of residence, and a provision for appointing substitutes follow.]

Immediately upon the annexation as aforesaid of the office of Warden of the University to the Deanery, there shall be founded in the University a Professorship of Hebrew and the other Oriental languages; and as an endowment for the Professorship, there shall be paid to the Professor the annual stipend or salary of 500*l.*

There shall be founded 18 Fellowships in addition to the six already established by Acts of Chapter of 20th November 1839, and 16th May 1840, making in all 24 Fellowships. There shall be paid to each of the 24 Fellows 120*l.* a year, and a further 30*l.* a year to each of the 10 senior Clerical Fellows. [Qualifications, mode of election, conditions of tenure and duties prescribed.]

The Wardens, Masters, and Scholars shall by their Treasurer, or other person duly appointed for such purpose, pay the above-mentioned expenses and salaries quarterly.

Towards providing the fund for making such payments, all the estate and interest now vested in us, under the provisions of the Act of 11th August 1840, in the lands formerly assigned to the Dean of Durham, and to the Canon of the eleventh Canonry in the said Church, (the tithes of the several rectories or parishes of Merrington, Billingham, and Bedlington, and of the township of Murton only excepted,) shall be transferred to, and shall become and be vested in, the Warden, Masters, and Scholars, of the said University of Durham; and when it shall be made to appear to us by the said Warden, Masters, and Scholars that by reason of the foundation of the additional fellowships, as aforesaid, the proceeds annually accruing to them from the said lands are insufficient for the defraying of all such stipends, salaries and other payments, we may recommend and propose the granting of such additional endowment to the said University as may thereupon appear to be necessary for making up the deficiency, either by transferring the estate and interest in any lands now belonging to any of the canonries in the said church, which may have then become, in like manner, so vested in us, or by payments from time to time to be made by us out of any monies accruing to us by reason of the suspension of any of such canonries.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed in any manner to effect any statute or regulation of the University now subsisting, or which may hereafter be duly made and established, otherwise than as is herein specifically recommended and proposed.

No. 6.

Regulations of the Dean and Chapter, with consent of the Bishop, made the 20th of November 1854.

Repeal Regulations 9 and 11, made the 20th of July 1835, and in lieu thereof order and prescribe the following Regulations 9 and 11.

9. Convocation in future shall consist besides the original members, and such members as shall have been already admitted under the Regulations of the 20th of July 1835, of all persons regularly admitted to the degrees of Doctor of Divinity, Doctor of Civil Law, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Arts in the University of Durham, who shall have subscribed the three Articles in the thirty-sixth Canon and shall conform to the Regulations of the University.

11. No one shall be admitted to a degree in the University without the assent of the Dean and Chapter, and the Senate and Convocation, nor without residence for the requisite number of terms within the University, nor without going through the requisite exercises and examinations, and no one shall be admitted to any degree in Divinity or Arts without subscribing the three Articles in the thirty-sixth Canon, which are as follows:—(*They follow in the same words as before.*)

Confirm the other regulations of the 20th of July 1835.

No. 7.

REGULATION of the DEAN and CHAPTER, with consent of the BISHOP, made the 28th of September 1857.

Orders and prescribes that the Senate of the University (as constituted by the regulations of the 20th of July 1835) shall be increased by two additional members, who shall be elected and approved in manner following (that is to say), one of such two members shall be elected by Convocation, and the other of such members shall be elected by the Fellows of the University, and approved by Convocation; such two members shall be elected annually, and shall hold their seats in the Senate from one annual election to the next annual election, and each be capable of re-election; no person but a member of Convocation shall be eligible to be so elected to either of such two seats in the Senate; the time and mode of election shall be settled by the Warden and Senate.

No. 8.

AN ACT for making PROVISION for the good GOVERNMENT and EXTENSION of the UNIVERSITY of DURHAM.—24 & 25 VICT. Cap. 82. [1861.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further Provision for the good Government and Extension of the University of Durham and of the Colleges therein: Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

1. This Act may be cited for all Purposes as the "Durham University Act, 1861."

5. The Commissioners, in the Exercise of the Authorities hereby vested in them, shall have Power to require from any Officer of the University of Durham, or of any College therein, including Halls under the Term College, the Production of any Documents or Accounts relating to such University or College, and any Information relating to the Revenues, Statutes, Usages, or Practice thereof, respectively, and no Oath which may have been taken by any Officer shall be a Bar to any Authorities of the Commissioners.

6. For the Purpose of promoting Religious Education, useful Learning, and practical Knowledge in the University of Durham and the Colleges therein, and of furthering the main Designs of the Founders and Donors, so far as is consistent with the above Purposes, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any Order of Council, Statute, Charter, Deed, or Instrument of Foundation or Endowment, but subject to the Restrictions herein-after mentioned, to make Ordinances for the Purposes following; that is to say,—

(1.) For repealing, modifying, or altering any Order in Council, Statute, or Regulation relating to the University or the Colleges thereof:

(2.) For altering the Subscription required to be made on proceeding to any Degree in the University:

(3.) For altering or modifying the Trusts, Statutes, or Directions affecting any Gift or Endowment held or enjoyed by the University, or by any Professor, Lecturer, Reader, or Scholar therein:

(4.) For repealing, altering, and amending the College Statutes, and for making fresh Provision respecting the Eligibility of Persons to the Headship or the Fellowships or other College Emoluments, respecting the Right and Mode of appointing, nominating, or electing to such Headship, Fellowships, and Emoluments, and respecting the Duration and Conditions of the Tenure of such Fellowships and Emoluments, so as to ensure such Fellowships and Emoluments being conferred according to personal Merits and Fitness, and being retained for such Periods as are likely to conduce to the better Advancement of the Interests of Religion and Learning, and for the said Objects to modify or abolish any Right of Preference:

(5.) For the Consolidation, Division, or Conversion of Emoluments attached to Schools into Scholarships or Exhibitions so attached, or either partly so attached and partly open, or altogether open:

(6.) For the Creation of a sufficient Number of Open Scholarships either by Conversion of Fellowships or otherwise:

(7.) And generally for making further Provision for maintaining and improving the Discipline, Studies, and good Government of such University and Colleges, and for amending the Statutes thereof from time to Time.

7. The following Restrictions shall be imposed on the Exercise by the Commissioners of the foregoing Powers:

(1.) No Ordinance shall be made to the Prejudice of the existing Interest of any Member of the University or Colleges:

(2.) No Ordinance shall be made inconsistent with an Act passed, &c. [the Act of 1832]; or with a Charter granted, &c. [the Charter of 1837]; but the admission of Persons other than those belonging to the Established Church to the Emoluments of the University shall not be deemed inconsistent with the said Act or Charter:

(3.) No Ordinance of the Commissioners shall be of any Validity until the same has been confirmed by Order of Her Majesty in Council as herein-after mentioned.

8. All Ordinances framed by the Commissioners under the Powers herein contained shall be laid before Her Majesty in Council and be forthwith published in the "London Gazette;" and it shall be lawful for the University of Durham and the Colleges thereof, and for the Visitor of any College in the University, and for the Visitor, and for the Trustees, Governors, and Patron of any University or College Emolument, and for any other Person directly affected by such Ordinances, within One Month after the Publication as aforesaid in the "London Gazette," to petition Her Majesty in Council praying Her Majesty to withhold Her Approbation of the whole or of any Part thereof; and every such Petition shall be referred by Her Majesty by Order in Council for the Consideration and advice of Five Members of Her Privy Council, of whom Two, not including the Lord President, shall be Members of the Judicial Committee, to be named in such Order, and such Five Members may, if they think fit, admit any Petitioner or Petitioners to be heard by Council in support of his or their Petition.

9. All Ordinances published in the "London Gazette" as aforesaid shall be at the same Time laid before both Houses of Parliament, if Parliament be sitting, or if not then within Three Weeks after the Commencement of the next ensuing Session of Parliament; and unless an Address is within Forty Days presented by one or other of the said Houses, praying Her Majesty to withhold Her Consent from such Ordinances or any Parts thereof, or unless the Approbation of Her Majesty is withheld on such Petition as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to declare Her Approbation of such Ordinances, or any Parts thereof to which such Address does not relate, or of which She does not withhold Her Approbation on such Petition, and the same shall thereupon become Statutes of the University of Durham, or of the College therein to which the same respectively relate; and if any such Ordinances, or any Part thereof, are not so approved by Her Majesty, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to signify Her Disapproval of such Ordinances or such Part thereof by Order in Council, and the Commissioners may thereupon proceed to frame other Ordinances in that Behalf, subject to the same Conditions and Provisions as to the Approbation of Her Majesty in Council, and all other Conditions and Provisions, as are imposed by this Act in relation to the making of original Ordinances by the Commissioners, and so on from Time to Time as often as Occasion requires.

10. Every Ordinance made by the Commissioners in pursuance of the Provisions of this Act, affecting the University or any College thereof, shall be subject to Repeal and Alteration by the University or College, as the Case may be, with the Approval of Her Majesty in Council.

11. No Person who after the passing of this Act becomes a Member of the University of Durham or any College therein, or is elected or becomes eligible to any University or Collegiate Emolument, shall be deemed or taken to have acquired or to possess an existing Interest within the Meaning of this Act.

12. Except in so far as they are expressly altered or taken away by the Provisions of this Act, the Powers and Privileges of the University and its Officers, and of the Colleges and their Officers, shall continue in full Force.

13. In the Construction of this Act the Expression "University or College Emolument," shall include all Headships, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Clerkships, and every other such Place of Emolument payable out of the Revenues of the University or of any College, or to be held and enjoyed by the Members of any College as such within the University.

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TENTH REPORT

OF THE

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE.
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TENTH REPORT

OF THE

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, the Lords of the Committee of Your Majesty's Privy Council on Education, humbly present to Your Majesty this our Report of the proceedings of the Science and Art Department for the year 1862.

The Report is arranged under the following divisions :—

I.—Aid given to the industrial classes in obtaining instruction in the branches of Science and of Art which have a direct bearing on their occupations.

II.—The administration of the South Kensington Museum as the central repository for examples of Science and Art, which, as far as possible, are made available for the benefit of the United Kingdom, and are circulated to provincial schools.

III.—Institutions for the promotion of Science and Art which are subject to the superintendence of the Department.

I.—AID GIVEN TO THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES IN OBTAINING INSTRUCTION IN THE BRANCHES OF SCIENCE AND OF ART WHICH HAVE A DIRECT BEARING ON THEIR OCCUPATIONS.

As respects Science.

1. The second examination of Science classes throughout the United Kingdom was held in May, and the third examination of teachers in November. The increase in

the number of classes taught by certificated masters, and of persons under instruction, since the Science minute of 2nd July 1859 came into operation, has been as follows :—

	No. of Classes.	No. under Instruction.
1860 - - -	9 ...	500
1861 - - -	38 ...	1,330
1862 - - -	70 ...	2,543

2. This is exclusive of classes at the Andersonian University at Glasgow and the Mechanics' Institution at Manchester, where about 870 students, taught by uncertificated masters, have been examined by the Department.

3. The examinations in May were held at 55 local centres ; in the previous year the number of centres was 35. The results were as follow :—

—	No. examined.	No. of Papers worked.	No. passed.	Prizes.
1861.	650	1,000*	725	310
1862.	1,239	1,943*	1,480	689

4. The tabular statement at pp. 15–17 shows the details of these examinations, and it exhibits the remarkable fact that the students of seven Irish schools, numbering only 374, were successful in obtaining 149 prizes and 12 medals, out of a total of 689 prizes and 35 medals.

5. The examination of teachers in November afforded proof of the advance which this branch of the Department is making. The statistics of the last four annual examinations are briefly as follows :—

——	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Number of Candidates -	57	89	103	125
Number who passed - -	43	75	97	112

6. Of these 125 candidates who came up in November last, 77 were fresh candidates. In 1861, of a total of 103, the proportion was 57.

7. There are now 237 certificated Science teachers, of whom 80 teach classes connected with the Department. All these teachers have been educated without any expenditure

* Note.—Candidates are allowed to work papers in more than one subject.

of public money by the Department, excepting five or six who were trained before the minute was passed.

8. The *Navigation Schools* connected with the Department have remained during the past year nearly stationary. Capt. Harris' inspection report and the tabular statements are appended.

9. The system of aid granted to these schools, and the instruction pursued in them have been reported on by Captain Donnelly, R.E., (Appendix B.), and have been under our careful consideration, after communication with the Board of Trade. A minute assimilating the aid granted to Navigation classes to that afforded to general Science classes, with due regard to the peculiar nature of Navigation Schools, and encouraging a sounder system of instruction, has been issued (Appendix A.)

10. The *Aid by Apparatus* and *Examples* has been much reduced, notwithstanding the increase in the number of Science classes. During the past year it amounted to 67*l.* 13*s.* 6¾*d.*, compared with 155*l.* 13*s.* 9½*d.* and 101*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* in the two previous years. The action of the Department has been to encourage self reliance in the classes, and thus to reduce the amount of aid given by the State. The supply of examples and apparatus to Science classes must also, from the nature of the materials required, obviously be less than that which is required by Art classes.

As respects Art.

11. The *Central School of Art*, at South Kensington, was attended by 358 students, exclusive of the training and free classes in the Spring Session and 303 students in the Autumn Session, and the total sum received in fees was 1,458*l.* 15*s.* The class of students in training for masterships numbered 53, and that of free students 62; thus the gradual reduction of the former class and increase of the latter, adverted to in our last report, has been maintained. 51 certificates have been taken in the school.

12. The time has arrived when the local schools have become sufficiently advanced in their studies to enable them to train students for masterships up to a certain grade of competency, and we have passed a minute by which no further payments in London will be made to assist students to take the 1st certificate for a mastership. On the other hand, we propose to revert to the system of scholarships in the Central School, which had been somewhat prematurely established in the Schools of Design. These scholarships will

be open to competition to the advanced students of all the local schools, and the holders of them will have the opportunity of making practical use of the collections of the Art Museum.

13. The certificates and medals taken in 1861–2 by the Central Training School were as follow :—

	1861.	1862.
Certificates	40	59
Medals	43	61
National medallions	8	14

14. The metropolitan district schools connected with the Central School took 21 medals and one national medallion.

15. The results of the examinations in London in the 1st and 2nd grade show the awards in the various papers to have been as follow :—

	1861.	1862.
1st grade rewards	280	365
Elementary prizes	301	156
2nd grade rewards	366	140
Prize studentships	4	17

16. In 1862 8,896 children of poor schools in London were taught through the agency of the Central School, and the total number of all classes who received instruction was 11,222, being a small decrease on the previous year ; which may be ascribed partly to the action of the new code of the Educational Department, and partly to the distractions of the International Exhibition.

17. The total number of Schools of Art throughout the United Kingdom is 90. New schools have been opened at Kidderminster, and St. Marylebone, London ; but those at Bridgnorth and Reading have ceased to receive aid from the Department, because the regulations respecting instruction to the poorer classes were not observed. Grants in aid of buildings for schools have been promised to Coventry and Wolverton.

18. In the central schools 15,908 persons received instruction during the past year, compared with 15,483 in 1861.

19. In the public schools 71,423 were taught, compared with 76,303 in 1861.

20. The results of the examination in drawing of the *Diocesan* and other *Training Colleges* are as follows :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.
No. examined	2,721	2,813	2,863
No. passed	1,600	1,523	1,680
No. of Certificates	79	122	147

21. The following table shows the total number of prizes and medals issued during the past three years :—

——	1860.	1861.	1862.
For drawing on slates - - -	1,836	1,050	866
1st Grade Prize - - -	2,785	3,046	3,778
2nd ditto - - -	3,300	2,038	2,189
Local Medals - - -	861	918	1,068
National Medallions - -	76	85	89

22. The increase of 168 in the number of local medals awarded is highly satisfactory, seeing that the number of schools is not greater than last year, and the standard is the same.

23. In continuance of the tabular statement showing the working of the system of payment on results in Art by the Department, contained in our last report, we submit a table, including the year 1862.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Payments made to Schools of Art in respect of Results of Examinations.

Nature of Payments.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Total.
1st Grade.—2*s.* for each student who passed "fair."	—	—	325	964	1,182	1,568	1,779	5,818
1st Grade.—3*s.* for each student who takes a prize.	—	756	1,553	1,501	1,449	1,810	2,197	9,266
2nd Grade.—30*s.* for each pupil-teacher who passes a successful examination.	188	219	376	540	408	410	396	2,537
2nd Grade.—5*l.* for each prize-student.	32	43	94	104	132	149	161	715
2nd Grade.—1*l.* for each renewal of prize-studentship.	—	—	8	54	83	107	139	391
Total - - -	220	1,018	2,356	3,163	3,254	4,044	4,672	18,727

24. Payments on results have for the last 10 years formed part of the system by which Art masters have been remunerated, and the working of the system has been such as to justify its complete adoption. We have accordingly prepared minutes extending the application of this principle to all the instruction given in or through the means of the Art schools. These minutes will also tend to restrict the aid of the State to those classes that are unable to provide such education for themselves (Appendix A.)

25. *Aid by Examples* was given on 121 requisitions from Art Schools and classes, to the amount of 190*l.* 0*s.* 3½*d.* In 1861 the amount was 305*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* on 203 requisitions, and in 1860, 417*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* The gradual but healthy reduction referred to in our last report has therefore been maintained.

26. The grand total of persons taught drawing through the agency of the Department, and the fees paid, &c., during the last three years have been as follows:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Numbers taught -	89,481	91,836	87,389
Fees paid - -	£17,221 6 8½	£17,903 1 3	£18,017 10 6

II.—South Kensington Museum.

27. During the past year two large covered courts for the reception of the Art Collections of the Museum, constructed in accordance with the general plan submitted to the Special Committee of the House of Commons in 1860, have been opened to the public. The north court has been especially designed for the reception of works originally intended to be placed in the open air; and though, in order that this court should be opened in time for the International Exhibition, it was impossible at first so to arrange it, its original intention will be strictly adhered to. The decorations of this court must be a work of time, and their progress regulated by the amount which Parliament may think right to devote to the purpose. The architect reports (Appendix K.) on this and other works connected with the permanent buildings at South Kensington.

28. Mr. Redgrave reports that the *Pictures* continue in a highly satisfactory state. With the throngs of visitors to the galleries, inconveniences from exhalation and from dust and dirt are inevitable; but the amount of dirt deposited on the pictures is scarcely appreciable. He ascribes their preservation mainly to the successful ventilation and careful cleansing of the galleries. Some valuable gifts and loans have been received during the past year; and the historical series of water colour paintings have been re-hung in the new east galleries, while the sculpture has been arranged in the upper galleries of the south court. (App. L.)

29. To the *Art Collections* some valuable additions have been made by the purchase of objects originally from the Soltikoff collection, as well as some which were exhibited in the Loan collection; and also modern examples from the International Exhibition, purchased by means of a special vote. An instructive and useful collection of ancient Woven Fabrics has been obtained from Dr. Bock, of Aix-la-Chapelle. The year has been chiefly remarkable for a special exhibition

of objects of art on loan, containing for the most part almost all the objects of mediæval art which were exhibited at the Society of Arts in 1859, the collection of which was so greatly promoted by the exertions of H. R. H. the Prince Consort, the President of the Society. Although the reception of objects on loan has long been a recognized action, from the first year of the establishment of the Department, the collection has never before been of so important a character. Upwards of 70 of the leading connoisseurs and collectors of Works of Art of the country gave their valuable and gratuitous services as a Committee to promote the object, and to their patriotic assistance must be ascribed the unequivocal success of the Exhibition. Between 9,000 and 10,000 works of art were most liberally contributed by 553 persons, and exhibited in the new south court and adjoining cloisters, and returned without loss or accident. The value of these objects was enormous.

30. The *Museum* has also received many important gifts; amongst others, of Gobelins and Beauvais tapestry from the Emperor of the French, and of porcelain from the Emperor of Russia.

31. The *Circulating Collection* was exhibited at Edinburgh and Hull, and visited by 59,276 persons. It was exhibited in London during the period of the International Exhibition, and the system excited great attention among the foreign visitors.

32. The *Art Library* was attended by 7,592 readers, including 638 subscribers. The issue of photographs of objects of art through trade channels having been successful, the office for the sale of photographs has been closed. The report of the official agent shows that 16,543 persons visited the office from 1st Jan. 1862 to 31st March 1863. (App. N.)

33. The *Educational Collections* have received numerous additions, especially from foreign governments and other exhibitors in the International Exhibition of 1862. An increase of exhibiting space has been gained in the west gallery, and the Natural History section has been placed there. While the visitors to these collections during the year were more numerous than in former years, during the period of the Exhibition the number of students of them somewhat decreased. The total number of students was 4,361, against 4,526 in 1861.

34. The *Food Collections* have been increased by large additions, chiefly from the International Exhibition. The collections have been re-arranged in the additional space which it has been possible to devote to them, and 528 new

specimens have been actually exhibited, while several thousands are being prepared for exhibition or for distribution among local museums.

35. The collection illustrative of *Animal Products* continues cramped for want of exhibiting space; and, consequently, numerous offers of specimens have been declined. Seven hundred new specimens have been exhibited; but these have been for the most part only in exchange for old ones.

36. The collections of *Structure and Building Materials* have been developed to an important extent during the past year by gifts and loans. Many gifts have been received from the International Exhibition, and some of the series have been greatly enlarged. The court in the iron building formerly occupied by the Art Collections has been now arranged for the reception of the Structural Collections, in addition to the space formerly allotted to them; but much more space is still required properly to develope this useful collection.

37. In continuation of the experiments made by Capt. Fowke, R.E., at the Paris Exhibition of 1855, a series of experiments on the strength of different kinds of woods exhibited in the International Exhibition has been carried out by that officer.

38. The visitors to the Museum were more than double the number of those of any previous year. This is attributable partly to the influx of visitors to the International Exhibition, and partly to the popularity of the exhibition of Art Loans at the South Kensington Museum. The number of visitors during each year since the opening have been as follow :—

1858 - -	456,288	1861 - -	604,550
1859 - -	475,365	1862 - -	1,241,369
1860 - -	610,696		

III.—Institutions subject to the Superintendence of the Department.

Geological Survey, Museum of Practical Geology, and Royal School of Mines.

39. The results of the inquiry into the present working of the establishment in Jermyn Street, adverted to in our Report for the year 1861, in which we had the assistance of Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B., are submitted to Your Majesty. (App. V.)

40. The Director-General reports fully on the work of the past year. (App. W.)

41. In England and Scotland 2,430 square miles were surveyed during the year. In 1861 the area surveyed amounted to 1,430.

42. The survey of Ireland also exhibits an increased area over that of the previous year; about 1,028 square miles of new ground were surveyed, and 1,513 linear miles of boundary lines traced; besides re-adjustments of 387 square miles, and 650 miles of boundary.

43. Maps on both the one-inch and the six-inch scale, sections, and memoirs, have been prepared and issued. The sale of these publications exhibits a large increase, and shows that a public want is thus supplied.

44. The rock specimens in the Museum have also been re-arranged and a new edition of the Catalogue has been issued.

45. 7,687 specimens of fossils have been examined, tabletted, &c., and new specimens have been obtained.

46. In the *Natural History branch of the Survey and Museum* 2,862 specimens have been labelled, tabletted, and placed in the collection; 807 have been purchased, 347 presented, and 1,109 sent in from the survey collectors. Many valuable additions have been made. The cataloguing and arranging of the collection has generally progressed.

47. The palæontologist has examined 3,800 palæozoic fossils.

48. The *Museum of Practical Geology* was visited by 26,924 persons. In 1861 the numbers were 24,151; but as the Museum has been kept open during the whole of 1862, and not closed as usual for one month, the increase is small and not commensurate with the increase of space which was last year allotted to this Museum, by devoting to it the adjoining house, then in the occupation of the Curator, and by other alterations. Nevertheless, the space at the disposal of the Director is quite insufficient for the collections, and many important offers, especially from the International Exhibition, have for this reason been declined. Among the latter was the Zollverein collection of minerals. Many donations to the Museum and Library have been received, of which the International Exhibition contributed very important additions.

49. The preparation and issue of catalogues, &c., has continued.

50. This school, hitherto entitled the Government School of Mines and of Science applied to the Arts, is now called *The Royal School of Mines*, in order to distinguish it as being the National School of Mines. The entries of students for

the associateship in 1862 were more numerous than they were under the former system, having been 17 against 6 ; the occasional students were 140 against 187. The chemical and metallurgical laboratories were attended by 112 and 23 respectively, against 110 and 30 in the previous year.

51. The *Mining Record Office* has made steady progress. The number of documents added in the past year has been 185 ; and the office continues to afford valuable information to the public.

52. The Director of the *Museum of Irish Industry* reports the additions that have been made to that institution, by gifts and purchases, and the results of the year's work in the preparation of catalogues, the state of the chemical laboratories, and the attendance at lectures. The Museum was visited by 35,339 persons, including the lecture attendances ; in 1861 the numbers were 34,993 (Appendix X.)

53. The report of the *Royal Dublin Society* is printed in the Appendix (Y.) The total number of visitors to the lectures, museums, library, shows, &c., of the Society was 315,507, in 1861 it was 460,136 ; and in 1860, 111,360. The average attendance at the lectures (exclusive of those delivered under the authority of the Committee of Lectures) was 535. The visitors to the Botanic Gardens show a large increase on week-days and a corresponding decrease on Sundays,—

	1861.	1862.
Week-days -	53,125	188,262
Sundays - -	80,655	47,019
	133,780	235,281

54. The statement of the *Royal Zoological Society* shows that the visitors were 134,082, compared with 129,507 in the previous year (Appendix Z.)

55. The report of the *Committee of Lectures in Ireland* contains details of the year's proceedings, and tabulated results (Appendix AA.)

56. The *Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts* report their proceedings for the year 1862 in the (Appendix BB.) This is the first occasion on which the Academy has reported through the Science and Art Department.

57. The temporary rooms for the *Industrial Museum of Scotland* have been fitted up, and opened to the public on two days in the week. The attendance has been satisfactory since the date of opening in June last, having averaged 206 on Wednesdays and 1,504 on Saturdays, with a total (including special days) of 52,125. The speci-

mens acquired, mainly by gifts, during the past year have been 5,050. The exhibitors at the International Exhibition made most liberal additions to the collections.

58. The new building for the reception of this Museum has made rapid progress towards completion, and will probably be handed over to the Department, by the Office of Works, in the course of the ensuing autumn.

59. The *Museum of Natural History* has been visited by 78,981 persons, these numbers being slightly below the average. The Regius Keeper reports on the additions which have been received during the past year, and on the work which has been carried on.

60. The *Statement of the Expenditure* of the Science and Art Department during the financial year ending 31st March 1863 is made in the Appendix (EE.)

61. Before concluding this Report, it appears right to notice the testimony which has been afforded by several foreign governments of their sense of the great influence of the Science and Art Department on the industrial progress of the country as respects Science and Art. Applications have been made from France, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Wurtemberg, Switzerland, Denmark, Italy, &c., for detailed information of the working of the Department. The feeling of France on the subject is shown by the unanimity of several of the most important French jurors of the International Exhibition, and by the delegates from the city of Lyons. The Emperor of Austria has already passed a decree for the establishment of a similar institution at Vienna (App. FF.)

62. We venture to submit to Your Majesty these gratifying facts, which show that the enlightened views of the Prince Consort in founding the South Kensington Museum have been appreciated not only by Your Majesty's subjects but by the nations of the world.

All which is most humbly submitted to Your Majesty.

South Kensington, this 6th day of May 1863.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.
ROBERT LOWE.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

MINUTES.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

At South Kensington, the 24th day of October 1862.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Payments on Results of teaching Drawing in Schools for the Poor.

My Lords reconsider the relations between the masters of schools of art and the teachers of schools for the poor where drawing is taught; also, the arrangements rendered necessary by the new education code, which abolishes payments to teachers of such schools on certificates for drawing.

My Lords cancel so much of the Minutes of the Science and Art Department of the 6th June 1856, and 5th March 1857, as relates, I., to the payments to teachers of such schools of 5*l.* on certificates of competency to give instruction in drawing; II., to the payments of 1*l.* or 1*l.* 10*s.* on the results of the instruction of pupil-teachers in such schools, and III., to the payments of 3*s.* or 2*s.*, on results of instruction in drawing in such schools; and substitute the following regulations:—

I. For every child taught drawing in such a school who shall "pass" in one or more exercises of the 1st grade, executed in the presence of an inspector of this department, a payment of 3*s.* will be made.

(*a.*) If the teacher of a school for the poor in which such child is taught holds a certificate of competency to teach drawing, and teaches drawing to all children of his school who learn writing, the managers of the school shall receive 2*s.* in respect of such child, and the master of the school of art in which such child is examined shall receive 1*s.*, provided he has superintended the instruction.

(*b.*) If the teacher of a school for the poor does not hold a certificate of competency to teach drawing, but assists in teaching drawing to all children of his school who learn writing, the managers of the school shall receive 1*s.*, in respect of such child, and the master of the school of art who has taught, or superintended the instruction of, the child shall receive 2*s.*

(*c.*) Each child examined who passes at the mark "excellent" shall receive a prize or reward of drawing materials.

(*d.*) In each year a limited number of bronze medals shall be awarded among the teachers of schools for the poor whose pupils have been most successful in the annual examinations.

II. For every pupil-teacher or apprentice who shall pass in any one of the exercises of the 2nd grade, a payment of 20*s.* will be made.

(*a.*) This payment will be made to the managers of the school in which the pupil-teacher or apprentice is engaged, provided that the teacher holds a certificate of competency to teach drawing, and that the pupil-teacher or apprentice has during the preceding year been wholly instructed by him.

(*b.*) Or, the payment will be made to the master of a school of art, provided the pupil-teacher has been, during four months of the preceding year, under his instruction in a school of art or elsewhere at a reduced rate of fees.

Appendix A.

MINUTES.

(*c.*) Every pupil-teacher who passes at the mark "excellent" in one exercise of the 2nd grade shall receive a reward of instruments, books, or drawing materials, of the value of 10*s.*

III. The above-mentioned payments will be made only in respect of children of schools for the poor, and all payments to managers of schools will be made through the school of art with which such schools are locally connected.

Note.—This minute will apply to schools examined in drawing after the 1st January 1863.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

At South Kensington, the 24th day of February 1863.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Examinations in Drawing in localities where there is no School of Art.

Read the Minute of the 6th June 1856, by which the Science and Art Department is authorized to conduct an annual examination in localities where there is neither a school of art nor a drawing union, but where the teaching of drawing has been otherwise instituted, provided 50 persons notify their willingness to present themselves for examination; and having referred to the Revised Code of regulations for education which abolishes the payments to masters of schools for the poor of 5*l.* and 3*l.* for teaching drawing; and to the Minute of the 24th October 1862, establishing certain payments on results for teaching drawing in schools for the poor:

Resolved, to cancel the Minute of the 6th June 1856, and in order to guard against the waste of public money which might arise from sending an inspector to a district where the persons brought up for examination are not sufficiently advanced to justify this action, their Lordships determine not to entertain any applications to send an inspector to conduct an examination unless a central place is indicated, to which at least five schools for the poor in the neighbourhood (which must be named) are prepared to bring up at least 150 students for examination. No payments on results will be made to the managers of any school, in respect of such examination, in which less than 10 per cent. of those examined obtain the mark of "Pass."

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

At South Kensington, the 24th day of February 1863.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Resolved, that in order to establish in all local schools of art a uniform system of payments on results, and introduce simplicity and economy of administration, it is necessary to abolish those appointments to masterships of schools of design made by the Board of Trade before the year 1853, which still exist.

Of the thirty-seven masters already appointed by the Board of Trade when the Science and Art Department was organized, only twelve (besides those who have resigned or are prepared to resign) remain at the present time.

Having communicated with the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and ascertained that their Lordships are willing to grant superannuation allowances under the provisions of the 22 Vict. cap. 26., to masters appointed by the Board of Trade, my Lords give notice that after the 1st October 1863 the office of a master appointed by the

Board of Trade will be abolished, and all persons now holding such offices will receive a superannuation allowance.

If they remain as masters of art schools in the service of the local committees of such schools, they can receive payments according to a uniform scale on the results of their teaching, in addition to any superannuation granted by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

As the Central Training School is under different arrangements, my Lords will consider it separately.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

At South Kensington, the 24th day of February 1863.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Payments on Results to Art Masters.

My Lords refer to the Minute of the Board of Trade of the 16th February 1852 (The Right Honourable H. Labouchere, President), reorganizing the Schools of Design, and creating a Department of Practical Art.

Also, to the Minute of the Board of Trade of the 31st March 1852 (Right Hon. J. W. Henley, President), affirming the principle that the Department should be made as far as practicable self-supporting, and abolishing the system by which masters were appointed to Schools of Design (varying from 300*l.* to 150*l.*) at fixed annual salaries.

Also, to the Minute of the Board of Trade of the 17th September 1852 (The Right Honourable J. W. Henley, President), recognizing the great importance of elementary drawing to all classes of the community, and of causing it to become a part of national education.

Also, to the Minute of the Board of Trade of 4th March 1854 (The Right Hon. E. Cardwell, President), which, instead of fixed salaries to masters, established the system of making graduated payments on obtaining certificates of competency, varying from 10*l.* to 50*l.* per annum.

Also, to the Minute of the Board of Trade of 30th May 1856 (The Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley, President), which directs that examinations and prizes should be offered to all persons, whether taught through the agency of the Department or not; and affirms the principles of making payments to a school and its master on the results of the examination of the children in schools for the poor.

Also, to the Minute of the Committee of Council on Education of the 18th July 1858 (the Right Honourable the Earl Granville, K.G., President of the Council), which makes the arrangement for the instruction in drawing of at least one per cent. of the population of any district an essential condition for obtaining the services of an art master.

Also, to the Minute of the Committee of Council on Education of the 29th March 1860, (the Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G., President of the Council), revising, enlarging, and making as self-supporting as possible the system of circulating works of art from the South Kensington Museum to all local schools of art of the United Kingdom.

I. My Lords find that, acting on these principles, the number of students and others learning drawing has increased from 3,296 in 1851, to 88,196 in 1862, whilst the Parliamentary aid for such instruction has been reduced from 3*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* per head to 8*s.* 8*d.*, the latter charge being inclusive of the cost of the examples forming the fine collection of ornamental art at South Kensington. Although Parliamentary aid has been given with the express purpose of educating artizans (who obtain art-instruction on three evenings in the week at the rate of 6*d.* per week), and of teaching elementary drawing in schools for the labouring poor,

Appendix A. MINUTES.

the middle and upper classes upon the payment of higher fees, amounting in some cases to 8*l.* per annum, have been permitted to avail themselves of the instruction afforded in the schools, and to be eligible to earn medals and prizes. The effect of such payments has been to raise the amount of fees paid by students from 3,447*l.* in 1852 to 18,083*l.* in 1862; the schools have become, to a great extent, self-supporting and much less dependent upon voluntary subscriptions which are uncertain and fluctuating.

II. With the increased demand for art-instruction their Lordships consider that further measures should be taken to reduce the proportionate amount of Parliamentary aid per student without putting in jeopardy the successful progress of the system, and they feel satisfied that the annual amount necessary for causing elementary drawing instruction to become universal will not increase in the same proportion as the extension of the instruction.

III. In accordance with the principles enunciated in the foregoing Minutes, and with the view of introducing economy and effective control in the administration of the votes which Parliament may be pleased to grant for art-instruction, my Lords proceed to cancel the Minute of the Board of Trade of the 4th March 1854.

And *resolve*,—

That after the 1st October 1863, no further payments will be made in respect of the certificates taken by masters of schools of art, but that a system of payments on results, tested by public examination, which has been partially carried on with great success for several years, shall wholly regulate the payments to schools of art, and that such payments shall be made only on behalf of artizans, children of the labouring poor, scholarships, persons in training as art-teachers, or employed as designers for manufacturers. The details of such payments are set forth in other Minutes.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

At South Kensington, the 3rd day of March 1863.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Local and National Scholarships.

Read Minute of 4th March 1854, relating to examinations for certificates; and of 30th June 1855, authorizing the payment of allowances to students in training.

Read Minute of the 27th February 1857, relating to prize studentships, and Minute of 17th December 1857, relating to art pupil-teacherships.

My Lords cancel the Minutes of 27th February and 17th December 1857, and resolve that after 30th September 1863, maintenance allowance, under the Minute of June 1855, shall not be given to students in training for masterships in the central training school in London until they have obtained the first certificate of third grade, and in order to raise the standard of instruction in the local schools, and to render assistance to the art-master in the conduct of such schools, their Lordships propose to establish local and national scholarships in the local schools, and in the training school, and central museum subject to the following conditions.

I. Local scholarships.

(*a.*) These are granted for one year, renewable on fulfilling the proper conditions.

(*b.*) Each candidate must already have passed in the four papers of the 2nd grade, and must, with his application for appointment

send up to the department the first four works for the 1st certificate, 3rd grade, and on their approval by the Inspector-General, he will be eligible for such appointment.

(*c.*) In order to obtain a renewal for a second or third year, the candidate must send up on each occasion three of the other works required for the completion of 1st certificate, 3rd grade.

(*d.*) If appointed to a local scholarship he will be required to assist the art master in teaching drawing in poor schools, and in the central district art school.

II. The number of such local scholarships will be regulated by the number of children taught drawing in schools for the poor, in connexion with the local art school, viz.—

(*a.*) For 500 children, and under 1,000, taught drawing, and certified by the inspector of the department, one local scholarship will be allowed.

(*b.*) For 1,000 children up to 2,000, two local scholarships.

(*c.*) And for every additional 1,000 children taught, an additional scholarship may be granted.

III. The department will aid such local scholarships by a payment to the school fund of 6*d.* per head per annum for every child taught drawing in a poor school, on behalf of whom the inspector shall give a certificate. Payments will be made annually, and through the head master of the art school: such payments are not to exceed for any one local scholarship the sum of 25*l.* After the first year local committees must allot some portion, not less than 5*l.*, of the fees of the local art school in augmentation of these payments.

National Scholarships.

IV. A number of national scholarships not to exceed 15 will annually be offered in competition to the various local schools. These national scholarships are to enable advanced students who may give evidence of a special aptitude in design, and who are, or intend to become, designers for manufacturers, to prosecute their studies in the central school and museum.

1. Such scholarships are only tenable for one year, and are not renewable. No school can hold more than two such scholarships at the same time.
2. Qualification of candidates.
   (*a.*) Each candidate must have passed in the four papers of the 2nd grade.
   (*b.*) Must also have obtained a national medallion in stages 22 or 23.
   (*c.*) When the claims of candidates are otherwise equal, those will be preferred who have obtained national medallions or local medals in stages 8, 9, 15, 17, or 19.
   (*d.*) They must during the first fortnight of the month of September send up a design, or set of designs, their own work, prepared for some object of manufacture. Those who have sent the best designs, subject to the prior conditions, will be selected.
3. Duties attached to national scholarships.
   (*a.*) Each student will be under the head master of the central training school, and will be required to study in the Museum of Ornamental Art every day from 10 to 4, in order to obtain by means of drawings and notes a full knowledge of its contents.
   (*b.*) The registers of attendance and the works of each student will be laid before the Inspector-General in the middle and at the end of each session, and if unsatisfactory the appointment will be at once cancelled.

Appendix A. MINUTES

4. Payments.

The department will grant to each of such scholars a maintenance allowance during the 10 working months of the year, of 1*l.* per week, provided his regular attendance is certified, and the studies he produces are satisfactory.

My Lords look forward to the time when the value of these scholarships to the various localities may be found so obvious, that the committees of art schools will be prepared to aid or supplement the payments of the Department.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

At South Kensington, the 17th day of March 1863.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Payments on Results of Instruction in Schools of Art.

My Lords read the Minute of the 24th February 1863, abolishing the system of payments on masters' certificates, and resolve—

I. That payments in aid of art-instruction shall be made upon the results of teaching drawing, painting, and modelling and designing for manufactures, ascertained as heretofore by annual examinations.

II. The conditions upon which payments will be made are as follows:—

III. A masters' fund must be established at each school of art: all payments will be made to it once a year through the head master, and are to be divided among the certificated art masters or mistresses (when more than one are engaged in the school) in such proportions as the local committee and masters in concert may determine.

IV. Payments will be made only in respect of students who are artizans, or who are engaged in some industrial occupation, or are preparing to be so, or who are teachers or governesses, or are preparing to become so.

V. The students on whose works payment is claimed by the master must have been on the books of the school and have paid fees for at least *five* months during the year previous to the examination.

VI. The Committee of Management and head master must certify that the conditions on which the allowances are authorized have been duly fulfilled.

VII. The following payments may be claimed:—

(*a.*) A sum of 1*s.* or 2*s.* on every child in a school for the poor who passes a paper of the first grade, as settled by minute of 24th October 1862. No. 429.

(*b.*) A sum of 10*s.* for each one of the exercises in freehand drawing, model drawing, geometry, and perspective, in the 2nd grade, satisfactorily executed in the annual examination.

(*c.*) A sum of 20*s.* on every work to which a local medal is awarded. An additional sum of 20*s.* on every work in stages 8, sec. *b* 2 and *c*; 9, sec. *a*, *b*, *c*; 14*a*; 15; 17*b*; 19 *b*, *d*, or any sections of stages 22 and 23, to which a local medal is awarded. A further addition of 10*s.* on every work to which a medal is awarded in stages of groups 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6, provided any master in the school is certificated in these groups.

(*d.*) A sum of 50*s.* on every work to which a national medallion is awarded. An additional sum of 50*s.* on every work in stages 8, sec. *b* 2 and *c*; 9, sec. *a*, *b*, and *c*; 14*a*; 15; 17*b*; 19 *b* and *d*; or any section of stages 22 and 23, to which a national medallion is awarded. A further addition of 20*s.* on every work to which a national medallion is awarded in stages of groups 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6, provided any master in the school is certificated in these groups.

(*e.*) A further payment of 10*l.* will be made when the head master of each school of art forwards in due time the annual report completely filled up, provided that the inspector shall report that the registers recording the required statistics are properly kept, and that the school examples, &c., are in good working order. The head master will be considered responsible for the proper care of the examples obtained by the aid of grants from this department.

(*f.*) A sum of 15*l.* on each student who passes the necessary works and examinations for any certificate of the 3rd grade (the art masters' certificate).

Students will not be admitted for examination in any papers of these certificates who have not first sent in approved works in all the stages required *for the certificate* they desire to obtain.

VIII. A sum of 5*l.* may be annually paid in each school for the best design or set of designs for any objects of manufacture; such works must have obtained a local medal, and must be accompanied by the sketches, either from natural forms or other materials, from which they have been derived. This payment is not to be subject to the limitations of clause 4, and will be paid in addition to the claims under clause 7 *c* and *d*. Two-thirds of this sum will be paid to the masters, and one-third to the successful pupil.

IX. Payments will be made as soon as practicable after the annual inspection of each school.

X. The above mentioned payments, in aid of Schools of Art, are made subject to revision and revocation, and will necessarily be regulated from time to time by the amounts which Parliament may vote for the purpose.

XI. This minute will apply to all schools to be hereafter established, and to those schools already in action, after the 31st March 1864, and no payments on certificates will be made after the second quarterly payment immediately following the examination of each school in the year ending 31st March 1864.*

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

At South Kensington, the 15th day of April 1863.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

Navigation Schools.

1. My Lords take into consideration the subject of Aid to Navigation Schools, and Captain Donnelly's report thereon.

2. The Navigation Schools were established by the Board of Trade and transferred to the charge of the Science and Art Department. After experience of the working of the Schools, it appears that the present system of aid does not fulfil the object for which it was designed. The aid so far from leading to the establishment of classes and schools where a sound knowledge of the scientific principles bearing on their profession can be obtained by the mercantile marine, has been applied almost wholly either in giving the instruction necessary for passing the technical examinations of the Board of Trade, or in giving elementary education.

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* For example; a school examined in April, May, or June 1863 will be paid on results at the present rate, and the master will receive his certificate allowance for the quarters ending the 30th June and 30th September; a school examined in October, November, or December 1863 will be paid on results as heretofore, and the master will receive his certificate allowance for the quarters ending 31st December 1863, and 31st March 1864. A school examined in February 1864 will be paid on results as heretofore, and the masters will be paid on certificates for the quarters ending 31st March and 30th June 1864.

Appendix A. MINUTES.

3. My Lords do not consider it a function of the Science and Art Department to aid in merely giving this technical instruction, and it is not defensible that any grants shall be made by this branch of the Education Department towards elementary instruction.

4. They have therefore cancelled previous Minutes on the subject, and authorized the following system of Aid to Navigation Instruction. This system will come in force in all existing schools from and after the 1st January 1864, and in scoools which may now be established, immediately. No payments according to the present system will be made after the quarter ending 31st December 1863.

Aid to Navigation Schools and Classes.

1. Payments will be made only on the results of instruction in the following subjects:—

i. Mathematics, including such portions of algebra, geometry, mensuration, plane and spherical trigonometry, and logarithms, as are necessary for understanding ii. and iii.
ii. General navigation.
iii. Nautical astronomy.
iv. Physical geography.
v. Steam.

2. The payments will be made to those teachers only who have taken certificates as qualified to teach these subjects.

3. Examinations for teachers will be held annually in November at South Kensington, Dublin, and Edinburgh. The travelling expenses of candidates, if successful, will be paid.

4. The examinations for students will be held—

(1.) For adults, seamen, and others, at the seaport towns where Local Marine Boards are formed, and are prepared to undertake them, four times a year.

(2.) For youths, &c., in inland towns once a year; this examination forming part of the general May Science Examination of this Department will be held simultaneously all over the kingdom wherever local committees are formed to conduct them, the examination papers being supplied by the Science and Art Department.

5. The successful candidates will be classed as passed, honourable mention, third, second, and first grade certificates. In the three last cases a certificate will be given to that effect. The grade of success at any one examination may be improved at any future examination.

6. The teacher will receive 1*l.*, 2*l.*, 3*l.*, 4*l.*, or 5*l.*, according to the class of success of his pupil, on the condition that if the pupil be a boy he shall have received 40 lessons, at least, from the teacher, and that he goes to sea, and if an adult at sea that he shall have received 20 lessons at least.

7. Should the pupil have been previously examined and a payment made on his account, the 40 or 20 lessons, as the case may be, must have been given since that examination, and the payment to the teacher will be the difference between the sum previously paid and the amount fixed for the grade then taken.

8. A local committee must in all cases be formed. From them the teacher will receive the necessary vouchers.

9. The sums above fixed can only be considered experimental, and may be altered from year to year. A Directory giving detailed information will be published.

By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

HENRY COLE, Secretary.

See also p. 186.

APPENDIX B.

Report by Captain Donnelly, R.E., on Science and Navigation Schools.

In my report last year I was enabled to give the results of the first year of the complete working of the present system of aid to science instruction, including, that is, the first general examination in May 1861 of the science classes. My present report contains the results of the second general examination of science classes, May 1862, and the fourth examination of teachers for science certificates, November 1862. As the system has been so short a time in operation it is perhaps advisable that I should, in making my report for 1862, recapitulate shortly its progress since 1859, when the minute on which it is based was passed, instead of referring to the former reports.

At the commencement of 1862 there were 70 science classes in different parts of the kingdom under certificated teachers in connexion with this department, instructing 2,278 students, showing a steady large increase on 1861, when there were 38 classes with 1,330 students, and on 1860, when there were 9 classes and about 500 students, 4 of which classes were existing in 1859, when the minute was passed. Besides these the classes at the Andersonian University at Glasgow, and the Mechanics' Institution, Manchester, with about 870 students, were examined by this Department, but as the teachers were not certificated, no payments were made to them.

Of the 72 classes, in some cases two or three were in the same town, and by the rules of the directory, when this is the case, unless the classes be very large or very far apart the examination must be held at some common centre under an amalgamated committee. Some also of the classes having been but recently established were not prepared for examination.

Examinations were held in 46 places besides London and its vicinity, where nine examinations were held. The papers prepared in London by the professional examiners of the department were forwarded to the local committees by whom the examinations were superintended according to the instructions in the Science Directory.

Of the 3,413 students under instruction at the time of the examination 1,239 presented themselves for examination. Some candidates came up in two or three subjects, so that there were 1,943 papers worked, of which 1,480 were "passed," and 689 attained the standard of Queen's prizes. This was a great improvement on 1861, when of a total, including the Mechanics' Institute, Manchester, and the Andersonian University, of 2,200 students under instruction 650 candidates presented themselves (at the 35 centres of examination) 1,600 papers were worked, 725 were passed, and 310 took Queen's prizes.

At page 15 will be found a list of those who obtained medals at the May 1862 examination. In some of the subjects there were not many candidates, and all the medals were not awarded, in consequence of there being either an insufficient number of candidates qualified to take them, or from the candidates who stood highest on the list being of the middle classes and more than 17 years of age, when by the rules they are disqualified from competing with and taking the medals from the artizan class, their success being marked by their receiving an honorary diploma instead. In this way two gold, two silver, and three bronze medals were withheld.

I must here call attention to the great success of the Irish schools, not only in taking prizes, but also in their competition with the Scotch and English classes for medals. In zoology and mineralogy of the eight

Appendix B.

Captain Donnelly's Report.

names in the medal list six are those of Irish students; of these, however, two, one, the first, who would have been gold medallist, and the other who would have been a bronze medallist, were as middle class men disqualified from receiving them, so that the gold medal and one bronze medal fell to English students. In chemistry all except two bronze medals were taken by Irish students, while they also took a silver medal in animal physiology and zoology, the gold medal in vegetable physiology and systematic botany, and two bronze medals in physics. These, with 149 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grade Queen's prizes among seven classes, and an aggregate of 374 students, are really astonishing results, and should lead to a rapid development of science instruction in Ireland.

The number of candidates in the different subjects were as follows:—

Group I.	Subject 1.	Practical, plane, and descriptive geometry	119
	„ 2.	Mechanical and machine drawing	70
	„ 3.	Building construction	45
„ II.	„ 1.	Theoretical mechanics	52
	„ 2.	Applied mechanics	47
„ III.	„ 1.	Acoustics, light and heat	47
	„ 2.	Magnetism and electricity	105
„ IV.	„ 1.	Inorganic chemistry	558
	„ 2.	Organic chemistry	105
„ V.	„ 1.	Geology	189
	„ 2.	Mineralogy and mining	81
„ VI.	„ 1.	Animal physiology	349
	„ 2.	Zoology	84
„ VII.	„ 1.	Vegetable physiology and economic botany	66
	„ 2.	Systematic botany	26
		Total	1,943

Chemistry, as last year, having the largest number of candidates, and animal physiology the next.

The following Table gives an analysis of the occupation and station in life of the candidates, and their relative success.

Classification of Results of Examination in Science Classes, May 1862.

No.	Occupation.	No. of Students examined.	Queen's Prizes. 2nd Class.	3rd Class.	3rd Class.	No. passed.	Failures.
1	Schoolmasters, pupil-teachers, &c.	143	20	39	47	89	21
2	Artizans, mill hands, weavers, miners, mine agents, foremen, &c.	573	54	82	121	376	260
3	Shopkeepers, chemists, druggists, &c.	157	27	29	42	99	49
4	Clerks, book-keepers, &c.	209	32	59	54	131	62
5	Middle class	71	10	9	18	53	24
6	Without any description	52	13	19	14	33	20

The experiment of conducting these examinations by local committees has so far been entirely successful. In speaking of the success of the science system and its rapid spread the services of these gentlemen must not be forgotten. Of their zeal in the cause of scientific education and their exertions in establishing science classes, it is not for me here to speak, but the aid rendered by them to this Department in the conduct of the examinations stands in another light, and it would be unjust not to refer to it in terms of high commendation. When it is remembered that these rather irksome duties must have been novel to many of these

gentlemen, so that nothing but close attention to the directions could have enabled them to perform them successfully, and that they entail a large call on their time, their superintendence of the local examinations, which they conducted, without exception, to the satisfaction of this Department, redounds greatly to their credit.

There has again been an increase in the number of candidates for certificates as teachers. In November 1861, 103 candidates came up, and 97 were successful; last November 125 candidates came up, and 112 were successful. There are now 237 certificated teachers, of whom 80 are engaged in teaching classes in connexion with this Department. With the exception of five or six, they have all obtained their training without cost to this Department.

The following Table gives the details of the number of entries, successes, and grade of certificate obtained in each group and subject in 1861 and 1862 respectively.

Table showing the Results of Examination for Teachers' Science Certificates in 1861 and 1862.

Groups.	Subjects.	1861.						1862.					
		No. of Entries.	No. of Successes.	No. of 1st Grade.	No. of 2nd Grade.	No. of 3rd Grade.	No. of Failures.	No. of Entries.	No. of Successes.	No. of 1st Grade.	No. of 2nd Grade.	No. of 3rd Grade.	No. of Failures.
Group I.													
Geometrical Drawing, Machine Drawing, and Building Construction	I.	9	5	2	2	1	4	13	8	2	2	4	5
	II.	5	4	2	2	—	1	3	1	1	—	—	2
	III.	4	3	2	1	—	1	2	2	1	1	—	—
Group II.													
Mechanical Physics	I.	10	9	1	4	4	1	17	13	5	4	4	4
	II.	5	3	-	1	2	2	2	1	—	1	—	1
Group III.													
Experimental Physics	I.	26	26	8	13	5	—	39	11	2	5	7	16
	II.	26	21	3	12	6	5	33	15	6	4	5	18
Group IV.													
Chemistry	I.	46	44	8	23	13	2	49	44	3	15	26	5
	II.	17	14	3	4	7	3	15	12	5	4	3	3
Group V.													
Geology and Mineralogy	I.	12	11	2	6	3	1	15	11	—	7	1	4
	II.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	1	1	1
Group VI.													
Animal Physiology and Zoology	I.	14	13	7	5	1	1	25	24	9	14	1	
	II.	7	7	4	2	1	—	8	6	2	3	1	2
Group VII.													
Vegetable Physiology and Systematic Botany	I.	12	11	6	3	2	1	8	8	4	3	1	—
	II.	5	4	3	—	1	1	5	5	1	4	—	—
Group VIII.													
Mining and Metallurgy	I.	No examination in these subjects in 1861.						2	2	—	1	1	—
	II.							3	3	3	—	—	—
Totals		198	175	51	78	46	23	234	172	45	69	58	62

At pages 12–14 I give the nominal return of candidates who obtained certificates in the different groups and subjects. On comparing this list with those of former years, it appears that of the 125 candidates, 77 were new, while of the remaining 48, some came up in subjects in which they had not been certificated, while others came up to improve the grade of the certificates they held.

From the abstract of returns from the various Science schools and classes given at page 18, it appears that at the commencement of this year 1863 there were 3,086 pupils under instruction by certificated teachers, a considerable increase on 1862, when there were 2,278 pupils, but perhaps not quite so much as might be expected. This is owing most probably to a feeling of uncertainty due to a want of information as to the recent changes.

Appendix B.

SCIENCE CERTIFICATES.

Having this year made a special report on the navigation system, which will be found at page 36, I need say nothing on the subject here. Captain Harris's inspection report is given at page 41.

RESULT of the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for TEACHER'S CERTIFICATES, November 1862.

Name.	Address.	I.			II.		III.		IV.		V.		VI.		VII.		VIII.	
		1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.
Abbott, Joseph	Collegiate Institution, Liverpool								1	2								
Alldread, Edwin	Training College, Battersea								2									
Allott, James	National School, Ruabon, N. Wales								2	2								
Angell, John	Mechanics Institution, Manchester												1					
Arthy, William	Wilde's Endowed Sch., Lowestoft								3									
Atkins, George	Laxton Street School, Leicester								2	1								
Bailey, Edward J.	St. Mark's Col., Chelsea				1													
Baker, Richmond	Union Workhouse, Colchester																	
Baldock, John H.	55, St. James' Road, Holloway								1						1			
Beesley, Thomas	5, High St., Banbury						2	3			2				1	1		
Bithell, Richard	British School, Kingsland	2																
Blears, William	Training College, Westminster								2									
Bowen, Edward	39, Hutchinson Street, West Derby Road, Liverpool						3											
Breakwell, William	St. Mark's College, Chelsea				1													
Brears, William	Tandridge, Surrey							2										
Briggs, James A.	London Birk. School, Chancery Lane						2	3										
Brown, Wm. J.	Training College, Battersea								3									
Burchill, Samuel H.	Nav. Sch., Shadwell, E.				1		3	3										
Burns, William	8, Newton Terrace, Rochester														2	2		
Button, John	Training College, Westminster								3									
Chalk, Ellen M.	3, Heasman Terrace, Victoria Park												1					
Chalk, Frank	" "												2					
Clapp, Elizabeth M. A.	Birk. Sch., Kingsland												2					
Clement, Leonard	Lancashire Union of Institutions, Burnley										2				1			
Collins, Joseph H.	36, Denmark Grove, Barnsbury Park								2									
Collins, John	Cathedral School, Manchester												2					
Cooper, William	National Sch., Tintwistle, Manchester				3													
Cooper, Charles	St. Mark's Col., Chelsea								3									
Corbin, Penuel E.	Training Col., Battersea								2									
Cover, John Lee	National Sch., Weeton, Harewood, Leeds								1									
Crafts, Thomas	Godmanchester, Hunts												2					
Crawley, Samuel	Proprietary School, Hereford								3	3								
Cribbin, Thomas	Birk. Sch., Peckham												2					
Davidson, Ellis A.	School of Art, Chester	1	1	1														
Davison, William	127, Stantonbury, Wolverton												2					
Dorrell, Henry B.	" "	3																
Douglas, John C.	London Birk. School, Chancery Lane						2	1										
Dowling, John	2, Upper Buckingham Street, Dublin												1	2				1
Dunn, Henry	Training College, Westminster								3									
Eardley, Francis	Nat. Model Sch., Belfast						1	1	1									

RESULT of the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for TEACHER'S CERTIFICATES, November 1862—*continued.*

Name.	Address.	I.			II.		III.		IV.		V.		VI.		VII.		VIII.	
		1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.
Farmer, James H.	119, Cumberland St., Glasgow						3		2									
Foister, John S.	St. Mark's Col., Chelsea								3									
Fulton, Hugh	Trade School, Bristol												2	2	1			
Goffin, Robert	Endowed Sch., Exton, Oakham								3				3					
Greenwood, Aaron T.	Wesleyan Day School, Stillington, nr. York								3									
Grugeon, Alfred	3, Radnor Terrace, Brownlow Road, Dalston														2	2		
Gunn, William	Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire												2	2				
Haigh, Thos. R.	Training Col., Westminster								3									
Hands, Jonathan E.	Training Col., Battersea						3	2										
Holdcroft, Herbert	Training Col., Westminster								3									
Holliday, John	Queenshead Sch., nr. Halifax								3									
Honey, Robert	Cowper House School, Huntingdon												1					
Hudson, William	National School, Abertillery, nr. Newport				2	2	1	1										
Hudson, Fearnside	68, Corporation Street, Manchester														1	2		
Jackson, Robert	St. Mark's Col., Chelsea				2													
Johnston, William	101, Percy Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne						3		2		3				2			
Jones, Thomas	Halton, Hastings	3																
Jones, John	St. Thomas' Charterhouse School				2													
Jones, Edward	Training Col., Westminster								3									
Judd, John W.	Wesleyan Sch., Horncastle						1	1	2	1								
King, Charles	Training Col., Westminster								3									
King, Thomas	County Sch., Leicester								3									
Lines, John	St. Mark's Col., Chelsea								2									
McCallem, James	Railway Workshops, Kilmarnock	1																
McFarlane, Archibald.	East Hardwick, Pontefract								3									
Macornish, Margaret.	39, Gloucester Street, Glasgow												1					
Marshall, John E.	St. Thomas' Charterhouse Schools										3							
Mason, James	100, Upp. Thames St.								1									
Mayer, John	Secular Sch., Glasgow														2			1
Meaden, Henry P.	George St., Haslingden, Manchester							2					1					
Millican, William	Wesleyan Day School, Turndon St., Sunderland								3									
Moss, Amos	St. Mark's Col., Chelsea								2									
Packer, Matthew W.	National Sch., Kniver, Stourbridge												2					
Pascoe, John	Green Coat Sch., Huntingdon												1					
Pepper, Charles	St. Mark's Col., Chelsea				3													
Pike, Robert W.	Birk. Sch., Bethnal Green														1			
Plant, John	Royal Museum, Peel Park, Salford										3							
Puckett, Joseph	14, Goldington Street, St. Pancras Road										2							
Pullen, Moses	National Sch., Painswick	2									2							
Radford, Arthur	16, Sheffield Terrace, Campden Hill (W.)				3						3	3						
Ricks, George	St. John's Town Sch., Portsea						3						2	3	3			
Ripley, Henry J.	Training College, Battersea								2									

Appendix B.

SCIENCE CERTIFICATES.

RESULT of the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for TEACHER'S CERTIFICATES, November 1862—*continued.*

Name.	Address.	I.			II.		III.		IV.		V.		VI.		VII.		VIII.	
		1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.
Robertson, John	Milton Est. Ch. Sessional Sch., Glasgow	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rowden, William	Trade School, Bristol	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	1
Rushforth, Thomas	Blue Coat School, Wolverhampton	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Santon, William	14, Tanner's Moat, York	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sargeant, John	Church Street, Slough	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Schofield, Jabez C.	St. Mark's College, Chelsea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shirley, James	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shore, Thos. Wm.	Churcham Ch. of Eng. School, nr. Gloster	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Smeeth, Rowland	National Model Sch., Belfast	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shithies, Samuel	Training College, Westminster	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Smith, Joseph Hy.	St. Thomas' Charterhouse School	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Snelus, George J.	Christ Church School, Macclesfield	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stockton, William	Nav. School, Green's Sailor's Home, Poplar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Tate, Ralph	42, Eglinton St., Belfast	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Thackrah, Samuel	St. Mark's College, Chelsea	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tribe, Alfred	12, Westbourne Grove, North	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Trower, Richard	50, West Hill Street, Brighton	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Turner, Samuel C.	4, Marlboro' Terrace, Victoria Road, W.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vick, William	National School, Cainscross, Stroud	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ward, George	Carlton Mount, Leeds	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Warner, William	Training College, Battersea	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Weatherill, Robert	Pennyman Sch., North Ormesby, Middlesboro'-on-Tees	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wheeler, George H.	Middleton, near Manchester	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Williams, John	16, Rocky Lane, Birmingham	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Winney, William	Training College, Westminster	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wilson, Thomas	Derby Road, Nottingham	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Winter, William	27, Ash Grove, Bradford, Yorkshire	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Woodcock, Frederick W.	St. Martin's School, Leicester	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Woodhead, William	29, Queen Street, Edgehill, Liverpool	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.
Woodward, Chas. J.	Midland Institution, Birmingham	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Yates, Frederick	Pennfields, Wolverhampton	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Total of	1st grade	2	1	1	5	.	2	6	3	5	.	1	9	2	4	1	.	3
	2nd "	2	.	1	4	1	5	4	15	4	7	1	14	3	3	4	1	.
	3rd "	4	.	.	4	.	7	5	26	3	4	1	1	1	1	.	1	.
	Failed	5	2	.	4	1	16	18	5	3	4	1	1	2	.	.	.	.

Total number of 1st grade subject certificates	45
" 2nd " "	69
" 3rd " "	58
" failed in "	62
Number of individuals examined	125
" " successful	113
" " unsuccessful	12

THE following is a LIST of the SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS for MEDALS at the EXAMINATION held in May 1862.

N.B.—The names of those Middle Class Students who, in consequence of being more than 17 years of age are precluded from taking Medals, are put in *italics*.

SUBJECT I.—PRACTICAL PLANE and DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY, MECHANICAL and MACHINE DRAWING, and BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

Name.	Age.	School or Residence.	Occupation or Father's Occupation.	Name of Teacher.	Medal.
William H. Parker	18	10, East Redcliff Crescent, Bristol	Engineer's apprentice	William Rowden	Gold.
Ellis A. Davidson	32	Eaton Road, Chester	Art master	R. Burchett and W. Binns.	Silver.
Frederick A. Winkfield	19	1, Branson Street, Manchester	Valuer's assistant	George Bernhardt	,,
Samuel Meadows	16	Featherstall Road, Oldham	Surveyor	J. Mellor	,,
John Clough	22	77, Berkeley Street, Strangeways, Manchester	Iron turner	George Bernhardt	Bronze.
Thomas Kershaw	21	Burnley Street, Oldham	Mechanic	James Mellor	,,
John R. Manning	24	Castle Irwell, Pendleton, Manchester	Joiner	W. Hudson	,,

SUBJECT II.—MECHANICAL PHYSICS.

Edward P. Scrymgour	17	18, Paradise Terrace, Liverpool Road, Holloway, London.	Captain, R.N.*	Thomas Hall	Gold.
Robert Young	13	Trade School, Bristol	Shoemaker *	T. Coomber	Silver.
Samuel Hall	20	Shireland Place, Birmingham	Schoolmaster	Self-taught	,,
John S. Valentine	19	41, St. Andrew's Street, Aberdeen	Apprentice	David Maver	Bronze.
Edward Brown	17	Trinity Schools, Ripon	Pupil teacher	W. Easterby	,,

* Father's Occupation.

SUBJECT III.—EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Name.	Age.	School or Residence.	Occupation or Father's Occupation.	Name of Teacher.	Medal.
Joseph G. Clarke	17	38, Moorgate Street, London	Jeweller*	Dr. Mortimer	Gold.
Carlton J. Lambert	17	8, Upper Clifton Street, Finsbury, London	Cabinet carver*	,, ,,	Silver.
Augustus C. Mayhiary	19	4, Mary's Place, Hermitage Street, Tower Hill	Surgeon*	Dr. Berneys	,,
Edward P. Seymour	17	18, Paradise Terrace, LiverpoolRoad, Holloway	Captain, R.N.*	Dr. Mortimer	Bronze.
William Erskine	31	75, Dover Street, Belfast	National teacher	F. Eardley	,,
John Boal	38	8, Norwood Street, Belfast	National teacher	,,	,,
Thomas W. Tobin	19	10, Judd Street, Euston Road, London	Architect	Self-taught	,,
William George Ralph	15	Blue Coat Hospital, Gloucester	Grocer*	Walter Jeffery	,,

SUBJECT IV.—CHEMISTRY.

B. H. Demery	30	3, Mardyke Street, Cork	Teacher	John Dowling	Gold.
Cornelius O'Sullivan	20	South Main Street, Bandon	Clerk	,, ,,	Silver.
Robert Hewitt	28	Irishtown, Clonmel	Schoolmaster	,, ,,	,,
William C. Barnish	22	15, Market Place, Wigan	Druggist	E. H. Birkenhead	Bronze.
Thomas H. Mahony	20	31, Summerhill South, Cork	Clerk	John Dowling	,,
James Smethurst	36	3, Duerden Street, Salford	Core maker	Charles O'Neill	,,

SUBJECT V.—GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.

John Grainger	31	Belfast	Clerk	Ralph Tate	Gold.
William Robatham	18	Treforest, Glamorganshire	Mining engineer	W. Rowden	,,
Francis Eardley	24	172, Agnes Street, Belfast	National teacher	Ralph Tate	Silver.
Maria Jane Hill	28	Brook Mount, Lisburn	Farmer*	,, ,,	,,
Hugh Morrison	19	22, Academy Street, Belfast	Sewed Muslin Designer	,, ,,	Bronze.
Mary A. Carson	20	Salem Crumlin Road, Belfast	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,
Garman H. Griffiths	16	2, Prospect Place, Cotham, Bristol	Accountant*	C. S. Wood	,,
Hugh Robinson	17	82, Donegal Street, Belfast	Apprentice to Woollen Draper.	Ralph Tate	,,

* Father's Occupation.

Subject VI.—Animal Physiology and Zoology.

Name.	Age.	School or Residence.	Occupation or Father's Occupation.	Name of Teacher.	Medal.
Charles Taylor	12	4, Calthorpe Cottages, Banbury	Coach Painter*	John H. Beale	Gold.
Patrick Heas	18	105, Sunday's Well Road, Cork	Druggist's Apprentice	John Dowling	Silver.
William N. Maccall	16	135, Hospital Street, Glasgow	Commercial clerk	John Mayer	„
William Woodhead	36	29, Queen Street, Edgehill, Liverpool	Teacher	C. Collingwood	Bronze.
Thomas B. Wilson	18	24, Ardwick Green, Manchester	Mechanic	John Angell	„
George Norval	37	38, Nelson Street, Glasgow	Pattern Card Maker	A. Lindsay	„

Subject VII.—Botany.

William W. Tyler	26	Holy Trinity School, Hales Street, Coventry	Schoolmaster	-	Gold.
Thomas H. Mahoney	20	21, Summerhill, South, Cork	Clerk	John Dowling	„

* Father's Occupation.

Appendix B.

SCIENCE SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS from SCIENCE SCHOOLS and CLASSES for the Year 1862.

ABERDEEN.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teachers, Professor Brazier, D. Mayer, and Dr. R. Beveridge.

James Sinclair, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 66; 30 in chemistry, 15 in mechanics, 27 in botany.

The number last year was 60; 7 in botany, 7 in animal physiology and zoology, 10 in physics, and 36 in chemistry.

The school took six Queen's prizes, two 1st grade, two 2nd grade, two 3rd grade, together with one bronze medal for mechanical physics.

ACCRINGTON, LANCASHIRE.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, H. P. Meaden.

H. G. Duffield, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 19; 19 in inorganic chemistry and 14 in organic chemistry.

The number last year was 36 in inorganic chemistry.

The school, together with the New Jerusalem School, Accrington, took 14 Queen's prizes, four 1st grade, six 2nd grade, and four 3rd grade.

ACCRINGTON LANCASHIRE.

The class is held in the New Jerusalem School.

Teacher, H. P. Meaden.

James W. Kenyon, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 25 in inorganic chemistry.

The number last year was 26.

The number of prizes is included in those given for Mechanics' Institution, Accrington.

ALMONDBURY, HUDDERSFIELD.

The classes are held in the Central School.

Teacher, George Jarmain.

Rev. L. Jones, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 14; 14 in inorganic chemistry, and 3 in mineralogy.

BACUP, LANCASHIRE.

The class is held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, H. P. Meaden.

Thomas Newbigging, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 19 in inorganic chemistry.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

BANBURY.

The classes are held in the British School.

Teacher, John H. Beale.

James Cadbury, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 58; 47 in physiology, 20 in zoology, and 9 in geology.

The number last year was 79; 75 in physiology, 51 in zoology.

The school took 11 Queen's prizes, one 1st grade, three 2nd grade, seven 3rd grade, together with one gold medal for animal physiology and zoology.

BANBURY.

The classes are held in the Laboratory, 5, High Street.

Teacher, Thomas Beesley.

James Cadbury, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 20; 20 in inorganic chemistry, and 10 in organic chemistry.

The number last year was 23 in inorganic chemistry.

The school took nine Queen's prizes, two 1st grade, five 2nd grade, and two 3rd grade.

BANDON, COUNTY CORK.

The classes were held in the Town Hall.

Teacher, J. Dowling.

Dr. Browne, Secretary.

The number last year was 49; 49 in inorganic and 16 in organic chemistry, 6 in geology and mineralogy.

The school took 23 Queen's prizes, nine 1st grade, thirteen 2nd grade, one 3rd grade, together with one silver medal in chemistry.

The school has not been continued since May.

BELFAST.

The classes are held in the National Model School.

Teacher, F. Eardley.

Wm. R. Molloy, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 76; 61 in chemistry, and 20 in experimental physics.

The number last year was 29 in experimental physics.

The school took 19 Queen's prizes, three 1st grade, nine 2nd grade, seven 3rd grade, together with two bronze medals for experimental physics.

BELFAST.

The classes are held in the Museum, College Square.

Teacher, Ralph Tate.

J. J. Murphy, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 84; 63 in geology and mineralogy, 49 in botany, and 11 in animal physiology and zoology.

The number last year was 90; 90 in geology and mineralogy, 16 in botany, and 10 in inorganic chemistry.

Appendix B.

SCIENCE SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

The school took 45 Queen's prizes, fifteen 1st grade, thirteen 2nd grade, seventeen 3rd grade, together with one gold, one silver, three bronze medals for geology and mineralogy. The successful students for the gold and one bronze being, however, of the middle class, an honorary certificate is given instead.

BIRMINGHAM.

The classes are held in the Birmingham and Midland Institute.

Teacher, W. M. Williams.

Thomas Martineau, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 67.

The number last year was 48 in chemistry, and 9 in experimental physics.

The school took 14 Queen's prizes, two 1st grade, seven 2nd grade, five 3rd grade, together with one silver medal for mechanical physics.

BIRMINGHAM.

The class is held in the School of Art.

Teacher, D. W. Raimbach.

Edward Laundy, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 31 in mechanical and machine drawing.

The number last year was 34.

BOLTON.

The class is held in the Bridge Street School.

Teacher, Thomas Ward.

G. Knowles, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 15 in inorganic chemistry.

The number last year was 7.

The school took one 3rd grade Queen's prize.

BRIMSCOMBE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The class is held in the Science School.

Teacher, William Vick.

John Beddus, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 47 in chemistry.

The school was established in May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

BRISTOL.

The classes are held in the Trade School.

Teachers, T. Coomber, W, Rowden, and H. Fulton.

J. Wilkson, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 105; 61 in geometrical drawing, 41 in machine drawing, 21 in building construction, 30 in theoretical mechanics, 38 in applied mechanics, 71 in inorganic chemistry, 12 in organic chemistry, 19 in geology, and 20 in mineralogy.

The number last year was 93.

The school took 66 Queen's prizes, fourteen 1st grade, twenty-four 2nd grade, twenty-eight 3rd grade, together with two gold medals, one for geometrical drawing, the other for geology and mineralogy, one silver for mechanical physics, and one bronze for geology and mineralogy.

BURNLEY.

The classes are held in the Church of England Literary Institute.

Teacher, H. P. Meaden.

B. W. Briggs, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 16; 16 in inorganic chemistry, and 2 in organic chemistry.

The number last year was 21 in inorganic chemistry.

The school took three Queen's prizes, two 1st grade, and one 2nd grade.

BURNLEY.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institution and Grammar School.

Teacher, Leonard Clement.

John Sutherland, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 72; 72 in inorganic chemistry, and 16 in organic chemistry.

The number last year was 113 in inorganic chemistry.

The school took 17 Queen's prizes, one 1st grade, seven 2nd grade, and nine 3rd grade.

CALNE, WILTS.

The class is held in the Mechanics' Institute and Middle School.

Teacher, John Bownas.

Rev. Canon Guthrie, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 40 in inorganic chemistry.

The number last year was 12.

The school took six Queen's prizes, three 2nd grade, and three 3rd grade.

CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

No return this year.

The number last year was 11 in mechanics, chemistry, and mineralogy.

CARRICKFERGUS.

The classes are held in the Parochial School-house.

Teacher, Ralph Tate.

W. Molony, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 50; 50 in botany, 50 in geology.

The number last year was 76.

The school took 10 Queen's prizes, one 1st grade, four 2nd grade, and five 3rd grade.

Appendix B.

SCIENCE SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

CHIPPING CAMPDEN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The classes are held in the Boys' School, Church Street.

Teacher, William Gunn.

Rev. J. Hamilton, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 17 in animal physiology.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

CHESTER.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institute.

Teacher, E. A. Davidson.

Rev. A. Rigg, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 28; 24 in practical, plane, and descriptive geometry, 5 in machine drawing, and 6 in building construction.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

CLONMEL, IRELAND.

The classes were held in the Mechanics' Institute.

Teacher, J. Dowling.

P. J. Purcell, Secretary.

The number last year was 23; 23 in inorganic chemistry, 6 in organic chemistry, and 5 in botany.

The school took seven Queen's prizes, three 1st grade, one 2nd grade, three 3rd grade, together with one silver medal for chemistry.

The school has not been continued since May.

CORNGREAVES, NEAR DUDLEY.

The class is held in the school room, Iron Works, Old Hill.

Teacher, John Jones.

J. P. Hunt, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 40 in inorganic chemistry.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

CORK.

The classes were held in the Royal Institution.

Teacher, J. Dowling.

J. Humphreys, Secretary.

The number last year was 38; 30 in inorganic and organic chemistry, and 16 in botany.

The school took 33 Queen's prizes, fifteen 1st grade, eleven 2nd grade seven 3rd grade, together with two gold medals, one for chemistry, the other for botany, one silver medal for animal physiology and zoology, and one bronze medal for chemistry.

The school has not been continued since May.

CREWE, CHESHIRE.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, E. A. Davidson.

J. Stubbs, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 11; 8 in practical, plane, and descriptive geometry, and 9 in machine drawing.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

DEDHAM, ESSEX.

The class is held in the Literary Institution.

Teacher, J. Cresswell Clough.

J. Medows Rodwell, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 6 in chemistry. The number last year was 10.

DROGHEDA, IRELAND.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institute.

Teacher, John Dowling.

Dr. Gray, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 44; 32 in organic and inorganic chemistry, 12 in metallurgy, and 14 in botany.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

DUBLIN.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, J. Dowling.

J. Mulligan, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 30 in vegetable physiology and systematic botany.

The school was established since May and therefore has not yet been examined.

DUBLIN.

The classes are held in the Young Men's Society Rooms, Denmark Street.

Teacher, J. Dowling.

Messrs. McPadden and Egan, Secretaries.

The number of students at present under instruction is 15 in inorganic and organic chemistry.

The school was established since May and therefore has not yet been examined.

DUDLEY.

The class is held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, John Jones.

T. Wright, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 30 in inorganic chemistry.

The number last year was 12.

The school took three Queen's prizes, two 2nd grade, and one 3rd grade.

GLASGOW.

The classes are held in the Secular School.

Teacher, John Mayer.

Richard S. Cunliffe, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 102; 26 in chemistry, 66 in metallurgy, 70 in animal physiology, and 52 in botany.

The number last year was 117.

The school took 29 Queen's prizes, five 1st grade, seven 2nd grade, and seventeen 3rd grade, together with one silver medal for animal physiology and zoology.

GLOUCESTER.

The classes are held in the Blue Coat School.

Teacher, Walter Jeffery.

Rev. C. Y. Crawley, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 35; 35 in acoustics, light, and heat, 24 in magnetism and electricity, and 24 in inorganic chemistry.

The number last year was 28 in inorganic chemistry, electricity, and magnetism.

The school took 28 Queen's prizes, eight 1st grade, seven 2nd grade, thirteen 3rd grade, together with one bronze medal for experimental physics.

GUNNIS LAKE, CORNWALL.

The class is held in the Miners' School.

Teachers, R. Pearce, and C. Twite.

Capt. J. Phillips, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 24 in mechanics and mineralogy.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

HALIFAX.

The classes are held in the Working Man's College.

Teacher, John Noble.

George Gibb, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 35; 34 in inorganic chemistry and 18 in organic chemistry.

The number last year was 40; 5 in experimental physics, 36 in inorganic and 11 in organic chemistry.

The school took 19 Queen's prizes, two 1st grade, seven 2nd grade, and ten 3rd grade.

HASLINGDEN.

The classes are held in the Institute.

Teacher, H. P. Meaden.

John Binns, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 19; 15 in magnetism and electricity, 14 in inorganic and 12 in organic chemistry.

The number last year was 27 in inorganic chemistry.

The school took 12 Queen's prizes, four 1st grade, seven 2nd grade, and one 3rd grade.

HASTINGS.

The class is held in the Temperance Hall.

Teacher, T. Jones.

Rev. W. W. Hume, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction, including those at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, is 21 in geometrical drawing.

The number last year was 17.

The school took two 3rd grade Queen's prizes at the May examination.

HELSTON.

The class is held in the School Room.

Teachers, R. Pearce, and C. Twite.

R. Cunnack, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 27 in mineralogy and mechanics.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

HOLLINWOOD.

The classes are held in the National School.

Teacher, James Mellor.

John Fletcher, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 24 in geometrical drawing, machine drawing, and building construction.

The school took 4 Queen's prizes, one 1st grade, one 2nd grade, and two 3rd grade.

HUDDERSFIELD.

The classes are held in the Literary and Scientific Institution.

Teachers, George Jarmain and G. Tindall.

G. W. Rhodes, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 34; 15 in inorganic and 9 in organic chemistry, 9 in geology, 9 in animal physiology, and 11 in zoology.

The number last year was 52; 40 in inorganic and 11 in organic chemistry, 11 in vegetable physiology, 11 in geology, 8 in animal physiology and zoology.

The school took 35 Queen's prizes, seven 1st grade, nine 2nd grade, and nineteen 3rd grade.

KINVER, NEAR STOURBRIDGE.

The classes are held in the Science School.

Teacher, M. W. Packer.

T. Bolton, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 10; 8 in inorganic chemistry ond 2 in physiology.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

Appendix B.

SCIENCE SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

LEEDS.

The class is held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, George Ward.

B. Blake and J. Pickering, Secretaries.

The number of students at present under instruction is 32 in inorganic chemistry.

The number last year was 18.

The school took three Queen's prizes, two 2nd grade and one 3rd grade.

LISBURN, IRELAND.

The classes are held in the Presbyterian School.

Teacher, Ralph Tate.

Wm. Millar, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 25; 25 in botany and 23 in zoology.

The number last year was 32 in geology and zoology.

The school took 12 Queen's prizes, three 1st grade, seven 2nd grade, and two 3rd grade, together with one silver medal for geology.

CROW'S NEST, NEAR LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

The classes are held in the Science School Room.

Teachers, R. Pearce and C. Twite.

J. Nettle, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 23 in mineralogy and mechanics.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

LIVERPOOL.

The classes are held in the Free Library, Museum, William Brown Street.

Teachers, Dr. Collingwood, E. H. Birkenhead, N. Samuelson, and E. Bowen.

J. Samuelson, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 139; 74 in experimental physics, 37 in geology and mineralogy, 23 in inorganic chemistry, 18 in zoology, and 18 in botany.

The number last year was 200; 140 in geology, 115 in mineralogy, 37 in physiology and zoology, 39 in botany.

The School took 17 Queen's prizes, two 1st grade, three 2nd grade, and twelve 3rd grade, together with one bronze medal for animal physiology and zoology.

LONDON.

BETHNAL GREEN.

The classes are held in the Birkbeck Schools.

Teacher, Robert W. Pike.

J. R. Smith, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 62; 40 in animal physiology and 43 in experimental physics.

The number last year was 66 in animal physiology.

The school took nine 3rd grade Queen's prizes at the May examination.

CHANCERY LANE.

The classes are held in the Birkbeck School.

Teacher, John C. Douglas.

T. J. Pearsall, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 50; 50 in electricity and magnetism, and 50 in physiology.

The number last year was 38; 38 in acoustics, light, and heat, 15 in electricity and magnetism, 38 in physiology, and 9 in chemistry.

The school took two Queen's prizes, one 2nd grade, and one 3rd grade.

CHARTERHOUSE.

The class is held in St. Thomas' Charterhouse School.

Teacher, J. H. Smith.

Rev. R. Hulme, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 69 in animal physiology.

GREAT ORMOND STREET.

The classes are held in the Working Men's College.

Teacher, Alfred Grugeon.

T. Shorter, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 11; 11 in vegetable physiology and economic botany, and 11 in systematic botany.

The number last year was 16.

The school took four Queen's prizes, two 2nd grade, and two 3rd grade.

HIGHGATE.

The class is held at Holly Lodge, West Hill.

Teacher, M. C. Cooke.

Rev. J. B. Dyne, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 19 in vegetable physiology and economic botany.

The number last year was 12.

ISLINGTON.

The classes are held in the Public School, Windsor Street, Lower Road.

Teacher, John Howard.

J. Ross, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 60; 40 in experimental physics, 21 in chemistry, and 40 in animal physiology.

The number last year was 40 in animal physiology.

The school took three Queen's prizes, one 2nd grade, and two 3rd grade.

KINGSLAND.

The class is held in the British School-room.

Teacher, Richard Bithell.

Alfred Jones, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 58 in geometrical drawing.

The number last year was 25 in inorganic chemistry.

The school took two Queen's prizes, one 2nd grade, and one 3rd grade.

KINGSLAND.

The classes are held in the Birkbeck School.

Teacher, James Rüntz.

J. Bond, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 110; 110 in animal physiology, 110 in chemistry, and 110 in experimental physics.

The number last year was 70 in animal physiology and inorganic chemistry.

The school took five Queen's prizes, one 1st grade, and four 3rd grade.

POPLAR.

The classes are held in the Sailors' Home.

Teachers, W. Stockton and R. Strachan.

Capt. Furnell, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 31; 6 in geometrical drawing, 6 in acoustics, light, and heat, 6 in electricity and magnetism, 12 in theoretical mechanics, 12 in applied mechanics, and 6 in inorganic chemistry.

The number last year was 36.

The school took eight Queen's prizes, six 2nd grade, and two 3rd grade.

LOSTWITHIEL, CORNWALL.

Teachers, R. Pearce, and C. Twite.

This class is in abeyance.

The number of students last year was 20 in chemistry and mineralogy.

MACCLESFIELD.

The class is held in the Modern Free School.

Teacher, John Chadwick.

John Jackson, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 33 in inorganic chemistry.

The number last year was 21.

The school took three Queen's prizes, one 1st grade, and two 2nd grade.

MACCLESFIELD.

The class is held in the Christ Church School.

Teacher, George J. Snelus.

John Brooker, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 30 in chemistry.

The number last year was 15.

The school took three Queen's prizes, one 2nd grade, and two 3rd grade.

MANCHESTER.

The class are held in the Mechanics' Institute.

Teachers, J. Angell and J. Mellor.

E. Simpson, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 145; 100 in geometrical drawing and 45 in animal physiology.

The number last year was 148.

The school took 41 Queen's prizes, eleven 1st grade, nine 2nd grade, twenty-one 3rd grade, together with one silver and one bronze medal for geometrical drawing, and one bronze medal for animal physiology and zoology.

MANCHESTER.

The classes are held in the Science Class Rooms, 68, Corporation Street.

Teacher, F. Hudson.

Isaac Gregory, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 35; 15 in experimental physics, 35 in inorganic chemistry, and 30 in organic chemistry.

The number last year was 68 in inorganic and organic chemistry.

The school took 11 Queen's prizes, two 1st grade, seven 2nd grade, and two 3rd grade.

MARAZION, CORNWALL.

The classes are held in the Town Hall.

Teacher, R. Pearce and C. Twite.

F. Field, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 10 in mineralogy.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

METROPOLITAN, *See* LONDON.

MIDDLESBRO'.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institute.

Teacher, William Crossley.

William Taylor, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 17 in organic and inorganic chemistry.

The number last year was 20.

The school took four Queen's prizes, two 1st grade, one 2nd grade, and one 3rd grade.

MIDDLETON.

The classes are held at Long Street.

Teacher, G. H. Wheeler.

Rev. J. R. Walker, M.A., Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 14; 6 in acoustics, light, and heat, and 12 in magnetism and electricity.

The number last year was 15 in magnetism and electricity.

The school took two 3rd grade Queen's prizes at the May examination.

NELSTON IN MARSDEN, NEAR BURNLEY.

The class is held in the Mechanics' Institution.
Teacher, Leonard Clement.
John Sutherland, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 15 in inorganic chemistry.
The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

NETHERTON, NEAR HUDDERSFIELD.

The class is held in the Mechanics' Institution.
Teacher, Buzi Bentley.
G. W. Rhodes, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 12 in inorganic chemistry.
The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

The class is held in the Mechanics' Institute.
Teacher, W. Johnston.
A. Caree, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 52 in inorganic chemistry.
The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

NORTH ORMESBY.

The class is held in the Class Room, Smeaton Street.
Teacher, Robert Weatherill.
Rev. Vyvyan H. Moyle, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 10 in inorganic chemistry.
The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

NOTTINGHAM.

The class is held in the Mechanics' Institution.
Teacher, Dr. T. Wilson.
L. Liepmann, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 63 in inorganic chemistry.
The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

OLDHAM.

The classes are held in the Parish Church Schools.
Teacher, James Mellor.
Rev. D. M. Alexander, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 95 in geometrical drawing, machine drawing, and building construction.
The number last year was 35.
The school took 19 Queen's prizes, two 1st grade, four 2nd grade, thirteen 3rd grade, together with one silver and one bronze medal.

PADIHAM, NEAR BURNLEY.

The class is held in the Working Men's Trade Hall.

Teacher, L. Clement.

John Sutherland, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 11 in inorganic chemistry.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

PAINSWICK.

The classes are held in the Girls' National School-room.

Teacher, M. Pullen.

Rev. W. Molesworth, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 20; 18 in magnetism and electricity and 20 in geology.

The number last year was 20 in geology.

The school took three Queen's prizes, two 2nd grade, and one 3rd grade.

PENDLETON.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, W. Hudson.

Isaac Gregory, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 13 in practical, plane, and descriptive geometry, machine drawing, and building construction.

The number last year was 20.

The school, together with Stockport, took four Queen's prizes, one 1st grade, one 2nd grade, two 3rd grade, together with one bronze medal.

QUEENSBURY.

The class is held in the National School.

Teacher, John Halliday.

G. Turner, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 13 in inorganic chemistry.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

RAWTENSTALL.

The class is held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, H. P. Meaden.

Thomas Thomas, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 14 in inorganic chemistry.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

The classes are held in the Science Class.

Teachers, R. Pearce, and C. Twite.

W. Semmons, junior, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 20 in mineralogy and mechanics.

The number last year was 33 in chemistry, mineralogy, and mechanical physics.

Appendix B. SCIENCE SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

The school took seven Queen's prizes, one 1st grade, two 2nd grade, and four 3rd grade.

ST. AGNES, CORNWALL.

The classes are held in the Miners' School.

Teachers, R. Pearce, and C. Twite.

D. Stevens, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 12 in mineralogy.

The number last year was 17 in chemistry, mineralogy, and mechanical physics.

ST. BLAZEY, CORNWALL.

The class is held in the Mining School.

Teachers, R. Pearce and C. Twite.

W. Peters, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 10 in mechanics.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

ST. DAY, CORNWALL.

The classes are held in the Mining School.

Teachers, R. Pearce, and C. Twite.

G. Mitchell, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 15 in mineralogy.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

ST. IVES, CORNWALL.

The classes are held in the Guildhall.

Teachers, R. Pearce, and C. Twite.

The number of students at present under instruction is 10 in mechanics.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

ST. JUST, CORNWALL.

The classes are held in the Miners' Class Room.

Teachers, R. Pearce, and C. Twite.

Capt. J. Rowe, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 15 in mechanics and mineralogy.

The number last year was 21 in chemistry, mineralogy, and mechanical physics.

ST. LEONARD'S ON SEA.

The classes are held in the Improvement Society's Rooms.

Teacher, T. Jones

Rev. W. W. Hume, Secretary.

[Returns included with those of Hastings.]

SALFORD.

The class is held in the Working Man's College.

Teacher, Charles O'Neill.

William Noar, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 18 in chemistry.

The number last year was 23.

The school took 16 Queen's prizes, six 1st grade, six 2nd grade, four 3rd grade, together with one bronze medal.

SLOUGH.

The class is held in the Mechanics' Institute.

Teacher, J. Dorrell.

James Chapman, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 29 in practical, plane, and descriptive geometry.

The number last year was 26.

The school took five Queen's prizes, three 1st grade, one 2nd grade, one 3rd grade.

STOCKPORT.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, W. Hudson.

Isaac Gregory, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 26 in practical, plane, and descriptive geometry, machine drawing, and building construction.

The number last year was 10.

The prizes obtained are included with those of Pendleton.

STROUD.

The classes are held in the Lecture Hall of Mutual Improvement Society.

Teachers, M. Pullen and M. W. Vick.

S. T. Dudbridge, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 83; 32 in chemistry, 27 in geology, and 34 in animal physiology.

The number last year was 60 in geology.

The school took three Queen's prizes, one 2nd grade, and two 3rd grade.

TANDRIDGE, SURREY.

The classes are held in the Club Room.

Teacher, Wm. Brears.

Rev. A. P. O'Callaghan, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 15; 12 in magnetism and electricity and 15 in geology.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

TAVISTOCK.

The class is held in the Guildhall.

Teachers, R. Pearce, and C. Twite.

J. Paull, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 12 in mineralogy and mechanics.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

TINTWISTLE, MANCHESTER.

The class is held in the National School.

Teacher, William Cooper.

Peter Taylor, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 5 in theoretical mechanics.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

TYWARDREATH, CORNWALL.

No return this year.

The number last year was 14 in chemistry and mineralogy.

UPTON ST. LEONARD'S.

The classes are held in the School-room.

Teacher, U. J. Davis.

Rev. J. Betts, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 29; 22 in magnetism and electricity and 8 in vegetable physiology.

The number last year was 24 in magnetism and electricity.

The school took five Queen's prizes, three 2nd grade, and two 3rd grade.

WALSALL.

The class is held in the Grammar School.

Teacher, John Jones.

Rev. A. C. Irvine, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 25 in inorganic chemistry.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

WEDNESBURY.

The class is held in the Mechanics' Institute.

Teacher, John Jones.

C. Britten, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 16 in inorganic chemistry.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

WIGAN.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, E. H. Birkenhead.

M. W. Peace, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 51; 37 in chemistry, 15 in geology, and 14 in mining.

The number last year was 51; 46 in chemistry, 14 in geology and mineralogy, and 6 in zoology.

The school took 14 Queen's prizes, three 1st grade, two 2nd grade and nine 3rd grade, together with one bronze medal for chemistry.

WINDSOR.

The class is held in the Working Men's Institution.
Teacher, J. H. Hetherington.

J. H. Pasmore, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 21 in practical, plane, and descriptive geometry.

The number last year was 13.

The school took one 3rd grade Queen's prize at the May examination.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

The class is held in the Christian Institute.
Teacher, John Jones.

J. N. Langley, M.A., Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 15 in inorganic chemistry.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

WOOLWICH.

The classes are held in the Mechanics' Institution.

Teacher, Thomas Jones.

R. McGrath, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 51; 51 in practical, plane, and descriptive geometry, and 45 in mechanical drawing.

The school was established since May, and therefore has not yet been examined.

SCHOOLS and CLASSES under an UNCERTIFICATED TEACHER, and MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS taught by a CERTIFICATED TEACHER, examined by the SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT but receiving no Grants.

GLASGOW.

The classes are held in the Andersonian University.

Teacher, Drs. Taylor, Penny, and A. Lindsay.

R. B. Smith, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is about 700.

The number last year was 721; 411 in mechanical and experimental physics, geology, and mineralogy; 183 in inorganic and organic chemistry, and 121 in physiology and zoology.

The school took 15 Queen's prizes, three 1st grade, five 2nd grade, and seven 3rd grade, together with one bronze medal for animal physiology and zoology.

HEREFORD.

The classes are held in the Proprietary School.
Teacher, S. Crawley.

R. M. Lingwood, Secretary.

The number of students at present under instruction is 20 in inorganic and organic chemistry.

The number last year was 25 in chemistry.

The school took four Queen's prizes, one 2nd grade, and three 3rd grade.

(Signed) J. F. D. DONNELLY, Capt. R.E.

Appendix B.

NAVIGATION SCHOOLS.

REPORT on the SYSTEM of AID to NAVIGATION SCHOOLS.

Science and Art Department,
24th January 1863.

SIR,

THE introduction of the system of payments on results into all the educational departments, except the Navigation Schools, and its substitution in the place of the former systems of certificate allowance, &c., would appear to render a revision of the grants to Navigation Schools, in which the certificate system more or less still pertains, necessary. I have therefore carefully considered the whole subject, and as in many points I believe that not only the system of administration, but the subjects of instruction aided, may with great advantage be changed, I beg leave to submit the following suggestions for the consideration of my Lords.

The aid granted to all Navigation Schools, except three recently established, is governed by the Navigation Minute of July 1859, and the report made by Captain Ryder, R.N., and myself, in June 1860, and approved by my Lords. The few schools recently established are under the Interpretation Minute of 6th December 1860, which, though recognizing a system of payments on results, contains restrictions based on the amount of certificate allowance. The attached table is a list of the schools, distinguishing old and new, and giving the amount of instruction afforded by them during 1861 and 1862. These results, for the purposes of this report, may best be classed under four heads :—

1st. Masters, chief mates, only mates, and second mates.
2nd. Seamen and apprentices.
3rd. Boys going to sea.
4th. Others, such as mechanics, &c.

Simply taking the figures in this table, the system would appear very economical on the face of it, the results being large in comparison with the expenditure. Thus, in 1862 there were 1,214 of the first class, and 987 of the second class under instruction, of whom 848 were successful at the Board of Trade examinations; of the third class, or boys, there were 735 under instruction, of whom 169 went to sea, besides 219 mechanics and others who attended the schools. The total payments to the schools was 2,088*l*. It is necessary, however, to analyze these results carefully, in order to appreciate correctly not only their amount, but also their quality, as the justification for the aid. The instruction that is given to the first class, viz., masters, mates, &c., is almost, if not entirely, confined to the "cram" required to pass the examination of the Board of Trade for a certificate under the Merchant Shipping Act. The standard of requirements fixed for these examinations is merely an empirical or rule of thumb knowledge of certain practical rules as far as navigation and nautical astronomy are concerned,—I am not now speaking of the examination in practical seamanship, which is not taught in the schools. The only partial exception, as far as I know, to the empirical nature of the knowledge required being for the masters' "extra certificate," and these are but rarely taken. In this division of the instruction the teachers receiving Government aid are simply competing with the ordinary crammers at the different ports. The class of men, again, are not such as public aid is usually granted for. Their circumstances are much above those of the industrial classes for whose instruction payments are made under the Science Directory.

On the other hand it may be urged with considerable force that these masters, mates, and others pay large fees for examination and registration, amounting to a considerable sum per annum, and that they have therefore a claim on the country for assistance in instruction. Nor do I

think it any bar to this claim that most, if not all, of this amount is spent in supporting the staff of examiners, &c. These can scarcely be considered as for the benefit of the masters and mates, but for the protection of, and therefore to be paid for by, the public.

The same objection, that their circumstances are such as not to require State aid, does not apply to the class of seamen and apprentices who form the second large class in the table of results. But the instruction given them is, as a rule, either of that practical and rather meagre description required for the Board of Trade examination, or it is, as in the case of apprentices in the evening classes, of a very elementary nature, such as it is scarcely within the province of this Department to communicate.

I believe that when Navigation Schools were established it was hoped they would give some grounding in the principles and theory of the subjects, something more than the mere cram and rule of thumb instruction afforded by the ordinary teachers at the ports. This object, under the present system, they have failed almost entirely in effecting.

In proposing a revision of the system of aid then, I have considered it most advisable to make the instruction of masters and mates an entirely secondary and incidental action of the schools, while their just claims receive due consideration. At present highly qualified teachers with large certificate allowances are provided by the Science and Art Department for the instruction of masters, mates, and seamen, to pass the Board of Trade examinations, under the expectation that they will avail themselves of the opportunity to obtain a somewhat more sound instruction than from the ordinary teachers. If, instead, the teachers are compelled to turn their attention to sound instruction in mathematics, and the theory and science of navigation, steam, &c., by these being considered the prime objects of the school, and the only results to be paid for, they will be secured ; while the preparation for the Board of Trade examination will not be neglected.

As the Merchant Shipping Act entailed certain examinations on all masters and mates, the machinery for supplying the instruction, as might be expected, was soon found in sufficient abundance, and paid for by them. For the Science and Art Department to step in and provide teachers in a few places, is only interfering with private speculation and rendering it uncertain. Such interference is sure to be injurious, unless the Department is prepared to take the instruction wholly under its control. And the instruction is really of such a technical nature, amounting in fact to teaching a trade, that although the State may demand this knowledge, it cannot be considered its function to provide it. But sound scientific instruction in subjects having the same relation to a seafaring life that the sciences mentioned in the Science Directory have to the other industries of the country, it is evidently a duty of this department to aid in affording. Such an action, while it secures that which is of great service to the country in general, does not interfere with anything that private enterprise will compass. The results are too remote to afford the necessary stimulus. At the same time the staff provided to give sound scientific instruction will incidentally aid the masters and mates in securing the instruction to pass the Board of Trade examination at a cheap rate, while their fees will go towards supporting the teachers, and leave them not wholly dependent on the payments from the Department.

The instruction of boys destined for the sea in a sound knowledge of mathematics, navigation, nautical astronomy, and the use of instruments is undoubtedly the most advantageous and best action of the schools. Unfortunately, as will be seen, the class of boys is very small, and but a small proportion go to sea. In fact, a large proportion have no intention of adopting a seafaring life. Much of the instruction is simply elementary

Appendix B. —reading, writing, and so on. For the Science and Art Department to pay for such instruction, which should be obtained at a regular elementary school, cannot be justified; and this applies equally to the elementary instruction given to apprentices and seamen in the evening which might be given in the night schools, or third attendances of the elementary day schools. Under the present system of aid it is almost impossible to avoid some payment for elementary instruction, the pupils—apprentices and boys—not being sufficiently advanced to take up the higher subjects I have mentioned. But on a system of payments on the results of instruction in these subjects this difficulty will be obviated; and the elementary instruction, if given, will be at the cost of the supporters of the school, not of this Department. This system would also obviate the difficulties arising from the number of persons under the head of artizans and others, who attend and receive principally elementary instruction.

Navigation Schools.

I would therefore recommend the following system of aid to the instruction of all such as have adopted or propose to adopt a seafaring life in the science of the subjects special to their calling. This system is, as far as administration is concerned, only a slight modification of the general science system in some particulars which are necessary to meet the case. And in proposing a system of aid in subjects special to navigation, I would beg leave to recommend that it be extended to *all* who may be engaged in, or who may bonâ fide propose to engage in,* a seafaring life, without any restriction as to class, as in the general science instruction. For the marine is a distinct class, which it would be difficult to subdivide. It has in this country always been considered an exceptional class, for reasons on which it is unnecessary for me here to enter. It has also, for reasons before given, a certain exceptional claim.

Outline of a System of Aid to Navigation Instruction.

Payments to be made on the results of instruction in the following subjects to certificated teachers:—

I. Mathematics, including such portions of algebra, geometry, mensuration, plane and spherical trigonometry, and logarithms, as are necessary for understanding II. and III.
II. General Navigation.
III. Nautical Astronomy.
IV. Physical Geography.
V. Steam.

Examinations to be held (1) for adults, seamen, and others, at the seaport towns where local Marine Boards are formed, four times a year; (2) for youths, &c., in inland towns once a year, as a continuation of the regular May examination of the Department, or at Christmas, if found more convenient.

The successful candidates to be classed as passed, honourable mention, third, second, and first grade certificates. In the three last cases a certificate to be given to that effect, which may, if second or third grade, be improved at any future examination. The payments to the teacher to be 1*l.*, 2*l.*, 3*l.*, 4*l.*, or 5*l.*, according to the grade of result. The condition to be, in the case of a boy, that he has received 40 lessons from the teacher and goes to sea; and in that of an adult at sea, that he has received 20 lessons. The voucher for the attendance of the pupil to be given by the local committee.

The examination for boys, to be held simultaneously all over the

* To render this more secure the payment should not be made to the teacher till the pupil was proved to have gone to sea.

kingdom, and superintended by the local committee, the papers being supplied from the Science and Art Department.

The examination for adults, seamen, and others, to be held by the local Marine Boards, the papers being supplied by the Science and Art Department. The Board of Trade will perhaps pay some small fee per examination to the secretary of the local Marine Board, in the same way as the secretaries of the local committees are paid by this Department. I have proposed the officers in connexion with the Board of Trade being employed in part of the work, because, in consequence of the short time seamen, masters, and mates remain at a port, the examinations for them must, to meet the interest of the teachers, recur oftener than a local committee can well be expected to undertake them; secondly, because from better opportunities of knowing, such a body can give a better guarantee as to the candidates being bonâ fide sailors; and thirdly, because the examination being then brought to a certain extent in connexion with the regular examinations of the Board of Trade, and being removed from all clique control at the ports, the interests of the shipping trade are more likely to be enlisted in their favour, the knowledge of their existence more generally and rapidly diffused, and their effect on the regular examinations of the Board of Trade, which I believe there is a general wish, if possible, to raise in character, rendered more efficacious.

It may perhaps be considered that the amounts of the payments I have suggested are rather high, but I have taken them on that scale because, from the migratory habits of their pupils, much of a teacher's instruction will, as far as these grants are concerned, be thrown away, the pupils leaving before the examination; and because, though from the insufficiency of the data it is impossible to say now what they may amount to, I do not think it will for some years be more than, even if it be as much as, the present grants; while, if the teachers are made clearly to understand that the amounts are tentative and experimental, they may be reduced at any time without hardship.

My reasons for proposing to restrict these grants to the seaman class are that the subjects of instruction, which, unlike those of the general science system, are directed to a particular industry, if I may so call it, are rather special, and are to a certain extent parts of or overlap some of the subjects as laid down in the general Science Directory; and one of them, pure mathematics, it has not been considered advisable to incorporate in these subjects. At the same time this scheme should, for the interests of the navy, be as generally applicable as possible, and may with great advantage be extended to inland towns, where without this restriction it would interfere with the general science system.

I am, &c.

J. F. D. Donnelly, Captain R.E.

Henry Cole, Esq., C.B.,
Science and Art Department.

Return of the Work done in the Navigation Schools, 1861 & 1862.

School.	No. of Masters, Chief Mates only, and 2nd Mates.		No. of Seamen and Apprentices.		No. successful at the Board of Trade Examinations, 1862.	No. taking extra Certificate, 1862.	Boys under Instruction. No. gone to Sea in ( )		Mechanics under Instruction.		Amount of Aid received from the Science and Art Department.		
	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.			1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	
											£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aberdeen	144	189	62	48	57	—	—	5 (3)	—	—	70 0 0	185 0 0	
Belfast*	32	7	19	16	10	—	5 (5)	75 (23)	—	—	15 0 0	—	
Carrickfergus*	—	—	1	3	—	—	8 (2)	32 (2)	—	—	—	—	
Dublin	1	7	3	20	6	—	1 (0)	10 (9)	—	—	Paid by Irish Education Board.		
Glasgow	66	103	60	20	66	—	16 (14)	19 (15)	—	—	70 0 0	70 0 0	
Greenock*	—	20	—	15	12	—	—	—	—	35	—	4 0 0	
Hull	—	—	—	—	—	—	161 (10)	203 (16)	—	—	228 19 11	255 0 0	
Leith	72	119	73	87	84	4	11 (4)	34 (8)	29	20	100 0 0	165 0 0	
Liverpool	319	292	380	347	287	—	—	—	—	—	223 0 0	223 0 0	
Well Street	57	67	189	188	98	—	—	—	—	—	95 0 0	95 0 0	
Poplar	†127	‡123	32	26	36	—	106	6	—	98	132 10 0	132 10 0	
Shadwell	37	40	130	110	41	—	52 (4)	48	—	—	262 15 4	268 13 4	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	48	39	8	11	22	—	80 (5)	64 (3)	—	—	207 2 0	200 0 0	
Sunderland	183	187	32	47	115	—	141 (69)	125 (56)	106	66	256 13 2	239 3 6	
Waterford	8	12	18	10	5	—	18 (8)	19 (5)	—	—	50 0 0	65 0 0	
Great Yarmouth	12	9	48	39	9	—	89 (16)	95 (24)	—	—	209 4 8	185 16 8	
Totals	1,106	1,214	1,055	987	848	4	688 (137)	735 (169)	135	219	1,920 5 1	2,088 3 6	

* These Schools are under the Interpretation Minute.

† 60 of these were Midshipmen.

‡ 63 of these were Midshipmen.

APPENDIX B 1.

App. B 1.

CAPTAIN HARRIS' REPORT.

CAPT. HARRIS' REPORT on the NAVIGATION SCHOOLS.

SIR, London, 18th March 1863.

I HAVE the honour to present the annual report of my inspection of the Navigation Schools in connexion with the Department of Science and Art.

As I am informed that some change is in contemplation for those schools in which the masters are mostly employed in preparing officers for passing the Board of Trade examinations, I only append a tabular statement of the progress made by the schools where boys are instructed in navigation.

It will be seen that a slight progress has been made in most of the schools, with the exception of one which shows a decided falling off. Although the general results are very far from what could be desired, yet they are perhaps as great as could be expected in schools where elementary education is combined with the teaching of navigation, the boys being for the most part of too tender an age to have made much progress in that science.

At Hull the boys are drafted from the lower or elementary school into the higher or navigation class, and every boy must go to sea under a pecuniary guarantee from his parents or guardians. This system does not apply to any of the other schools.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY HARRIS,

Occasional Inspector of Navigation Schools.

The Secretary,
Science and Art Department.

RESULTS OF GENERAL EXAMINATION.

Name of School.	No. of Boys examined.	Average Age of Boys.	Average Time Boys have been in School.	Subjects and Full Numbers.										Remarks.
				Arithmetic.	Navigation.	Geometry.	Nautical Astronomy.	Trigonometry.	Geography.	Algebra.	Steam Engine.	Instruments.	Whole Numbers.	
				100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100	60.	40.	800.	
		Y. M.	Y. M.											
Hull - - 1861	48	13 3	1 8	79·5	61	46·7	35	15	57·5	39	18	10	361·7	1861
Christmas 1862	54	12 11	1 5½	76	64·3	51·4	41·1	30·7	51·7	57·7	30	28·6	431·8	Incr[d], 1862
Newcastle - 1861	37	12 4	1 0½	11	4	5	0	0	27·5	1	0	0	48·5	1861
Christmas 1862	21	12 1	1 4	8·5	0	10	0	11·7	55	9·3	0	0	94·5	Incr[d], 1862
Sunderland - 1861	64	11 3	0 11	21·3	7	4	5	0	12·2	5	0	0	54·5	1861
Christmas 1862	53	11 0	0 10	11·4	10	5·8	5·8	3·3	18·3	4·2	0	1·4	60·2	Incr[d], 1862
Gt. Yarmouth 1861	37	12 11	1 0	35	30	0	7	9	36	0	0	6	123	1861
Christmas 1862	37	12 8	0 9	27	37·5	0	10	3	20	0	0	0	97·5	Decr[d], 1862
Shadwell - 1861	25	12 1	0 11	13·3	0	0	8·1	0	6·6	3·3	0	0	31·3	1861
Christmas 1862	22	11 5	0 9	5	0	0	0	1·7	0	10	0	0	16·7	Decr[d], 1862

App. B 1.

CAPTAIN HARRIS' REPORT.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.—LIST of PRIZES awarded at the INSPECTION, Christmas 1862.

School.	Name of Boy.	Prizes.	Value. £	s.	d.
Hull	John Read	Watch	4	15	0
„	John Percy	Book	0	15	0
„	Thomas P. Bullard	„	0	10	0
„	John Milbank	„	0	7	0
Great Yarmouth	Richard King	„	0	10	0
„	James Wilson	„	0	5	0
Sunderland	William James Doey	„	0	8	0
„	Edward James White	„	0	5	0
Newcastle	James Fearon	„	0	5	0
			£8	0	0

DISTRIBUTION of 100*l.* PAYMENT on RESULTS to each SCHOOL of BOYS.

		£	s.	d.
Hull, 52*l.*	T. Scaping, Head Master	35	0	0
	W. R. Salmon, Assistant Master	10	0	0
	Charles Kay, Pupil-teacher	5	0	0
	W. Revell, „	2	0	0
Yarmouth, 14*l.*	J. R. Jones, Head Master	10	0	0
	R. E. Nelson, Assistant Master	4	0	0
Newcastle, 14*l.*	W. H. Thorn, Head Master	10	0	0
	G. Adamson, Assistant Master	4	0	0
Sunderland, 16*l.*	J. J. Styles, Head Master	10	0	0
	H. J. Saunders, Assistant Master	4	0	0
	J. Reynolds, Pupil-teacher	1	0	0
	George Gibson, Pupil-teacher	1	0	0
Shadwell, 4*l.*	R. J. Nelson, Head Master	2	0	0
	S. H. Burchill, Assistant Master	1	0	0
	R. Redmond, Pupil-teacher	1	0	0
		£100	0	0

APPENDIX B 2.

Abstract of Returns from Navigation Schools for the Year 1862.

ABERDEEN.

Established in 1857. It is held in 13, Regent Quay.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Chairman, John Cook.
Secretary, James F. Kellas.
Head-Master, Edward J. Henessey.
1st Assistant Master, Leonard Allen.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 242, showing a total increase of 36 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 150*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—masters, 48; chief mates, 25; only mates, 56; second mates, 60; seamen, 32; apprentices, 16; boys, 5. Total number of students, 242. The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 3.

The average attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—15 adults. Evening classes—18 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week :—In the day classes—masters studying for extra certificates, 5*s.*; chief mates studying for masters, 5*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 5*s.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 5*s.*; seamen studying for only mates, 5*s.*; for second mates, 5*s.*; apprentices studying navigation, 1*s.* 6*d.*

In the evening classes—adults learning navigation, 1*s.* 6*d.*; not learning navigation, 6*d.*; boys learning navigation, 2*d.*; not learning navigation, 1*d.*

Receipts at the Navigation School at Aberdeen, from the 1st of January 1862 to the 1st of January 1863, have been as follows :—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 142*l.* 13*s.*; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; grand total, 150*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 185*l.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances.

BELFAST.

Established in 1861.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Chairman, James Patten, LL.D.
Secretary, Robert Nesbitt.
Head-Master, George Doran.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 93, showing a total increase of 37 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 12*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during

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the year are,—masters, 4; only mates, 3; seamen, 16; boys, 75. Total number of students, 98. The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 23.

The average attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—7·25 boys; 3·5 adults. Evening classes—13 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week:—In the day classes—masters studying for extra certificates, 5*s.*; chief mates studying for masters, 5*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 4*s.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 3*s.*; seamen studying for only mates, 2*s.*; for second mates, 1*s.*; apprentices studying navigation, 6*d.*; those not studying navigation, 6*d.*; seamen not studying navigation, 6*d.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*

In the evening classes—adults learning navigation, 6*d.*; not learning navigation, 6*d.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; not learning navigation, 6*d.*

Receipts at the Navigation School at Belfast, from the 1st of January 1862 to the 1st of January 1863, have been as follows:—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 2*l.* 17*s.*; those of the boys in the day classes, 1*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 7*l.* 18*s.*; grand total, 12*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

CARRICKFERGUS.

Established in 1861.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Chairman, James Patten, LL.D.
Secretary, Robert Nesbitt.
Head-Master, John M'Neill Stevenson.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 35, showing a total increase of 26 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 15*s.* The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—seamen, 1; apprentices, 2; boys, 32. Total number of students, 35. The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 7.

The average attendance at the classes has been 16 boys and adults.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week:—In the evening classes, adults learning navigation, 1*s.*; not learning navigation. 6*d.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; boys not learning navigation, 6*d.*

Receipts at the Navigation School at Carrickfergus, from the 1st of January 1862 to the 1st of January 1863, have been those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 15*s.*

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

DUBLIN.

Established in 1860.

The school is under the direction of the Commissioners of National Education for Ireland.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Secretaries, M. Cross and J. Kelly.
Head-Master, Denis McCarthy.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 37, showing a total increase of 32 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 9*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—masters, 2; only mates, 1; second mates, 4; seamen, 16; apprentices, 4; boys, 10. Total number of students, 37. The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 9.

The average attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—7·2 boys, 3·22 adults. Evening classes—1·5 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week:—In the day classes—masters studying for extra certificates, 1*s.* 3*d.*; chief mates studying for masters, 1*s.* 3*d.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 1*s.* 3*d.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 1*s.* 3*d.*; seamen studying for only mates, 10*d.*; for second mates, 10*d.*; apprentices studying navigation, 6*d.*; those not studying navigation, 6*d.*; seamen not studying navigation, 10*d.*; boys learning navigation, 4*d.*; boys not learning navigation, 4*d.*

In the evening classes—adults learning navigation, 10*d.*; boys learning navigation, 4*d.*; not learning navigation, 4*d.*

Receipts at the Navigation School at Dublin, from the 1st January 1862 to the 1st January 1863, have been as follows:—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 5*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*; those of the boys in the day classes, 14*s.*; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 2*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*; grand total, 9*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

GLASGOW.

Established in 1857. It is held in the Sailors' Home Building.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Chairman, William Ewing.
Secretary, Captain Robert Crawford.
Head-Master, Joseph Boss.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 142. The total amount of fees has been 65*l.* 7*s.* The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—masters, 23; chief mates, 14; only mates, 22; second mates, 44; seamen, 12; apprentices, 8; boys, 19. Total number of students, 142. The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 15.

The average attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—3·25 boys; 9·5 adults. Evening classes—15·5 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week:—In the day classes—masters studying for extra certificate, 7*s.*; chief mates studying for masters, 6*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 6*s.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 3*s.*; seamen studying for only mates, 3*s.*; for second mates, 3*s.*; apprentices studying navigation, 1*s.*; those not studying navigation, 6*d.*; seamen not studying navigation, 1*s.*; boys learning navigation, 1*s.*; boys not learning navigation, 6*d.*

In the evening classes—adults learning navigation, 1*s.*; not learning navigation, 6*d.*; boys learning navigation, 1*s.*; not learning navigation, 6*d.*

Receipts at the Navigation School at Glasgow, from the 1st of January 1862 to the 1st of January 1863, have been as follows:—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 31*l.* 3*s.*; those of the boys in the day classes, 11*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 22*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; grand total, 65*l.* 7*s.* The annual inspection and public examination took place in April. The amount of aid afforded to the school

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by the Department has been 70*l.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances.

The school has expended from its own funds, including its share of the fees, 44*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* on the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

GREENOCK.

Established in 1862.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Chairman, James J. Grieve.
Secretary, John K. Gray.
Head-Master, Thomas Cranston.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 70. The total amount of fees has been 36*l.* 15*s.* The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—masters, 5 ; chief mates, 4 ; second mates, 11 ; seamen, 15 ; mechanics, 35 ; total number of students, 70.

The average attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—3 · 29 adults. Evening classes—6 · 98 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week :—In the day classes—masters studying for extra certificates, 6*s.* ; chief mates, studying for masters, 6*s.* ; only mates studying for chief mates, 6*s.* ; second mates studying for chief mates, 6*s.* ; seamen studying for only mates, 6*s.* ; for second mates, 6*s.* ; apprentices studying navigation, 3*s.* ; those not studying navigation, 1*s.* ; boys not learning navigation, 1*s.*

In the evening classes—adults learning navigation, 6*s.* ; not learning navigation, 1*s.* ; boys not learning navigation, 1*s.*

Receipts at the Navigation School at Greenock, from the 1st January 1862 to the 1st January 1863 have been as follows :—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 24*l.* 13*s.* ; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 12*l.* 2*s.* ; grand total, 36*l.* 15*s.* The annual inspection and public examination took place in April. The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 4*l.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates, and other allowances.

HULL.

Established in 1785. It is held in the Trinity House.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Chairman, John Alder.
Secretary, Edward S. Wilson.
Head-Master, Zebedee Scaping.
1st Assistant-Master, William R. Salmon.
Pupil-teachers, Charles Kay, and William Revell.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 203, showing a total increase of 42 since last year.

The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 16.

The school received 4 Department prizes, viz. :—William Revell, John Morrell, John Read, Henry Lowery.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April. The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 25*5l.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances, the payments to pupil-teachers, the cost of prizes, &c.

LEITH.

Established in 1855.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Chairman, William Lindsay.
Secretary, Rev. John Thomson.
Head-Master, James Bolam.
1st Assistant-Master, John Hodgson.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 260, showing a total increase of 75 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 122*l.* 6*s.* The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—extra masters, 7; masters, 21; chief mates, 12; only mates, 48; second mates, 31; seamen, 50; apprentices, 37; mechanics, 20; boys, 34; total number of students, 260. The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 8. The average attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—10·2 boys; 11·9 adults. Evening classes—16·2 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week:—In the day classes—masters studying for extra certificates, 7*s.*; chief mates studying for masters, 5*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 3*s.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 3*s.*; seamen studying for only mates, 3*s.*; for second mates, 3*s.*; apprentices studying navigation, 1*s.*; those not studying navigation, 1*s.*; seamen not studying navigation, 1*s.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; boys not learning navigation, 6*d.*

In the evening classes—adults learning navigation, 1*s.*; not learning navigation, 1*s.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; not learning navigation, 6*d.*

Receipts at the Navigation School at Leith, from the 1st of January 1862 to the 1st of January 1863, have been as follows:—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 89*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, those of the boys in the day classes, 13*l.* 10*s.*; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 19*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; grand total, 122*l.* 6*s.* The annual inspection and public examination took place in April. The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 165*l.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates, and other allowances.

LIVERPOOL.

Established in 1853. It is held in the Sailors' Home.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Chairman, John A. Tinne.
Secretary, John T. Towson.
Head-Master, Herbert J. Smart.
1st Assistant-Master, James Gill.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 639, showing a total decrease of 60 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 415*l.* 9*s.* The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—masters, 32; chief mates, 88; only mates, 48; second mates, 124; seamen, 258; apprentices, 89. Total number of students, 639.

The average attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—21·9 adults. Evening classes—18·7 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week:—In the day classes—masters studying for extra certificates, 6*s.*; chief

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mates studying for masters, 6*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 6*s.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 6*s.*; seamen studying for only mates, 6*s.*; for second mates, 6*s.*; apprentices studying navigation, 3*s.*; those not studying navigation, 3*s.*; seamen not studying navigation, 6*s.*; In the evening classes—adults learning navigation, 1*s.*; not learning navigation, 1*s.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; not learning navigation, 6*d.*

Receipts at the Navigation School at Liverpool, from the 1st of January 1862 to the 1st of January 1863, have been as follows:—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 364*l.* 7*s*; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 51*l.* 2*s.*; grand total, 415*l.* 9*s.*

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 223*l.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS.

POPLAR.

Established in 1856. It is held in Mr. Green's Sailors' Home.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Chairman, in abeyance.
Secretary, Captain James Furnell.
Head-Master, William Stockton.
Assistant-Masters, Richard Strachan and Charles Swinstead.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 253, showing a total decrease of 12 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 175*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—masters 2; chief mates, 13; only mates 4; second mates, 41; seamen, 17; midshipmen, 63; evening students, 98; apprentices, 9; boys, 6; total number of students, 253.

The average attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—8·6 adults. Evening classes—20·6 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week:—In the day classes—masters studying for extra certificates, 6*s.*; chief mates studying for masters, 6*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 6*s.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 6*s.*; seamen studying for only mates, 6*s.*; for second mates, 6*s.*; apprentices studying navigation, 6*s.*; those not studying navigation, 6*s.*; seamen not studying navigation, 6*s.*; boys learning navigation, 6*s.*; boys not learning navigation, 6*s.* In the evening classes—adults not learning navigation, 4*s.*; boys not learning navigation, 10*s.* per quarter.

Receipts at the Navigation School at Poplar, from the 1st of January 1862 to the 1st of January 1863, have been as follows:—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 131*l.* 7*s.*; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 44*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; grand total, 175*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 132*l.* 10*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances.

The school has expended from its own funds, including its share of the fees, 113*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* on the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

Shadwell.

Established in 1857. It is held in the Lecture Hall and Class-room of the Sailors' Institute, Mercers Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Secretary, Thomas A. Fieldwick.
Head-Master, Robert J. Nelson, M.A.
1st Assistant-Master, Samuel H. Burchill.
Pupil-teacher, Richard Redmond.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 198, showing a total decrease of 21 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 43*l.* 1*s.* The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—masters, 2; chief mates, 14; only mates, 9; second mates, 15; seamen, 65; apprentices, 45; boys, 48; total number of students, 198.

The average attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—17·25 boys, 6·5 adults.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week :—In the day classes—masters studying for extra certificates, 7*s.*; chief mates studying for masters, 5*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 5*s.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 5*s.*; seamen studying for only mates, 3*s.*; for second mates, 3*s.*; apprentices studying navigation, 1*s.*; those not studying navigation, 1*s.*; seamen not studying navigation 2*s.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; boys not learning navigation, 6*d.*

The school received 1 Department prize, awarded to John Sandilands.

Receipts at the Navigation School at Shadwell, from the 1st of January 1862 to the 1st of January 1863, have been as follows :—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 26*l.* 10*s.*; those of the boys in the day classes are 16*l.* 11*s.*; grand total, 43*l.* 1*s.*

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 68*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances the payments to pupil-teacher, the cost of prize, &c.

The school has expended from its own funds, including its share of the fees, 69*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* on the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

Wells Street.

Established in 1854. It is held in the Sailors' Home.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Chairman, Admiral Bowles.
Secretary, Captain Webb, R.N.
Head-Master, John Newton.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 255, showing a total increase of 9 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 100*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—masters, 3; chief mates, 15; only mates, 9; second mates, 40; seamen, 161; apprentices, 27. Total number of students, 255.

The average attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—9·5 adults. Evening classes—2 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week :—In the day classes—masters studying for extra certificates, 6*s.*; chief mates studying for masters, 6*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 6*s.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 6*s.*; seamen studying for only mates, 6*s.*

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for second mates, 6*s.*; apprentices studying navigation, 2*s.* 6*d.*; those not studying navigation, 2*s.* 6*d.*; seamen not studying navigation, 2*s.* 6*d.*

In the evening classes—adults learning navigation, 1*s.*; not learning navigation, 1*s.*; boys learning navigation 6*d.*; not learning navigation, 6*d.*

Receipts at the Navigation School at Wells Street, from the 1st of January 1862 to the 1st of January 1863, have been as follows:—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 99*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; grand total, 100*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 95*l.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances.

The school has expended from its own funds, including its share of the fees, 30*l.*, 19*s.* 4*d.* on the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Established in 1857. It is held in the Trinity House.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Chairman, James Kelly.
Secretary, James Gordon.
Head-Master, Wm. H. Thorn.
1st Assistant-Master, George Adamson.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 114, showing a total decrease of 22 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 66*l.* 13*s.* The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—masters, 12; chief mates, 2; only mates, 20; second mates, 5; apprentices, 11; boys, 64. Total number of students, 114. The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 3.

The average attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—27·7 boys, 3·3 adults.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week:—In the day classes—masters studying for extra certificates, 5*s.*; chief mates studying for masters, 5*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 5*s.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 5*s.*; seamen studying for only mates, 5*s.*; for second mates, 2*s.* 6*d.*; apprentices studying navigation, 6*d.*; those not studying navigation, 6*d.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; boys not learning navigation, 6*d.*

The school received one Department prize, awarded to George Wilson.

Receipts at the Navigation School at Newcastle-on-Tyne, from the 1st of January 1862 to the 1st of January 1863, have been as follows:—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 27*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; those of the boys in the day classes, 39*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; grand total, 66*l.* 13*s.* The annual inspection and public examination took place in April. The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 200*l.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances.

SUNDERLAND.

Established in 1855. It is held in Lodge Terrace, Hendon, near South Docks.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Chairman, The Mayor.
Secretary, Ralph Simey.
Head-Master, James J. Stiles.
1st Assistant-Master, Henry J. Saunders.
Pupil-teacher, George Gibson.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 425, showing a total decrease of 37 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 206*l.* 12*s.* The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are, — masters, 48; chief mates, 22; only mates, 94; second mates, 23; seamen, 14; apprentices, 33; mechanics, 66; boys, 125; total number of students, 425. The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 56.

The average attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—66·6 boys, 17·2 adults. Evening classes—10·1 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week :—In the day classes—masters studying for extra certificates, 5*s.*; chief mates studying for masters, 5*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 2*s.* 6*d.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 2*s.* 6*d.*; seamen studying for only mates, 2*s.* 6*d.*; for second mates, 2*s.* 6*d.*; apprentices studying navigation, 6*d.*; those not studying navigation, 6*d.*; seamen not studying navigation, 1*s.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; boys not learning navigation, 6*d.*

In the evening classes—Adults learning navigation, 1*s.*; not learning navigation, 1*s.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; not learning navigation, 6*d.*

The school received 1 Department prize, which was awarded to William Crisp.

Receipts at the Navigation School at Sunderland, from the 1st of January 1862, to the 1st of January 1863, have been as follows :—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 132*l.* 13*s.*; those of the boys in the day classes, 59*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 14*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; grand total, 206*l.* 12*s.* The annual inspection and public examination took place in April. The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 239*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances, the payments to pupil-teacher, the cost of prize, &c. The school has received as its share of the fees in aid of local expenses, 86*l.* 10*s.*

The school has expended from its own funds, including its share of the fees, 202*l.* 18*s.* 0½*d.* on the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

WATERFORD.

Established in 1857. It is held in the District Model School.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Chairman, W. H. Hunter.
Secretary, Thomas O'Loghlin.
Head-Master, Michael Sullivan.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 41, showing a total decrease of 3 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 10*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—masters, 1; chief mates, 3; only mates, 4; second mates, 4; seamen, 7; apprentices, 3; boys, 19; total number of students, 41. The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 5.

The average attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—3·3 boys, 1·5 adults. Evening classes—3 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week :—In the day classes—masters studying for extra certificates, 1*s.* 8*d.*; chief mates studying for masters, 1*s.* 3*d.*; only mates studying for chief

App. B 2. NAVIGATION SCHOOLS.

mates, 1*s.* 3*d.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 1*s.* 3*d.*; seamen studying for only mates, 1*s.* 3*d.*; for second mates, 1*s.* 3*d.*; apprentices studying navigation, 6*d.*; those not studying navigation, 6*d.*; seamen not studying navigation, 1*s.* 3*d.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; boys not learning navigation, 6*d.*

In the evening classes — adults learning navigation, 10*d.*; not learning navigation, 10*d.*; boys learning navigation, 3*d.*; not learning navigation, 3*d.*

Receipts at the Navigation School at Waterford, from the 1st of January 1862 to the 1st of January 1863, have been as follows:—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 4*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*; those of the boys in the day classes, 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 3*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*; grand total, 10*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* The annual inspection and public examination took place in April. The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 65*l.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances.

The school has expended from its own funds, including its share of the fees, 74*l.* on the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

GREAT YARMOUTH.

Established in 1857. It is held at the South Quay.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Chairman, The Mayor.
Secretary, Matthew Butcher.
Head-Master, J. R. Jones.
1st Assistant-Master, R. E. Nelson.

The total number of students receiving instruction in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 143, showing a total decrease of 6 since last year. The total amount of fees has been 48*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

The entire number of adults and boys who have at any time paid fees during the year are,—chief mates, 1; only mates, 1; second mates, 7; seamen, 32; apprentices, 7; boys, 95. Total number of students, 143. The number of boys who have gone to sea during the year is 24.

The average attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—18·1 boys, 3·4 adults. Evening classes—8·1 boys and adults.

Note.—Some of the students attend both the day and evening classes.

The following is the rate of fees paid by adults and boys per week:—In the day classes—masters studying for extra certificates, 6*s.*; chief mates studying for masters, 5*s.*; only mates studying for chief mates, 4*s.*; second mates studying for chief mates, 4*s.*; seamen studying for only mates, 3*s.*; for second mates, 3*s.*; apprentices studying navigation, 3*s.*; those not studying navigation, 3*s.*; seamen not studying navigation, 3*s.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; boys not learning navigation, 3*d.*

In the evening classes—adults learning navigation, 1*s.*; not learning navigation, 1*s.*; boys learning navigation, 6*d.*; not learning navigation, 6*d.*

The school received 3 Department prizes, viz., Robert Goose, Aaron George, Charles Marmall.

Receipts at the Navigation School at Great Yarmouth, from the 1st of January 1862 to the 1st of January 1863, have been as follows:—The fee receipts of adults in the day classes are 22*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; those of the boys in the day classes 20*l.* 13*s.*; those of adults and boys in the evening classes, 5*l.* 11*s.*; grand total, 48*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 185*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances, the cost of prizes, &c. The school has received as its share of the fees in aid of the local expenses 15*l.* 15*s.*

The school has expended from its own funds, including its share of the fees, 44*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* on the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT of SENIOR INSPECTOR for ART on SCHOOLS of ART and ART EXAMINATIONS.

The following Appendices show the action of the Metropolitan and Provincial Schools of Art during the past year.

Appendix (1) is the report of the Head Master of the Training School at South Kensington.

Appendix (2) is a list of those persons, for the most part students in the training class, who have obtained certificates of qualification as teachers of Art Schools in the examinations held in February and July.

Appendix (3) gives under the name of each School of Art full information respecting it, showing its staff of teachers, the numbers of students under instruction, the amount of fees paid by them, the results of their instruction as tested by examinations, and the amount of aid given by this Department.

From these statements it is evident that the results of the instruction given in the different schools are far from being commensurate with the aid given by this Department. This discrepancy will be corrected by the action of the new Minutes, which provide that all payments in aid shall in future be made on the results of instruction as tested by examination, and which will give the highest payment on results of the highest character, and on behalf of those classes for whom public money may be properly expended, since they cannot be taught at rates of fees remunerative to the master.

Appendix (4) is a list of Schools of Art, with a tabular statement of the results of the instruction given in them.

New schools have been established at Kidderminster and in St. Marylebone, while the schools at Bridgnorth and Reading have ceased to receive pecuniary aid from this Department, because insufficient instruction was given to the poorer classes.

Appendix (5) gives the results of the examination of students in the 1st and 2nd grades. These examinations are conducted by means of exercises worked in the presence of an Inspector, and on the results of these examinations payments and rewards are granted to the master and students for success. The progress of students in Schools of Art is also exhibited by drawings submitted in competition for medals, and the children in schools for the poor are examined in drawing on slates by the masters of the Schools of Art, so that the progress of all those who are taught is annually tested.

Appendix (6) shows the number of persons receiving instruction in drawing through the agency of Schools of Art compared with the numbers of previous years.

A decrease of 5,000, which has taken place in the numbers taught in public schools, may be attributed to the impression produced by the

Appendix C. Mr. H. A. Bowler's Report on Schools of Art and Art Examinations.

new Education Code, but the action of the Minute of this Department of 24 October 1862 will certainly induce an extension of the instruction.

Appendix (7) gives the amount of fees paid by the various classes of persons under instruction.

Appendix (8) is the report of the examiners on the works submitted in competition for national medallions, accompanied by a list of the successful students, and by two tables showing the distribution of the awards over the different stages of instruction and among the various schools. In the first of these is shown an increase of 168 in the number of local medals awarded as compared with last year. Since the numbers of students in Schools of Art have not materially increased, and the standard of award is the same as heretofore, this increase represents a highly satisfactory advance in the standard of attainment.

Appendix (9) gives the result of the examinations in drawing in the training schools for school teachers in Great Britain. The increase from 122 to 147 in the number of certificates granted shows that the instruction given to pupil-teachers is becoming more effective.

Schools are in progress of erection at Coventry and Wolverton, in aid of which 500*l.* and 560*l.* respectively have been granted under the conditions of Minute of 19th February 1858. Applications have also been made for aid under this Minute from Nottingham and Burslem.

H. A. Bowler,
Inspector for Art.

App. C 1. Training School, South Kensington.

APPENDIX C 1.

Annual Report of the Head Master on the Training School, South Kensington.

Sir, 28th February 1863.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Training School for the year ending 28th February 1863, both in its capacity as a Training School, and also one for the instruction of the public. The district schools, which are taught from the Training School, will also be included in this report.

During the year from 1st March 1862 to 28th February 1863 the greatest number of students receiving allowances at one time was 51. Nine students have been admitted as students in training during the year; of these eight were from provincial schools, and one from the Metropolitan School.

Three students have received appointments as masters in provincial schools, and five have been sent to take temporary charge of provincial schools. Four students have been removed for unsatisfactory progress, and two allowed to withdraw from the schools to fulfil private engagements. 53 individuals have received allowances as students in training during the year.

The 48 students in training at present receiving allowances have been in the school an average period of three years and six weeks, showing an average increase in time, as compared with the preceding year, of two months and two weeks.

Of the 48 students at present in receipt of allowances 40 are males, one of whom is a master returned for further study, and 8 are females.

51 certificates of the 3rd or highest grade have been taken during the year. They were distributed as follows:—

1st, or Elementary	14	5th, Modelling Figure	1
2nd, Painting	12	6th *a*, Mechanical Drawing	12
3rd, Figure	3	6th *b*, Architectural ditto	7
4th, Modelling Ornament	2		

Besides the students in training receiving allowances, 62 have attended the schools without payment of fees; of these 24 have become entitled to free studentships, after payment of fees under the rules. Of this number 8 have taken the first certificate; 15 students who are or have been in training are admitted free, without receiving allowances, and 23 others are privileged to attend without payment of fees: of these 13 are persons in the employ of the Department.

The number of students of all classes who have paid fees were, in the half year ending 31st July 1862, 358; in the half year ending 28th February 1863, 303. The total amount of fees received for instruction during the year was 1,458*l.* 15*s.*

The medal competition for the year 1862 and 1863 as well as the second and first grade examinations had not taken place up to the date of this report. The results will form a portion of the next annual report. At the competition for 1861, which took place in April 1862, 61 bronze medals and 14 national medallions, besides 9 honourable mentions, were awarded to the male and female schools at South Kensington.

Spitalfields district school obtained 14 bronze medals and one nationa medallion, and Rotherhithe school 2 bronze medals.

In the second grade examinations of 1862 140 awards and 17 prize studentships were awarded to students of the London schools; and in the first or lowest grade 365 rewards and 156 elementary prizes were awarded.

The number of students on the books during the past year have been as under:—South Kensington, 575; Spitalfields, 174; Rotherhithe, 44; Hampstead, 55; St. George's-in-the-East, 49; and at Westminster, 145.

The number of children under instruction in parochial schools, taught from the Training School during the year, has been 8,896. The total number taught in connexion with the whole of the London schools, 11,222, being a decrease of 277 as against the numbers taught last year. The numbers taught in December 1861 and December 1862 show, however, a much larger diminution,—

The numbers being December 1861	11,274
„ „ December 1862	10,111

This diminution has undoubtedly arisen from the anxiety caused by the alteration of the educational grants; we may, I think, expect that the numbers will again increase.

It was my duty, in the last Report, to remark upon the very satisfactory progress made by the students of the female school. I am happy to say that the drawings of the present year exhibit equally satisfactory results.

During the past year seven students of these schools, one a female, have been admitted as probationers by the Royal Academy, out of eight who applied.

The fees received during the past year exhibit a diminution of 130*l.* 8*s.* as compared with the fees of the preceding year. This, I believe, to have been caused by the great interruption to ordinary studies arising from the Great Exhibition, as more than all the difference occurred in the summer session (that from March to July 1862).

App. C 1.

TRAINING SCHOOL, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

During the 13 sessions (six and a half years) during which the schools have been established at South Kensington the total number of students who have received instruction in them has been 2,122. The smallest number attending has been 197 and the largest 519; the average of the whole period, 394.

I am, &c.
R. BURCHETT.

The Secretary,
Science and Art Department.

Appendix D.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

APPENDIX D.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS from SCHOOLS OF ART for the Year 1862.

ABERDEEN.—(Population in 1861—73,794.)

Established in 1853. Held in Market Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Lord Provost, Chairman.
James Sinclair, Secretary.
Peter Cleland, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
John D. Mitchell, Alexander D. Longmuir, and James Gifford are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 1,332, showing a total decrease of 244 since last year. This number includes 920 children of public schools, paying 49*l.*; 150 students of private schools, paying 160*l.*; 20 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 3*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; and 242 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 83*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 296*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, showing a decrease of 7*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—11 students, who have paid 15*s.* per month; total, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—231 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 82*l.* 5*s.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 national medallion; in addition to which 18 local medals, 12 second grade rewards, and 33 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

An exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by about 2,500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 138*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

ANDOVER and BASINGSTOKE.—(Population in 1861—9,885.)

Established in 1854. Held in Bridge Street, Andover, and Cross Street, Basingstoke.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Mayor, Chairman.
Henry Thompson, Andover; Rev. W. B. Lightfoot, Basingstoke, Secretaries.
George Ryles, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 416, showing a total decrease of 45 since last year. This number includes 334 children of public schools, paying 25*l.*; 16 students of private schools, paying 45*l.*; 7 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 6*l.* 10*s.*; and 59 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 67*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 144*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, showing a decrease of 33*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—25 students, who have paid 30*s.* per session, and 50*s.* per year, and an entrance fee of 3*s.*; total, 44*l.* 15*s.* Evening classes—34 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 25*s.* per session, and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 23*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

One student has qualified herself for a prize-studentship and has received a certificate.

The school received 13 local medals, 11 second grade rewards, and 26 first grade rewards.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in December.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school, including that at Warminster, by the Department has been 54*l.* 12*s.* 2½*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

BATH.—(Population in 1861—52,528.)

Established in 1854. Held in Hetling House, Westgate Buildings.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Rev. Prebendary Rhodes, Chairman.
Charles E. Davis, F.S.A., Secretary.
John Hill, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Arthur Francis and William Answorth are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 913, showing a total decrease of 156 since last year. This number includes 680 children of public schools, paying 10*l.*; 110 students of private schools, paying 80*l.*; 12 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 2*l.* 4*s.*; and 111 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 75*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 167*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 9*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—61 students, who have paid 3*s.* 6*d.* and 7*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 2*s.*; total, 41*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—50 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 34*l.* 11*s.*

Three students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships and have received certificates.

The school received 21 local medals, 8 second grade rewards, and 15 first grade rewards.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

One exhibition of the students' works took place, and was attended by many visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 105*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

Appendix D.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

BIRKENHEAD.—(Population in 1861—24,261.)

Established in 1861. Held in Brook Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
John Laird, M.P., Chairman.
J. Mackelvie, Secretary.
J. Bentley, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
Richard Hartley and Hannah Thorneley, pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 1,154, showing a total increase of 511 since last year. This number includes 1,000 children of public schools, paying 12*l.* 10*s.*; 10 students of private schools, paying 42*l.*; 7 school-teachers and pupil-teachers; and 137 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 206*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 261*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 82*l.* 8*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—43 students, who have paid 6*s.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, and 21*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 6*s.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, and 21*s.*; total, 135*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—94 students, who have paid 2*s.*, 4*s.*, and 10*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 71*l.* 5*s.*

Nine students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 25 local medals, 33 second grade rewards, and 31 first grade rewards.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in November.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 148*l.* 8*s.* 2½*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

BIRMINGHAM.—(Population in 1861—295,955.)
With branch at Spon Lane.

Established in 1842. Held in Paradise Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Sir Francis E. Scott, Bart., Chairman.
Edwin Laundy, Secretary.
David W. Raimbach, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
William Wallis, Wm. H. Sounes (4 certificates), and Edw. Blizard (3 certificates), Assistant-Masters.
Thos. Bingley, Alfred Brown, and Mary A. Preston are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 1,706, showing a total decrease of 354 since last year. This number includes 800 children of public schools, paying 106*l.* 5*s.*; 32 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 11*l.*; and 874 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 578*l.* 15*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 696*l.*, showing a decrease of 37*l.* 1*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—209 students, who have paid 2*s.*, 3*s.*, and 6*s.* per month; total, 245*l.* 10*s.* Evening classes—665 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 333*l.* 5*s.*

Eight students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The central school and branch school received 5 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 5 national medallions; in addition to which 35 local medals 39 second grade rewards, and 58 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

Two exhibitions of the students' works took place during the year, and were attended by many visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 505*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

BOLTON.—(Population in 1861—70,396.)

Established in 1857. Held in the Church Institution, Silverwell Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Rev. Henry Powell, Chairman.
Rev. Joseph Lowe, Secretary.
James W. Walker, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 827, showing a total decrease of 332 since last year. This number includes 700 children of public schools, paying 10*l.*; 40 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 6*l.*; and 87 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 118*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 134*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, showing an increase of 9*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—35 students, who have paid 3*s.* 6*d.* and 7*s.* per month; total, 88*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* Evening classes—52 students, who have paid 1*s.* 10*d.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 30*l.* 2*s.*

The school received 17 local medals, 13 second grade rewards, and 53 first grade rewards. The school has expended from its own funds, 4*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in December.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 1,485 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 88*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

BOSTON.—(Population in 1861—15,038.)

Established in 1860. Held in Market Place.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Rev. G. B. Blenkin, M.A., Chairman.
William Gane and H. Wheeler, Secretaries.
Vernon Howard, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 803, showing a total increase of 145 since last year. This number includes 653 children of public schools, paying 25*l.*; 20 students of private schools, paying 28*l.* 10*s.*; 27 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 9*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*; and 103 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 113*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*

Appendix D. SCHOOLS OF ART.

has been received. The total amount of fees has been 176*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, showing an increase of 21*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—50 students, who have paid 5*s.*, and 7*s.* 6*d.* per month, and an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.*; total, 83*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* Evening classes—53 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 1*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 30*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*

The school received 8 local medals, 4 second grade rewards, and 14 first grade rewards. The school has expended from its own funds 19*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 400 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 52*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

BRIDGWATER.—(Population in 1861—11,361.)

Established in 1860. Held in George Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Mayor, Chairman.
S. A. Bailey and John Gale, Secretaries.
James A. Davis, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Stephen Clift, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 276, showing a total increase of 13 since last year. This number includes 148 children of public schools, paying 25*l.*; 7 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 1*l.* 17*s.*; and 121 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 110*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 137*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, showing a decrease of 1*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—55 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 8*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 50*l.* Evening classes—66 students, who have paid 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 4*s.*, per month, and 1*s.* and 5*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 60*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

One student has qualified himself for a prize studentship and has received a certificate.

The school received 19 local medals, 3 second grade rewards, and 10 first grade rewards. The school has expended from its own funds 4*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 79*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

BRIGHTON.—(Population in 1861—77,693.)

Established in 1859. Held in Palace Place.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Rev. John Griffith, M.A., Chairman.
Frederic Merrifield, William T. Loveday, and H. N. Goulty, Secretaries.
John White, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Henry Farncombe is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 1,550, showing a total decrease of 171 since last year. This number includes 691 children of public schools, paying 25*l.*; 700 students of private schools, paying 175*l.*; 13 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; and 146 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 129*l.* 1*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 332*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 7*l.* 8*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—39 students, who have paid 10*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 6*s.*; total, 82*l.* 15*s.* Evening classes—107 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month and 1*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 46*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*

One student has qualified himself for a prize-studentship, and has received a certificate.

The school received 6 local medals, 10 second grade rewards, and 86 first grade rewards. The school has expended from its own funds 10*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in December.

An exhibition of the students' works took place weekly, and was attended by 1,050 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 56*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

BRISTOL.—(Population in 1861—154,093.)

Established in 1853. Held in Queen's Road, Clifton.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Phillip W. S. Miles, Chairman.
Rev. J. Heyworth and J. Beavington Atkinson, Secretaries.
James Astbury Hammersley, Head-Master.
George D. Hiscox and William Henry Cowlin, pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 1,136, showing a total decrease of 754 since last year. This number includes 929 children of public schools, paying 15*l.*; 10 students of private schools, paying 22*l.* 5*s.*; and 197 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 71*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 108*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 136*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—119 students, who have paid 16*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—78 students, who have paid 10*l.* 6*s.*

Six students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

Appendix D. — Schools of Art.

The school received 20 local medals, 39 second grade rewards, and 98 first grade rewards.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by about 200 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 257*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments to the master, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

BROMSGROVE.—(Population in 1861—10,822.)

Established in 1860. Held in High Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Rev. John Day Collis, D.D., Chairman.
George W. Gibson, Secretary.
James Kyd, Head-Master.
William P. Bowen, Assistant Master ; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 218, showing a total decrease of 9 since last year. This number includes 138 children of public schools, paying 5*l.* ; 3 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 15*s.*; and 77 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 64*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 70*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 8*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—50 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* 4*d.* per month ; total, 54*l.* 10*s.* Evening classes—27 students, who have paid 10*d.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 9*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

One student has qualified himself for a prize-studentship and has received a certificate.

The school received 9 local medals, 1 second grade reward, and 4 first grade rewards. The school has expended from its own funds 2*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 583 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 13*l.* 2*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' salary, certificate, and other allowances, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

BURNLEY.—(Population in 1861—37,975.)

Established in 1858. Held in Market Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Sir James K. Shuttleworth, Bart., Chairman.
John Sutherland, Secretary.
Robert Hale, Head-Master ; 2 certificates.
James Pickhover, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 710, showing a total decrease

of 111 since last year. This number includes 590 children of public schools, paying 20*l.*; 16 students of private schools paying 16*l.*; 23 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and 81 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 77*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 117*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, showing an increase of 15*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—20 students, who have paid 4*s.* and 6*s.* per month; total, 47*l.* 6*s.* Evening classes—61 students, who have paid 1*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 30*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

The school received 4 local medals, 5 second grade rewards, and 42 first grade rewards.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in December.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 61*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.—(Population in 1861—26,361.)

Established in 1858. Held in the Town Hall.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. W. Emery, B.D., Chairman.
Rev. W. J. Beamont, M.A., and Rev. Geo. Wm. Dennis, M.A., Secretaries.
Daniel Wood, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
William Henry Genn, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 751, showing a total increase of 8 since last year. This number includes 556 children of public schools, paying 25*l.*; 8 students of private schools, paying 3*l.*; 20 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 2*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; and 167 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 220*l.* 14*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 251*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 79*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—125 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.*, and 7*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.*; total, 189*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—42 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 31*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 national medallion; in addition to which 12 local medals, 13 second grade rewards, and 38 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 3*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 205 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 134*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

Appendix D.

Schools of Art.

CARLISLE.—(Population in 1861—29,436.)

Established in 1854. Held in Finkle Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
The Mayor, Chairman.
Thomas H. Hannah, Secretary.
John Lord, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Joseph Pickering, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 523. This number includes 250 children of public schools, paying 10*l.*; 161 students of private schools, paying 70*l.*; 16 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 7*l.* 12*s.*; and 96 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 40*l.* 17*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 128*l.* 9*s.*

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—23 students, who have paid 6*s.* per month; total, 10*l.* 1*s.* Evening classes—73 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 30*l.* 16*s.*

One student has qualified himself for a prize-studentship, and has received a certificate.

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 national medallions; in addition to which 18 local medals, 10 second grade rewards, and 32 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 2,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 66*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

CARMARTHEN and SWANSEA.—(Population in 1861—52,573.)

Established in 1854. Held in Parade Road.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
W. Morris, Chairman.
John Thomas, Secretary.
F. F. Hosford, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
W. Jones, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 1,126, showing a total decrease of 66 since last year. This number includes 990 children of public schools, paying 17*l.* 1*s.* 3*d*; 69 students of private schools, paying 82*l.* 10*s.*; 16 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 10*s.* 6*d.*; and 51 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 38*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 138*l.* 15*s.*, showing a decrease of 26*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—8 students, who have paid 1*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* per month; total, 26*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—4 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 3*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 12*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

The school received 7 local medals, 25 second grade rewards, and 70 first grade rewards.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in November.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 95*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate

and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

CARNARVON.—(Population in 1861—8,530.)

With branch at Portmadoc.

Established in 1853. Held in Llanberis Road.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Rev. J. C. Vincent, Chairman.
H. P. Manley, Secretary.
J. C. Rowland, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
Richard D. Thomas and Owen M. Roberts are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 1,009, showing a total decrease of 4 since last year. This number includes 885 children of public schools, paying 70*l.*; 49 students of private schools, paying 38*l.* 15*s.*; 19 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 1*l.* 15*s.*; and 56 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 47*l.* 10*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 158*l.*, showing an increase of 8*l.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :— Day classes—4 students, who have paid 8*s.* per month; total, 19*l.* Evening classes—52 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 4*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 28*l.* 10*s.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 national medallion; in addition to which 8 local medals, 12 second grade rewards, and 31 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 9*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in May.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 112*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

CHELTENHAM.—(Population in 1861—39,590.)

Established in 1853. Held in 45, Winchcomb Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Rev. H. W. Bellairs, Chairman.
John Middleton, Secretary.
James P. Knight, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
Edwin S. Winters, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 665, showing a total decrease of 93 since last year. This number includes 265 children of public schools, paying 9*l.* 2*s.*; 226 students of private schools, paying 110*l.*; 25 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 2*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; and 149 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 113*l.* 15*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 234*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 9*l.* 14*s.* over the sum received last year.

Appendix D. Schools of Art.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—84 students, who have paid 15*s.* per quarter; total, 81*l.* 11*s.* Evening classes—65 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* per quarter. The amount of these fees has been 32*l.* 4*s.*

The school received 18 local medals, 16 second grade rewards, and 7 first grade rewards.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in March.

Two exhibitions of the students' works took place during the year, and were attended by 700 to 800 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 63*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

CHESTER.—(Population in 1861—31,101.)

Established in 1858. Held in Mechanics' Institution, John Street, Chester, with branches at Wrexham and Crewe.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

William Wardell, Chairman.
Rev. Arthur Rigg, Secretary.
Ellis A. Davidson, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
Thomas Griffith and Alfred Bickerdike are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 3,017, showing a total decrease of 49 since last year. This number includes 2,799 children of public schools, paying 110*l.*; 25 students of private schools, paying 22*l.* 1*s.*; 24 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and 169 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 71*l.* 19*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 206*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 22*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—43 students, who have paid 10*d.* and 5*s.* per month; total, 15*l.* Evening classes—126 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 3*s.* per month, and 1*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 56*l.* 19*s.*

Seven students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 16 local medals, 63 second grade rewards, and 254 first grade rewards. The school has expended from its own funds 20*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in November.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 22*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

CIRENCESTER.—(Population in 1861—6,334.)

Established in 1860. Held in Dyer Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Rev. Canon Powell, Chairman.
Henry Zachary, Secretary.
James Miller, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
John Folliott, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 890, showing a total increase of 258 since last year. This number includes 690 children of public schools, paying 25*l.*; 60 students of private schools, paying 60*l.*; 12 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 2*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; and 128 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 89*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 176*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 16*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—56 students, who have paid 6*s.* 8*d.* per month; total, 54*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—72 students, who have paid 1*s.* 8*d.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 34*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 national medallion; in addition to which 23 local medals, 13 second grade rewards, and 27 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 3*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 2,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 99*l.* 10*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificates and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

CLONMEL.—(Population in 1861—11,190.)

Established in 1854. Held in Anglesea Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Alderman Hackett, J.P., Chairman.
P. J. Purcell, Secretary.
Edward A. Fraser, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 179, showing a total decrease of 47 since last year. This number includes 120 children of public schools, paying 50*l.*; 16 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, and 43 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 36*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* have been received. The total amount of fees has been 86*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 1*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—16 students, who have paid 6*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 26*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—27 students, who have paid 1*s.* and 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 9*l.* 8*s.*

The school received 3 local medals and 9 first grade rewards. The school has expended from its own funds 5*l.* 18*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 39*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

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Schools of Art.

COALBROOKDALE and WENLOCK.—(Population in 1861—15,662.)

Established in 1856.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Henry Dickinson, Chairman.
William Gregory Norris, Secretary.
Henry Woolner, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
James Edward Hartshorn is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 1,151, showing a total increase of 285 since last year. This number includes 1,066 children of public schools, paying 35*l.*; 10 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 2*l.* 2*s.*; and 75 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 76*l.* 1*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 113*l.* 3*s.*, showing an increase of 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—48 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 48*l.* 2*s.* Evening classes—27 students, who have paid 1*s.* and 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 27*l.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 national medallion; in addition to which 8 local medals, 9 second grade rewards, and 45 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 5*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 108*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

CORK.—(Population in 1861—101,434.)

Established in 1850. Held in Nelson Place.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Mayor, Chairman.
Thomas S. Dunscombe, Secretary.
James Brenan, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
John J. Morrogh is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 535, showing a total increase of 148 since last year. This number includes 276 children of public schools, paying 46*l.* 12*s.*; 1 pupil-teacher, paying 10*s.*; and 258 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 181*l.* 6*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 228*l.* 8*s.*, showing a decrease of 7*l.* 7*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—112 students, who have paid 10*s.* and 15*s.* per term; total, 108*l.* 10*s.* Evening classes—146 students, who have paid 5*s.* per term. The amount of these fees has been 72*l.* 16*s.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 national medallion; in addition to which 28 local medals, 9 second grade rewards, and 19 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 18*s.* 4*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 2,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 115*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

COVENTRY.—(Population in 1861—41,647.)

Established in 1844. Held in the Burgess.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Lord Leigh, Chairman.
David Waters, Secretary.
Henry Rafter, Head-Master; 1 certificate (resigned in August).
James Frost is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 579, showing a total decrease of 195 since last year. This number includes 450 children of public schools, paying 71*l.* 5*s.*; 4 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; and 125 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 122*l.* 3*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 194*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 70*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes, 35 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 4*s.* per month; total, 96*l.* Evening classes—90 students, who have paid 2*s.* per quarter. The amount of these fees has been 26*l.* 3*s.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 3 national medallions; in addition to which 30 local medals, 4 second grade rewards, and 32 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by a large number of visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 50*l.* 11*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

DARLINGTON.—(Population in 1861—26,109.)

Established in 1857. Held in Northgate.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Henry Pease, M.P., Chairman.
Janson, J., Secretary.
Samuel Elton, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Thomas Woof and George Newcomb are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 956, showing a total decrease

Appendix D. SCHOOLS OF ART.

of 15 since last year. This number includes 775 children of public schools, paying 27*l.*; 50 students of private schools, paying 75*l.*; 7 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 1*l.* 10*s.*; and 124 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 79*l.* 2*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 182*l.* 12*s.*, showing a decrease of 17*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—31 students, who have paid 8*s.* per month; total, 36*l.* 9*s.* Evening classes—93 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 3*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 42*l.* 13*s.*

Three students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 national medallion; in addition to which 15 local medals, 14 second grade rewards, and 40 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 9*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in January.

Two exhibitions of the students' works took place during the year, and were attended by about 400 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 131*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

DEVONPORT.—(Population in 1861—50,504.)

Established in 1859. Held in Duke Street, Devonport.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The local Committee.
W. H. King and J. C. Radford, Secretaries.
Thomas Holmes, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Charles Jago and Harry Williams, pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 1,278. This number includes 1,035 children of public schools, paying 17*l.*; 55 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 10*l.*; and 188 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 107*l.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 134*l.*

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—48 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 7*s.* 6*d.* per month, and an entrance fee of 3*s.* and 5*s.*; total, 63*l.* Evening classes—140 students, who have paid 1*s.* 6*d.* per month, and 1*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 44*l.*

The school received 8 local medals, 18 second grade rewards, and 39 first grade rewards. The school has expended from its own funds 9*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 101*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

DUBLIN.—(Population in 1861—249,733.)

Established in 1849. Held in Kildare Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Edward Wright, LL.D., Chairman.
William Edward Steele, M.D., Secretary.
Henry Macmanus, R.H.A., Head-Master.
James Healy, Assistant-Master; 1 certificate.
Edmund C. Byrne and Fras. Walker, pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 970, showing a total increase of 244 since last year. This number includes 640 children of public schools, paying 14*l.*; and 330 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 265*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 279*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, showing a decrease of 29*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—208 students, who have paid 3*s.*, 8*s.*, and 10*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.*, and 5*s.*; total, 216*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* Evening classes—122 students, who have paid 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* per month, and 1*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 49*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*

Three students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 national medallions; in addition to which 19 local medals, 33 second grade rewards, and 85 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 2*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

Two exhibitions of the students' works took place during the year, and were attended by 940 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 355*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's salary and the certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

DUDLEY.—(Population in 1861—44,975.)

Established in 1853. Held in Upper King Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Rev. J. C. Browne, D.C.L., Chairman.
Henry Wood, Secretary.
Charles T. Sturtevant, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
George Parkin, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 804, showing a total decrease of 338 since last year. This number includes 636 children of public schools, paying 20*l.*; 90 students of private schools, paying 40*l.*; 8 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 15*s.*; and 70 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 78*l.* 13*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 139*l.* 8*s.*, showing an increase of 24*l.* 7*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—13 students, who have paid 6*s.* and 8*s.* 6*d.* per month; total, 50*l.* 18*s.* Evening classes—57 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 27*l.* 15*s.*

Appendix D. — Schools of Art.

The school received 5 local medals, 4 second grade rewards, and 36 first grade rewards. The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* 5*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 85*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

DUNDEE.—(Population in 1861—90,425.)

Established in 1856. Held in the High School, Euclid Crescent.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
John Sturroch, Chairman.
George Milne, Secretary.
John Kennedy, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Jemima Hughes, Robert Kinnear, Robert Cowie, David Hutton, and James Spindler are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 2,801, showing a total increase of 243 since last year. This number includes 2,264 children of public schools, paying 51*l.* 10*s.*; 104 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 1*l.*; and 433 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 412*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 464*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, showing an increase of 103*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—279 students, who have paid 4*s.* 4*d.* and 5*s.* 2*d.* per month; total, 353*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* Evening classes—154 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 58*l.* 8*s.*

Five students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 national medallions (3 awards); in addition to which 21 local medals, 158 second grade rewards, and 252 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

Two exhibitions of the students' works took place during the year, and were attended by 3,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 380*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

DURHAM.—(Population in 1861—13,743.)

Established in 1853. Held in Saddler Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
J. Bramwell, Chairman.
Rev. W. Greenwell, Secretary.
George H. Newton, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 584, showing a total increase

of 82 since last year. This number includes 446 children of public schools; 38 students of private schools, paying 40*l.*; 3 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; and 97 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 135*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 176*l.* 19*s.*, showing an increase of 10*l.* 11*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—44 students, who have paid 10*s.* 6*d.* and 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 1*s.*; total, 98*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—53 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 37*l.* 16*s.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 10 local medals, 10 second grade rewards, and 15 first grade rewards. The school has expended from its own funds 8*l.* 10*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by a fair number of visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 74*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

EDINBURGH.—(Population in 1861—168,098.)

Established in 1858. Male and female schools held in the Royal Institution, Princes Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Board of Manufactures.
The Hon. B. F. Primrose, Secretary.
Charles D. Hodder, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Wm. A. Morley, Assistant-Master; 4 certificates.
Susan A. Ashworth, Mistress; 2 certificates.
William D. McKay, Isabella Bynes, and Margaret Taylor are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 2,593, showing a total increase of 284 since last year. This number includes 1,844 children of public schools, paying 82*l.* 10*s.*; 282 students of private schools, paying 118*l.*; 98 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 19*l.* 1*s.*; and 369 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 435*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 655*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 36*l.* 12*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—135 students, who have paid 20*s.* and 30*s.* per session, and 5*s.* per month; total, 282*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—234 students, who have paid 10*s.* per session. The amount of these fees has been 153*l.*

Six students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 45 local medals (male and female schools), 48 second grade rewards, and 86 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 15*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* on account of examples, besides the ocal expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

Appendix D.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 2,312 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 685*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

EXETER.—(Population in 1861—33,737.)

Established in 1854. Held in Fore Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Sir Stafford H. Northcote, Bart., M.P., Chairman.
W. Miles and C. Wescomb, Secretaries.
James B. Birkmyer, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
William F. Cross, John C. Nevett, and John M. Pinn are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 1,160, showing a total increase of 33 since last year. This number includes 890 children of public schools, paying 42*l.* 10*s.*; 40 students of private schools paying 20*l.*; 18 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and 212 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 162*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 230*l.* 2*s.*, showing a decrease of 30*l.* 1*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—107 students, who have paid 21*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 82*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—105 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 80*l.* 1*s.*

Four students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 17 local medals, 20 second grade rewards, and 125 first grade rewards.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in May.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 1,700 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 194*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

GLASGOW.—(Population in 1861—395,503.)

Established in 1845. Held in 16, Ingram Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., Chairman.
James A. Campbell, Secretary.
Charles Heath Wilson, Head-Master.
Robert Greenlees, Alexander Banner (3 certificates), John Kyle, and David Thomson, Assistant-Masters.
Miss Eliz. Patrick, Mistress.
Thomson Kirkwood, James Greenlees, and John Dingwall are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 3,065, showing a total decrease

of 23 since last year. This number includes 1,753 children of public schools, paying 38*l.*; 318 students of training schools, paying 20*l.*; 378 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 91*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and 616 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 460*l.* 12*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 609*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 3*l.* 1*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—300 students, who have paid 2*s.*, 4*s.*, 5*s.*, and 7*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.*; total, 289*l.* 11*s.* Evening classes—316 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 3*s.* per month, and 1*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 171*l.* 1*s.*

Three students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 national medallions; in addition to which 22 local medals, 23 second grade rewards, and 79 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 7*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 1,568 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 58*0l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' salary and the certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

GLOUCESTER.—(Population in 1861—16,320.)

Established in 1859. Held in Longsmith Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
T. Gambier Parry, Chairman.
Rev. C. Y. Crawley, Secretary.
John Kemp, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 228, showing a total decrease of 251 since last year. This number includes 100 children of public schools: 25 students of private schools, paying 25*l.*; 15 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 12*s.* 6*d.*, and 88 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 101*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 127*l.* 5*s.*, showing an increase of 29*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—61 students, who have paid 15*s.* per quarter; total, 70*l.* 16*s.* Evening classes—27 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter. The amount of these fees has been 30*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 13 local medals, 12 second grade rewards, and 5 first grade rewards.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

Two exhibitions of the students' works took place during the year, and were attended by 500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 72*l.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

Appendix D.

Schools of Art.

GREENOCK.—(Population in 1861—42,100.)

Established in 1857. Held in Hamilton Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Thomas O. Hunter, Chairman.
Alexander Mackenzie, Secretary.
Daniel Urie, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Walter Yuill is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 545, showing a total decrease of 106 since last year. This number includes 468 children of public schools, paying 108*l.* 5*s.*; and 77 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 23*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 131*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 14*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Evening classes—77 students, who have paid 4*s.* 6*d.* and 6*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. The amount of these fees has been 23*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 national medallion; in addition to which 7 local medals, 1 second grade reward, and 16 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 56*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

GUILDFORD.—(Population in 1861—8,032.)

Established in 1858.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
W. Bovill, M.P., Chairman.
Rev. R. B. Matthews, Secretary.
Charles C. Pyne, Head-Master; 1 certificate.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 600, same number as last year. These children are all in public schools, paying 10*l.* The total amount of fees has been 10*l.*, showing a decrease of 4*l.* 5*s.* from the sum received last year.

The school received 6 second grade rewards and 23 first grade rewards. The school has expended from its own funds 3*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 20*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of prizes, &c.

HALIFAX.—(Population in 1861—37,015.)

Established in 1859. Held in Crossley Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
James Dennison, Chairman.
Frederick Swain, Secretary.
Andrew Stevenson, Head-Master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 516, showing a total decrease

of 23 since last year. This number includes 320 children of public schools, paying 11*l.* 5*s.*; 61 students of private schools, paying 13*l.* 12*s.*; 33 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 12*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; and 102 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 49*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 87*l.* 9*s.*, showing a decrease of 17*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—12 students, who have paid 4*s.* 2*d.* per month; total, 10*l.* 5*s.* Evening classes—90 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 39*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

Four students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 14 local medals, 18 second grade rewards, and 16 first grade rewards. The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 97*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

HANLEY.—(Population in 1861—13,000.)

Established in 1847. Held in Pall Mall.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

F. Wedgwood, Chairman.
Edwin Powell, Secretary.
James Carter, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Hugues Protat, Assistant-Master; 1 certificate.
Reuben Lees and Elijah E. Dunn are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 881, showing a total increase of 129 since last year. This number includes 720 children of public schools, paying 13*l.*; 12 students of private schools, paying 20*l.*; 2 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 6*s.*; and 147 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 82*l.* 16*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 116*l.* 2*s.*, showing an increase of 3*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—42 students, who have paid 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* per month; total, 23*l.* 4*s.* Evening classes—105 students, who have paid 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 59*l.* 12*s.*

The school received 4 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 4 national medallions; in addition to which 18 local medals, 1 second grade reward, and 15 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 200 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 242*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

Appendix D.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

HEREFORD.—(Population in 1861—15,622.)

Established in 1853. Held in Victoria Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
The Very Rev. the Dean, Chairman.
J. T. O. Fowler, Secretary.
R. B. Bustin, Head-Master; 1 certificate.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 326, showing a total decrease of 57 since last year. This number includes 130 children of public schools, paying 10*l.*; 196 students of private schools, paying 85*l.* The total amount of fees has been 95*l.*, showing a decrease of 32*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The school was not examined this year.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 15*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the cost of medals, medallions, &c., awarded last year.

HULL.—(Population in 1861—98,994.)

Established in 1861. Held in Kingston Square.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
The Mayor, Chairman.
G. H. Lovell, Secretary.
W. E. Pozzi, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 853, showing a total increase of 145 since last year. This number includes 665 children of public schools, paying 25*l.*; 21 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 17*l.* 16*s.*; and 167 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 123*l.* 17*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 166*l.* 13*s.*, showing an increase of 75*l.* 11*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :— Day classes—38 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 10*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 5*s.* and 10*s.*; total, 64*l.* 8*s.* Evening classes :—129 students, who have paid 1*s.* and 2*s.* per month, and 1*s.* and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 59*l.* 9*s.*

The school was not examined in 1862.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 44*l.* 2*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the cost of slate drawing prizes, &c.

IPSWICH.—(Population in 1861—37,949.)

Established in 1858. Held in Northgate Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Rev. C. H. Gaye, M.A., Chairman.
G. C. E. Bacon, Secretary.
W. T. Griffiths, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Charles John Smart and John Harris Tunmer are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 981, showing a total decrease of 123 since last year. This number includes 752 children of public

schools, paying 25*l.* 11*s.*; 18 students of private schools, paying 50*l.*; 35 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 4*l.* 12*s.*; and 176 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 167*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 247*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, showing a decrease of 3*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—55 students, who have paid 6*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* per month, and an entrance fee of 3*s.* and 5*s.*; total, 100*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Evening classes—121 students, who have paid 3*d.*, 1*s.*, and 2*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 66*l.* 6*s.*

The school received 14 local medals, 15 second grade rewards, and 39 first grade rewards. The school has expended from its own funds 8*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 122*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

KIDDERMINSTER.—(Population in 1861—15,398.)

Established in 1862. Held in the Public Rooms, Vicar Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

John Brinton, Chairman.
Arthur J. Day, Secretary.
Joseph Kennedy, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 520. This number includes 396 children of public schools, paying 45*l.*; 14 students of private schools, paying 16*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; 25 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 6*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; and 85 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 49*l.* 1*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 116*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes, 11 students, who have paid 4*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 3*s.* 6*d.*; total, 10*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—74 students, who have paid 4*s.* and 2*s.* per quarter, and 1*s.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 38*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

The school received 10 local medals, 6 second grade rewards, and 15 first grade rewards. The school has expended from its own funds 27*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the department has been 54*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

LANCASTER.—(Population in 1861—14,478.)

Established in 1856. Held in Castle Hill.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Mayor, Chairman.
William Whelon, Secretary.
Herbert Gilbert, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Albert Gilmour is the pupil-teacher.

Appendix D.

Schools of Art.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 1,046, showing a total increase of 34 since last year. This number includes 851 children of public schools, paying 13*l.* 10*s.*; 27 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 5*l.* 10*s.*; and 168 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 183*l.* 10*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 202*l.* 10*s.*, showing an increase of 41*l.* 19*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—112 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 4*s.* per month; total, 148*l.* 10*s.* Evening classes—56 students, who have paid 1*s.*, 1*s.* 3*d.*, and 2*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 35*l.*

One student has qualified himself for a prize-studentship, and has received a certificate.

The school received 11 local medals, 10 second grade rewards, and 54 first grade rewards.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 100 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 86*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

LEEDS.—(Population in 1861—207,153.)

Established in 1847. Held in East Parade.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

James Hole, Chairman.
John Pickering, Secretary.
Walter Smith; Head-Master, 4 certificates.
James Ford, 5 certificates; and George Thurwell, Assistant-Masters.
Daniel Smith, Charles Cane, and T. W. H. Robinson are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 3,166, showing a total decrease of 527 since last year. This number includes 2,060 children of public schools, paying 40*l.* 10*s.*; 913 students of private schools, paying 467*l.*; 40 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 12*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; and 153 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 90*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 610*l.* 7*s.*, showing an increase of 103*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—35 students, who have paid 3*s.* 6*d.* per month; total, 32*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—118 students, who have paid from 3*d.* to 2*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 57*l.* 8*s.*

Eight students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 national medallion; in addition to which 26 local medals, 94 second grade rewards, and 270 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 10*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 2,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 332*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

LIMERICK.—(Population in 1861—46,320.)

Established in 1852. Held in Cecil Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Mayor, Chairman.
Charles Dawson, Secretary.
N. A. Brophy, Head-Master; 3 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 415, showing a total decrease of 23 since last year. This number includes 300 children of public schools, paying 75*l.*; 14 students of private schools, paying 20*l.*; 14 school-teachers and pupil-teachers; and 87 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 92*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 187*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 31*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—26 students, who have paid 8*s.* per month; total, 57*l.* 12*s.* Evening classes—61 students, who have paid 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 4*s.* per month, and 1*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 34*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 national medallions; in addition to which 10 local medals, 2 second grade rewards, and 17 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 30 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 94*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

LIVERPOOL (North District).—(Population in 1861—443,874.)

Established in 1855. Held in Shaw Street, Everton (Collegiate Institution).

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. J. S. Howson, D.D., Chairman.
J. Gregory Jones, Secretary.
W. J. Bishop, Head-Master.
W. J. Burkinshaw, Assistant-Master; 3 certificates.
Mary Jane Relph, pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 2,198, showing a total increase of 124 since last year. This number includes 1,521 children of public schools, paying 290*l.*; 50 students of private schools paying 113*l.*; 96 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 36*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; and 531 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 32*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 472*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, showing an increase of 37*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

Appendix D.

Schools of Art.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Evening classes—531 students, who have paid 6*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, 21*s.* and 24*s.* per annum. The amount of these fees has been 32*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

The school received 7 local medals, 47 second grade rewards, and 100 first grade rewards.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 950 visitors.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 114*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

LIVERPOOL (South District.).—(Population in 1861—443,874.)

Established in 1855. Held in Mount Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

J. T. Danson, Chairman.
Astrup Cariss, Secretary.
John Finnie, Head-Master ; 3 certificates.
E. Pugh, Assistant-Master.

Emma Gammage and Thomas M. Lindsay are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 1,850, showing a total decrease of 168 since last year. This number includes 1,536 children of public schools, paying 177*l.* 10*s.* ; 42 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 11*l.* 10*s.* ; and 272 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 224*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 413*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, showing an increase of 26*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—46 students, who have paid 21*s.* per quarter ; total, 114*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—226 students, who have paid 6*s.* 6*d.* and 15*s.* per quarter The amount of these fees has been 110*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*

Six students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received two Department prizes (10*l.*), with two national medallions ; in addition to which 21 local medals, 18 second grade rewards, and 81 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 52*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by about 2,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 154*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

LLANELLY.—(Population in 1861—27,973.)

Established in 1854. Held in Hall Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

C. W. Nevill, Chairman.
Samuel Bevan and J. W. Buckley, Secretaries.
F. F. Hosford, Head-Master ; 2 certificates.
Thomas Morgan is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 695, showing a total decrease of 96 since last year. This number includes 630 children of public schools, paying 10*l.*; 10 students of private schools, paying 10*l.*; 8 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 18*s.*; and 47 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 25*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 413*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, showing an increase of 26*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—15 students, who have paid 5*s.* per month; total, 17*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—32 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 8*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

The school received 3 local medals, 3 second grade rewards, and 42 first grade rewards.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in November.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department is included under the head of Carmarthen. A sum of 5*l.* only was paid separately to this school on account of prize students.

MACCLESFIELD.—(Population in 1861—36,095.)

Established in 1851. Held in Park Green.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Mayor, Chairman.
William Jeffery, Secretary.
George Stewart, Head-Master.
Abram S. Taylor, Thos. H. Rathbone, and Robert West are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 1,036, showing a total decrease of 2 since last year. This number includes 806 children of public schools, paying 36*l.* 5*s.*; 85 students of private schools, paying 58*l.*; 23 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 2*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*; and 122 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 49*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 146*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, showing an increase of 6*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—31 students, who have paid 3*s.* 6*d.* per month; total, 23*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes—91 students, who have paid 1*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 26*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 3 national medallions; in addition to which 10 local medals, 3 second grade rewards, and 35 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 7*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in January.

Two exhibitions of the students' works took place during the year, and were attended by about 724 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 299*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's salary and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

Appendix D.

Schools of Art.

MANCHESTER.—(Population in 1861—338,346.)

Established in 1842. Held in Bond Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Thomas Bazley, M.P., Chairman.
Richard Aspden, Secretary.
William J. Muckley, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
John Evans, Robert Routledge (2 certificates), John Rowe (2 certificates), Assistant-Masters.
Valentine Seaton, George Oscar Blacker, Annie Chatburn, Sarah Jane C. More, Hermione B. Holdstock are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 3,215, showing a total decrease of 491 since last year. This number includes 2,861 children of public schools, paying 193*l.* 17*s.*; 113 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 38*l.*; and 241 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 324*l.* 14*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 556*l.* 11*s.*, showing an increase of 77*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—80 students, who have paid 2*s.* to 14*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 2*s.*, 3*s.*, 5*s.*, and 7*s.* 6*d.*; total, 135*l.* 6*s.* Evening classes—161 students, who have paid 1*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per month, and 1*s.* to 3*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 189*l.* 8*s.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 3 national medallions; in addition to which 24 local medals, 26 second grade rewards, and 172 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 12*s.* 9*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in December.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by a number of visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 414*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

METROPOLIS.—(Population in 1861—2,803,034.)

An account of the District Schools receiving instruction in drawing under the superintendence of the Head-Master of the Training School, which are practising schools for the masters and mistresses, will be found in the Head-Master's report, Appendix C., page 53. In addition to these, the following Schools of Art are established in London.

Female School.—Bloomsbury.

Established in 1842–3. Held in 43, Queen's Square, W.C.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. Anthony W. Thorold, Chairman.
Louisa Gann, Secretary and Head-Mistress; 1 certificate.
Helena Wilson, 3 certificates; Laure de la Belinaye, 1 certificate; Clarisse Mateaux, 1 certificate; Assistant-Mistresses.
Fanny Stock is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 137, showing a total decrease of 3 since last year. This number includes 4 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 1*l.* 11*s.*; and 133 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 364*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 365*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 19*l.* 2*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day-classes—113 students, who have paid 8*s.* 12*s.*, and 16*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 330*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—20 students, who have paid 2*s.* per quarter, and 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 33*l.* 16*s.*

Five students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 4 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 4 national medallions; in addition to which 29 local medals and 19 second grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February and March.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 452 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 286*l.* 5*s.* 10½*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the mistresses' certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

Finsbury.

Established in 1853. Held in William St., Wilmington Square.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

W. W. Williams, Chairman.
Josiah Houle, Secretary.
S. E. Peal, Head-Master; 4 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 155, showing a total increase of 6 since last year. This number includes 65 children of public schools paying 5*l.*; and 90 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 162*l.* 15*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 167*l.* 15*s.*, showing a decrease of 7*l.* 8*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Evening classes—90 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 3*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 162*l.* 15*s.*

The school received 16 local medals, in addition to which 10 second grade rewards and 32 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February and March.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 83*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

Lambeth.

Established in 1854. Held in Millers Lane, Upper Kennington Lane.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. Robert Gregory, Chairman and Secretary.
John Sparkes, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
Henry James Dennis, John James Oxer, and Emily Jane Shepherd are the pupil-teachers.

Appendix D.

Schools of Art.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 2,212, showing a total increase of 524 since last year. This number includes 1,818 children of public schools, paying 30*l.*; 22 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 2*l.* 7*s.*; and 372 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 201*l.* 11*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 233*l.* 18*s.*, showing an increase of 102*l.* 7*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—29 students, who have paid 10*s.* per month; total, 56*l.* 17*s.* Evening classes—343 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 144*l.* 14*s.*

Eight students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 national medallion; in addition to which 26 local medals, 34 second grade rewards, and 40 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 7*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February and March.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 250 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 214*l.* 7*s.* 1½*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

St. Martin's.

Established in 1854. Held in Castle Street, Long Acre.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Rev. W. G. Humphrey, Chairman.
Rev. R. G. Maul, Secretary.
W. L. Casey, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
E. Stanley Burchett, Assistant-Master; 3 certificates.
William Trego is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of this school during 1862 has been 1,310, showing a total decrease of 40 since last year. This number includes 975 children of public schools, paying 35*l.*; 48 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 8*l.* 10*s.*; and 287 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 166*l.* 8*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 209*l.* 18*s.*, showing an increase of 26*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Evening classes—287 students, who have paid 166*l.* 8*s.*

One student has qualified herself for a prize-studentship, and has received a certificate.

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 national medallion and 25 local medals; in addition to which 25 second grade rewards and 93 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 12*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February and March.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 300 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 147*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

St. Thomas', Charter House.

Established in 1853. Held in Goswell Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Rev. Wm. Rogers, Chairman.
George Phillipson, Secretary.
Thomas Clack, Head-Master; 5 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 966, showing a total decrease of 192 since last year. This number includes 803 children, of public schools, paying 35*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*; 14 students of private schools, paying 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; 10 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 4*l.* 7*s.*; and 139 students who have attended the Central School from whom 108*l.* 4*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 181*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*, showing an increase of 27*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—10 students, who have paid 7*s.* 6*d.* per month, and an entrance fee of 2*s.*; total, 14*l.* 10*s.* Evening classes—129 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 93*l.* 14*s.*

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 national medallions and 7 local medals; in addition to which 7 second grade rewards and 35 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 8*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February and March.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 104*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.—(Population in 1861—12,938.)

Established in 1853. Held in Brunswick Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Rev. John Samuel Broad, Chairman.
James Winstanley, Secretary.
Joseph P. Bacon, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
George Rhead is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 431, showing a total decrease of 8 since last year. This number includes 364 children of public schools, paying 10*l.*; 6 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 1*l.* 6*s.*; and 61 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 31*l.* 7*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 42*l.* 13*s.*, showing a decrease of 11*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—4 students, who have paid 8*s.* per month; total, 9*l.* Evening classes—57 students, who have paid 1*s.* 6*d.* and 1*s.* 9*d.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 22*l.* 7*s.*

One student has qualified himself for a prize-studentship, and has received a certificate.

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 national medallions and 11 local medals; in addition to which 5 second grade rewards and 21 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in January.

Two exhibitions of the students' works took place during the year, and were attended by about 600 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 107*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—(Population in 1861—109,291.)

Established in 1844. Held in Library Place, Westgate Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

Joseph Watson, Chairman.
James Leathart, Secretary.
William Bell Scott, Head-Master.
William C. Way, Assistant-Master; 3 certificates.
Frederick W. Rich and Thomas E. Bowman are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 1,211, showing a total decrease of 107 since last year. This number includes 800 children of public schools, paying 31*l.* 5*s.*; 24 students of private schools, paying 5*l.* 10*s.*; 21 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d*; and 366 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 177*l.* 12*s.* 1½*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 218*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, showing a decrease of 55*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—75 students, who have paid 7*s.* per month and 5*s.* per quarter; total, 59*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—291 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 118*l.* 1*s.* 7½*d.*

Two students qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 4 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 4 national medallions and 21 local medals; in addition to which 15 second grade rewards and 17 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 9*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 276*l.* 0*s.* 10½*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' salary and certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

NORWICH.—(Population in 1861—74,414.)

Established in 1846. Held in Broad Street, St. Andrew's.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Mayor, Chairman.
F. T. Keith, Secretary.
Robert Cochrane, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Charlotte Cartwright, Francis Hill, and Arthur Howard are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 696, showing a total decrease of 270 since last year. This number includes 488 children of public schools, paying 17*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; 28 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 4*l.* 15*s.*; and 180 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 139*l.* 9*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 161*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 1*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—49 students, who have paid 10*s.* 6*d.* and 21*s.* per quarter, and an entrance fee of 3*s.* and 5*s.*; total, 66*l.* 1*s.* Evening classes—131 students, who have paid 1*s.* and 2*s.* per month, and 1*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 73*l.* 8*s.*

Four students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 national medallion and 22 local medals; in addition to which 10 second grade rewards and 32 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 162*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

NOTTINGHAM.—(Population in 1861—74,531.)

Established in 1843. Held in Commerce Square.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

L. Heymann, Chairman.
William Richards, Secretary.
Frederick R. Fussell, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
Joseph Fussell, Assistant-Master.
Henry Hood and John James are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 2,425, showing a total increase of 245 since last year. This number includes 2,235 children of public schools, paying 43*l.*; 16 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 2*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*; and 174 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 98*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 144*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, showing an increase of 7*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—28 students, who have paid 5*s.* per month and an entrance fee of 5*s.*; total, 29*l.* 5*s.* Evening classes—146 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 5*s.* per month, and 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 69*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

Three students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 national medallions (3 awards) and 26 local medals; in addition to which 27 second grade and 99 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 297*l.* 16*s.* 9½*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

Appendix D.

Schools of Art.

PAISLEY.—(Population in 1861—47,419.)

Established in 1848. Held in Gilmour Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
David Murray, Chairman.
William Hodge, Secretary.
William Stewart, Head-Master.
Charles Hays and David M'Gechan are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 997, showing a total increase of 33 since last year. This number includes 840 children of public schools, paying 40*l.*; 20 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 2*l.* 15*s.*; and 137 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 63*l.* 4*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 105*l.* 19*s.*, showing an increase of 24*l.* 1*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—24 students, who have paid 4*s.* per month; total, 18*l.* 14*s.* Evening classes—113 students, who have paid 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 3*s.* 6*d.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 44*l.* 10*s.*

One student has qualified himself for a prize-studentship, and has received a certificate.

The school received 3 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 3 national medallions (3 awards) and 9 local medals; in addition to which 11 second grade rewards and 32 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 200 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 312*l.* 2*s.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's salary and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

PENZANCE.—(Population in 1861—9,414.)

Established in 1853. Held in Boundervour Lane.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Mayor, Chairman.
William H. Rodd, Secretary.
H. M. Geoffroi, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
Edwin Walker and William Powell Geoffroi are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 885, showing a total decrease of 138 since last year. This number includes 752 children of public schools, paying 38*l.*; 11 students of private schools, paying 28*l.*; 20 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 6*l.* 7*s.*; and 72 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 41*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 113*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, showing a decrease of 87*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—19 students, who have paid 4*s.* and 5*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 1*s.*; total, 18*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* Evening classes—53 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month and 1*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 23*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 national medallion and 10 local medals; in addition to which 6 second grade rewards and 63 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 102*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

PRESTON.—(Population in 1861—82,961.)

Established in 1860. Held in Avenham.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Alderman Miller, Chairman.
William Ascroft, Secretary.
Herbert Gilbert, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
William Duckett and Winifred Duckett are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 1,202, showing a total decrease of 94 since last year. This number includes 990 children of public schools, paying 9*l.* 5*s.*; 34 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 6*l.* 2*s.*; and 178 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 117*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 132*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, showing an increase of 3*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—77 students, who have paid 79*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* Evening classes—101 students, who have paid 1*s.*, 1*s.* 3*d.*, and 2*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 37*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

Four students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships and have received certificates.

The school received 18 local medals; in addition to which 21 second grade rewards and 43 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 150 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 97*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

SHEFFIELD.—(Population in 1861—185,157.)

Established in 1843. Held in Arundel Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Edwin Stirling Howard, Chairman.
Benjamin Wightman, Secretary.
Young Mitchell, Head-Master.
Lionel Legge (2 certificates), and Henry Dent Lomas, Assistant-Masters.
George Theaker, George Illston, and Edwin Page Turner are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 624, showing a total decrease of 468 since last year. This number includes 230 children of public schools, paying 36*l.*; 19 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 4*l.* 15*s.*; and 375 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 253*l.* 5*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 294*l.*, showing a decrease of 96*l.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—72 students, who have paid 15*s.* and 25*s.* per quarter; total, 107*l.* Evening

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classes—303 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 10*s.* per quarter. The amount of these fees has been 146*l.* 5*s.*

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 national medallion and 16 local medals; in addition to which 9 second grade and 49 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in December.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by about 400 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 567*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's salary, certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

SOUTHAMPTON.—(Population in 1861—63,173.)

Established in 1855. Held in Victoria Rooms, Portland Terrace.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Mayor, Chairman.
R. B. Critchlow, Secretary.
William John Baker, Head-Master; 1 certificate.
Samuel Stainer and William Thomas Roberts are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 892, showing a total decrease of 97 since last year. This number includes 600 children of public schools, paying 15*l.*; 120 students of private schools, paying 112*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; 30 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 7*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; and 142 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 104*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 240*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, showing a decrease of 36*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—55 students, who have paid 4*s.* and 8*s.* per month; total, 67*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* Evening classes—87 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.* and 16*s.* per year. The amount of these fees has been 37*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

Three students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 9 local medals; in addition to which 24 second grade rewards and 56 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 600 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 101*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

STIRLING.—(Population in 1861—13,846.)

Established in 1857. Held in Spittal Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

E. Gentleman, Chairman.
L. Baker, Secretary and Head-Master; 1 certificate.
Peter Wright is the pupil-teacher.

(*No return of numbers under instruction or of fees received.*)

The school received 3 local medals; in addition to which 8 second grade rewards and 26 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in June.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 53*l.* 8*s.* 10½*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.—(Population in 1861—101,302.)

Established in 1847. Held in Park Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

The Rev. Sir Lovelace T. Stamer, Bart., Chairman.
William Keary, Secretary.
Silas Rice, Head-Master.
John Bishop is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 346, showing a total decrease of 11 since last year. This number includes 265 children of public schools, paying 35*l.*; 6 school-teachers and pupil-teachers; and 75 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 54*l.* 17*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 89*l.* 17*s.*, showing a decrease of 69*l.* 10*s.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—7 students, who have paid 10*s.* per month; total, 8*l.* Evening classes—68 students, who have paid 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* per quarter, 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 46*l.* 17*s.*

The school received 4 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 4 national medallions and 21 local medals; in addition to which 6 second grade rewards and 5 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 9*l.* 15*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in January.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 981 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 328*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's salary and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

STOURBRIDGE.—(Population in 1861—22,958.)

Established in 1852. Held in Talbot Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Lord Lyttelton, Chairman.
William Henry King, Secretary.
G. P. Yeats, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Edwin Grice is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 671, showing a total decrease of 35 since last year. This number includes 507 children of public schools, paying 35*l.*; 15 students of private schools, paying 15*l.*; 8

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school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 1*l.* 13*s.*; and 141 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 94*l.* 10*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 146*l.* 3*s.*, showing a decrease of 12*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—20 students, who have paid 16*s.* per quarter; total, 24*l.* 1*s.* Evening classes—121 students, who have paid 16*s.* per quarter. The amount of these fees has been 70*l.* 9*s.*

Three students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 10 local medals; in addition to which 8 second grade rewards and 31 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 6*l.* 10*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

Two exhibitions of the students' works took place during the year, and were attended by about 1,000 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 86*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

STROUD.—(Population in 1861—35,513.)

Established in 1860. Held in High Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

J. W. Hallewell, Chairman.
S. S. Dickinson, Secretary.
John Kemp, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Joshua Wall is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 369, showing a total increase of 33 since last year. This number includes 240 children of public schools; 10 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and 119 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 110*l.* 19*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 112*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase of 16*l.* 12*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—91 students, who have paid 15*s.* per quarter; total, 93*l.* 14*s.* Evening classes—28 students, who have paid 5*s.* per quarter. The amount of these fees has been 17*l.* 5*s.*

Three students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 13 local medals; in addition to which 8 second grade rewards and 6 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 300 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 52*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

SUNDERLAND.—(Population in 1861—80,324.)

Established in 1861. Held in Bridge Road.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Mayor, Chairman.
C. H. Dodds, Secretary.
Herbert Lees, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
William Bennett is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 733, showing a total increase of 119 since last year. This number includes 585 children of public schools, paying 27*l.* 10*s.*; 30 students of private schools paying 25*l.*; 20 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 5*l.*; and 98 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 72*l.* 7*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 129*l.* 17*s.*, showing an increase of 71*l.* 17*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—16 students, who have paid 8*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 2*s.*; total, 30*l.* Evening classes—82 students, who have paid 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 4*s.* per month, and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 41*l.* 19*s.*

One student has qualified himself for a prize-studentship, and has received a certificate.

The school received 4 local medals; in addition to which 9 second grade rewards and 14 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in January.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 68*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

TAUNTON.—(Population in 1861—14,660.)

Established in 1856. Held in Bath Place.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
A. Mills, M.P., Chairman.
Rev. W. A. Jones and J. Blizard, Secretaries.
Archibald Gunn, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
William Tucker is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 605, showing a total decrease of 78 since last year. This number includes 420 children of public schools, paying 11*l.*; 72 students of private schools, paying 7*l.*; 9 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; and 104 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 16*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 25*l.* 13*s.*, showing an increase of 48*l.* 6*s.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—67 students, who have paid 6*s.* and 8*s.* 6*d.* per month, and an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.*; total, 139*l.* 11*s.* Evening classes—37 students, who have paid 2*s.* and 4*s.* per month, and 1*s.* and 2*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 25*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 national medallion, and 25 local medals; in addition to which 10 second grade rewards and 51 first grade rewards have been obtained.

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SCHOOLS OF ART.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 122*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

TRURO.—(Population in 1861—11,336.)

Established in 1853. Held in River Street.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

C. Barham, M.D., Chairman.
Thomas Solomon, Secretary.
Richard Griffiths, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
George Petherick is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 445, showing a total decrease of 81 since last year. This number includes 340 children of public schools, paying 15*l.*; 34 students of private schools, paying 37*l.*; 40 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 10*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; and 31 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 59*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 122*l.* 16*s.*, showing an increase of 43*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—7 students, who have paid 5*s.* and 6*s.* per month; total, 10*l.* 10*s.* Evening classes—24 students, who have paid 1*s.* and 2*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 46*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Three students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 5 local medals; in addition to which 5 second grade rewards and 18 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 1*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in April.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 76*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

WARMINSTER.—(Population of 1861—6,500.)

Established in 1861.

The officers of the committee of management are :—

Rev. T. E. Crallan, Secretary.
George Ryles, Head-master; 2 certificates.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 85. This number includes 47 children of public schools, paying 3*l.*; 6 students of private schools, paying 2*l.*; 1 school-teacher, paying 10*s.*; and 31 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 32*l.* 1*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 87*l.* 11*s.*

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—13 students, who have paid 8*s.* 4*d.* per month, and an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*; total,

22*l.* 15*s.* Evening classes—18 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month and 2*s.* 6*d.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 9*l.* 6*s.*

One student has qualified himself for a prize-studentship, and has received a certificate.

The school received 4 local medals; in addition to which 1 second grade reward, and 7 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 30*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in December.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department is included under the head of Andover. A separate grant of 17*s.* 1*d.* has been made to Warminster in aid of the purchase of examples.

WARRINGTON.—(Population in 1861—25,953.)

Established in 1853. Held in Bold Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P., Chairman.
Edward Brewtnall, Secretary.
J. C. Thompson, Head-Master; 2 certificates.
Samuel L. Filders and James Wood are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 1,179, showing a total increase of 49 since last year. This number includes 825 children of public schools, paying 20*l.*; 220 students of private schools, paying 19*5l.*; 26 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 9*l.* 15*s.*; and 108 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 12*5l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 35*0l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 6*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—45 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month, and 21*s.* per quarter; total, 85*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—63 students, who have paid 1*s.* and 2*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 40*l.* 8*s.*

Five students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships and have received certificates.

The school received 5 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 5 national medallions and 29 local medals; in addition to which 19 second grade rewards and 71 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 8*l.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in November.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 1,300 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 19*4l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

WATERFORD.—(Population in 1861—23,220.)

Established in 1852. Held in King Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—
The Very Rev. the Dean, Chairman.
George Gibson, Secretary.
Samuel McCloy, Head-master; 1 certificate.

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The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 407, showing a total increase of 121 since last year. This number includes 262 children of public schools, paying 25*l.*; 50 students of private schools, paying 10*l.*; 23 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 25*l.*; and 72 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 85*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 145*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, showing an increase of 11*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* over the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—25 students, who have paid 4*s.* 2*d.* per month; total, 72*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—47 students, who have paid 2*s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 13*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

The school received 15 local medals; in addition to which 9 second grade rewards and 25 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 400 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 57*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the costs of medals, &c.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—(Population in 1861—60,858.)

Established in 1854. Held in Darlington Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

H. Loveridge, Chairman.
M. R. Bigge, Secretary.
Charles T. Sturtevant, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
Charles Gregory is the pupil-teacher.

(*The school was closed after the examination in February.*)

The school received 1 Department prize (10*l.*), with 1 national medallion, 7 local medals; in addition to which 13 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 37*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher; also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallion, &c.

WORCESTER.—(Population in 1861—31,123.)

Established in 1851. Held in Pierpoint Street.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dudley, Chairman.
J. S. Pakington and R. W. Binns, Secretaries.
James Kyd, Head-Master.
W. P. Bowen, Assistant-Master; 2 certificates.
W. S. Parkes is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 887, showing a total increase of 43 since last year. This number includes 594 children of public schools, paying 47*l.*; 11 students of private schools; 10 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 1*l.* 10*s.*; and 272 students who have

attended the Central School, from whom 94*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 142*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, showing a decrease of 2*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—67 students, who have paid 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 4*s.* per month; total, 46*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—205 students, who have paid 8*d.*, 9*d.*, and 1*s.* 3*d.* per month. The amount of these fees has been 48*l.* 5*s.*

Two students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 2 Department prizes (10*l.*), with 2 national medallions and 27 local medals; in addition to which 11 second grade rewards and 19 first grade rewards have been obtained. The school has expended from its own funds 26*l.* 10*s.* on account of examples, besides the local expenses for rent, cleaning, firing, lighting, printing, &c.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in October.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 630 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 250*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' salary, certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teacher, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, medallions, &c.

YARMOUTH.—(Population in 1861—34,800.)

Established in 1857. Held at South Quay.

The officers of the committee of management are:—

The Mayor, Chairman.
Henry R. Harmer, Secretary.
P. B. Brophy, Head-Master; 3 certificates.
John Emms and George H. Wilson are the pupil-teachers.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 998, showing a total increase of 26 since last year. This number includes 880 children of public schools, paying 5*l.*: 12 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 10*s.*; and 106 students who have attended the Central School, from whom 71*l.* 16*s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been 77*l.* 6*s.*, showing a decrease of 37*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been:—Day classes—54 students, who have paid 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, and 8*s.* per month, and an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.*; total, 50*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Evening classes—52 students, who have paid 1*s.* and 2*s.* per quarter, and 1*s.* entrance fee. The amount of these fees has been 21*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Five students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 14 local medals; in addition to which 17 second grade rewards and 77 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in February.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been 159*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

Appendix D.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

YORK.—(Population in 1861—40,377.)

Established in 1842. Held in Minster Yard.

The officers of the committee of management are :—
Rev. Isaac Spencer, Chairman.
Edward Taylor and Joseph Procter, Secretaries.
John Charles Swallow, Head-Master; 4 certificates.
William Bevan is the pupil-teacher.

The total number receiving instruction in drawing in or through the agency of the school during 1862 has been 1,130, showing a total increase of 122 since last year. This number includes 940 children of public schools, paying *5l.*; 32 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying *7l. 8s.*; and 158 students who have attended the Central School, from whom *85l. 15s.* has been received. The total amount of fees has been *98l. 3s.*, showing a decrease of *2l. 0s. 6d.* from the sum received last year.

The attendance at the classes has been :—Day classes—54 students, who have paid *3s. 6d.* and *5s.* per month, and an entrance fee of *2s. 6d.* and *4s.*; total, *41l. 7s.* Evening classes—104 students, who have paid *2s.* and *3s.* per month. The amount of these fees has been *44l. 8s.*

Four students have qualified themselves for prize-studentships, and have received certificates.

The school received 11 local medals, in addition to which 9 second grade and 32 first grade rewards have been obtained.

The annual inspection and public examination took place in January.

One exhibition of the students' works took place during the year, and was attended by 500 visitors.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been *111l. 13s. 3½d.*, which sum includes the payments for the master's certificate and other allowances, the payments to Art pupil-teachers, also the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, in the purchase of examples, the cost of medals, &c.

In addition to the foregoing, examinations were held during the year at the under-mentioned schools, and the results were as follow, viz. :—

FAVERSHAM COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—Of the numbers who presented themselves for examination (namely 130), 58 were successful :—28 meriting prizes, and 7 the mark "fair" in the first grade. In the second grade, 15 obtained prizes and 8 the mark "good." The latter number included 3 pupil-teachers.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been *10l. 4s. 8d.*, which sum represents the cost of prizes.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL SCHOOL.—Of the numbers who presented themselves for examination, 250 were successful :—155 meriting prizes, and 77 the mark "fair" in the first grade. In the second grade, 13 obtained prizes and 5 the mark "good."

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been *23l. 6s. 7d.*, which sum represents the cost of prizes.

DERBY PRACTISING SCHOOL.—Of the numbers who presented themselves for examination (namely 17), 8 were successful :—4 meriting prizes, and 4 the mark "fair" in the first grade.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been *12s. 9d.*, which sum represents the cost of prizes.

Bury School.—Of the numbers who presented themselves for examination (namely 116), 52 were successful:—24 meriting prizes, and 19 the mark "fair" in the first grade. In the second grade, 9 obtained the mark "good."

No cost incurred by the 31st December 1862.

Royal Hibernian Military School.—Of the numbers who presented themselves for examination (namely 97), 24 were successful:—9 meriting prizes, and 12 the mark "fair" in the first grade. In the second grade, 1 obtained a prize and 2 the mark "good."

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been *1l. 9s. 6d.*, which sum represents the cost of prizes.

Reading.—Of the numbers (namely 189) who presented themselves for examination, 30 were successful:—15 meriting prizes, and 15 the mark "fair" in the first grade. In the second grade, 7 obtained the mark "excellent," and 9 the mark "good."

Seven medals, 7 second grade rewards, and 15 first grade rewards were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination took place in February.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been *11l. 11s. 9d.*, which sum includes the grants on account of the children who obtained rewards, the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Bridgnorth.—Of the numbers who presented themselves for examination (namely 32), 1 was successful in the first grade, obtaining a prize. In the second grade 6 students obtained the mark "excellent," and 4 the mark "good.

Five medals, 6 second grade rewards, and 1 first grade reward were awarded at the local examination.

The public examination took place in October.

The amount of aid afforded to the school by the Department has been *4l. 16s. 7d.*, which sum represents the cost of medals, prizes, &c.

Metropolis.—256 children of schools for the poor not connected with any district school of art have been instructed by art-certificated mistresses. The number examined and the results of their examination are included in the returns for the various metropolitan district schools. *See* Appendix D 1.

App. D 1.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

APPENDIX D 1.

This Table shows the RESULTS of the EXAMINATION of the 1st and 2nd Grade only. Students in Public Schools are also examined in Slate Drawing, and all the Works of Students in Schools of Art are also examined once in each Year.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	No. of Persons taught.	No. of Persons examined.	No. of Persons successful.	
			Successful 1st Grade.	Successful 2nd Grade.
Aberdeen	1,332	254	33	28
Andover	416	208	26	18
Basingstoke				
Bath	913	215	15	24
Birkenhead	1,154	296	31	47
Birmingham	1,706	763	58	101
Bolton	827	301	53	31
Boston	803	155	14	11
Bridgenorth	(No ret.)	32	1	10
Bridgewater	276	127	10	12
Brighton	1,550	404	86	32
Bristol	1,136	422	98	66
Bromsgrove	218	29	4	3
Burnley	710	256	42	21
Burslem		In abeyance.		
Cambridge	751	208	38	29
Carlisle	523	140	32	26
Carmarthen and Swansea	1,126	317	70	45
Carnarvon, Bangor, and Portmadoc	1,009	233	31	31
Cheltenham	665	251	7	30
Chester, Crewe, and Wrexham	3,017	800	254	84
Cirencester	890	221	27	22
Clonmel	179	66	9	4
Coalbrookdale and Wenlock	1,151	147	43	22
Cork	535	154	19	23
Coventry	579	191	32	11
Darlington	956	298	40	28
Devonport	1,278	155	39	41
Dublin	970	572	85	69
Dudley	804	299	36	20
Dundee	2,801	1,050	252	241
Durham	584	149	15	23
Edinburgh	2,593	683	86	115
Exeter	1,160	489	125	51
Glasgow	3,065	615	79	54
Gloucester and Stroud	228	238	11	48
Greenock	545	165	16	
Guildford	600	109	23	15
Halifax	516	124	16	37
Hanley	881	217	15	13
Hereford and Ludlow	326	Not examined.		
Huddersfield		*See* Leeds.		
Hull	853	Not examined.		
Ipswich	981	528	39	42
Kidderminster	520	191	15	17
Lancaster	1,046	235	54	34
Leeds (and Huddersfield)	3,166	883	270	135

Name of School.	No. of Persons taught.	No. of Persons examined.	No. of Persons successful.	
			Successful 1st Grade.	Successful 2nd Grade.
Limerick	415	61	17	6
Liverpool, N.D.	2,198	823	100	96
Liverpool, S.D.	1,850	561	81	53
Llanelly	695	145	42	8
Macclesfield	1,036	402	35	27
Manchester	3,215	801	172	73
Metropolitan Schools :—				
Bloomsbury (Female)	137	95	—	33
Finsbury	155	371*	32	41
Lambeth	2,212	672	40	84
St. Martin's	1,310	805	93	73
St. Thomas, Charterhouse	966	187	35	15
Hampstead	10,267	37	2	9
Marylebone		New School.		
Rotherhithe		212	32	8
St. George's-in-the-East		78	8	7
South Kensington		596	98	76
Spitalfields		352	37	37
Westminster		118	7	16
Newcastle-under-Lyme	431	189	21	21
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1,211	193	17	27
Norwich	696	396	32	35
Nottingham	2,425	518	99	55
Paisley	997	198	32	18
Penzance	855	390	63	26
Preston	1,202	263	43	40
Reading	(No ret.)	189	15	16
Sheffield	624	374	49	33
Southampton	892	349	56	45
Stirling	(No ret.)	137	26	14
Stoke-upon-Trent	346	80	5	18
Stourbridge	671	138	31	19
Stroud	369	*See* Gloucester.		
Sunderland	733	131	14	11
Taunton	605	231	51	27
Truro	445	153	18	11
Warminster (Branch of Andover)	85	18	7	6
Warrington	1,179	354	71	40
Waterford	407	78	25	17
Wenlock	*See* Coalbrookdale	10	2	—
Wolverhampton	347	137	13	3
Worcester	887	128	19	28
Yarmouth	998	293	77	28
York	1,130	175	32	24
Total	†87,330	24,628	3,898	2,946

* At the annual general examination the number of persons presenting themselves for examination greatly exceeds the number of persons receiving instruction through the agency of the school.

† This Total does not include the 59 Students in training at South Kensington.

App. D 2.

APPENDIX D 2.

EXAMINATION OF TRAINING COLLEGES.

RESULT of the EXAMINATION of the DIOCESAN and other TRAINING COLLEGES for CERTIFICATES in DRAWING, in November 1862.

SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS ONLY.

Name of School.	Students.		Teachers.		Certificates granted.	Proportion of Success.
	No. Examined.	No. Successful.	No. Examined.	No. Successful.		
Bangor (British and Foreign School Society's)	25	11	—	—	—	·44
Battersea (National Society's)	89	82	1	—	16	·92
Carmarthen (National Society's)	26	21	—	—	3	·80
Carnarvon (Ch. of Eng.)	34	25	—	—	2	·73
Chelsea, St. Mark's (Nat. Soc.)	101	85	—	—	16	·84
Chester (Diocesan)	35	33	3	2	7	·92
Chichester (Diocesan)	19	8	—	—	1	·42
Culham (Oxford Diocesan)	70	55	—	—	2	·78
Durham (Diocesan)	50	43	—	—	2	·86
Edinburgh (Scottish Episcopal)	11	10	—	—	1	·91
Exeter (Diocesan)	44	42	1	1	6	·95
Hammersmith, St. Mary's (R. C.)	49	31	1	1	1	·64
Metropolitan (Ch. of Eng.) Highbury	82	71	—	—	9	·86
Peterborough (Ch. of Eng.)	45	40	—	—	5	·89
Saltley, near Birmingham (Worcester Diocesan)	80	51	3	3	7	·63
Winchester (Diocesan)	18	13	1	1	3	·73
York and Ripon (Diocesan)	73	49	1	—	2	·64

FOR MISTRESSES ONLY.

Bishop's Stortford	Not examined.					
Brighton (Chichester Diocesan)	50	11	—	—	—	·22
Bristol, Fishponds (Diocesan)	79	50	—	—	—	·63
Derby (Lichfield Diocesan)	41	23	2	1	1	·56
Durham (Diocesan)	45	27	—	—	1	·60
Gray's Inn Road (Home and Colonial Society)	121	38	—	—	3	·31
Lincoln	39	22	—	—	—	·56
Liverpool (Roman Catholic, 96, Mount Pleasant)	62	48	—	—	1	·77
Norwich (Diocesan)	50	11	—	—	—	·22
St. Leonard's-on-Sea (R. Cath.)	30	19	—	—	—	·63
Salisbury (Diocesan)	65	14	—	—	—	·21
Truro (Exeter Diocesan)	30	11	—	—	—	·36
Warrington (Chester Diocesan)	97	27	—	—	3	·27
Whitelands (National Society's)	107	43	—	—	2	·40
York and Ripon (Diocesan)	32	5	—	—	—	·15

FOR BOTH MASTERS AND MISTRESSES.

Borough Road (British and Foreign School Society's)	182	101	—	—	10	·55
Cheltenham (Ch. of Eng.)	149	106	—	—	17	·71
Edinburgh (Established Church)	187	88	4	3	3	·46
Edinburgh (Free Church)	192	120	—	—	5	·66
Glasgow (Established Church)	151	81	5	4	6	·54
Glasgow (Free Church)	157	76	5	3	7	·48
Westminster (Wesleyan)	119	70	—	—	5	·58
Totals	2,836	1,661	27	19	147	·58
Totals for 1861	2,773	1,498	40	25	122	·54
Ditto for 1860	2,655	1,558	66	42	79	·58
Ditto for 1859	2,557	1,441	226	60	58	·45
Ditto for 1858	2,213	954	317	104	62	·41

APPENDIX D 3.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS receiving INSTRUCTION in DRAWING through the Agency of the SCHOOLS OF ART in 1862, compared with that of previous Years.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Public and other Schools .	18,988	22,746	30,802	65,465	67,490	74,267	76,303	71,423
Provincial Schools of Art .	8,274	10,204	10,238	10,784	13,787	11,121	11,569	11,521
Metropolitan District Schools (including St. Martin's, Long Acre, Female School, 43, Queen Square, and Lambeth, Prince's Road, Finsbury, and St. Thomas' Charterhouse)	610	602	778	1,147	1,309	1,530	1,791	2,342
Students in Training for Masters at South Kensington	79	106	71	62	64	68	50	59
Schoolmasters and Pupil-teachers in the Provinces	1,547	1,425	1,323	2,012	2,322	2,495	2,123	2,044
Totals . .	29,498	35,083	43,212	79,470	84,972	89,481	91,836	87,389

App. D 4.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

APPENDIX D 4.

LIST of SCHOOLS OF ART throughout the United Kingdom in connexion COUNCIL ON

Name of Place.	Established.	Population in 1861.	Chairman.	Secretary.
1. Aberdeen (Mechanics' Institution).	1853	73,794	The Provost . .	Sinclair, James
2. Andover	1854	9,885	The Mayor	Thompson, Henry (Andover).
3. Basingstoke . .				Lightfoot, Rev. W. B. (Basingstoke).
4. Bath	1854	52,528	Rhodes, Rev. Prebendary.	Davis, Charles E., F.S.A.
5. Birkenhead . .	1861	24,285	Laird, John, M.P.	Mackelvie, J. .
6. Birmingham, with branch at Spon Lane.	1842	295,955	Scott, Sir Francis E., Bart.	Laundy, Edwin
7. Bolton . . .	1857	70,396	Powell, Rev. H. .	Lowe, Rev. Joseph
8. Boston . . .	1860	15,038	Blenkin, Rev. G. B.	Gane, W., and Wheeler H.
9. Bridgnorth . . .	No return. In abeyance.			. . . .
10. Bridgwater . .	1860	11,361	The Mayor . .	Bailey, S. A., and Gu John.
11. Brighton . . .	1859	77,693	Griffith, Rev. John, M.A.	Merrifield, F. and L day, William T.
12. Bristol	1853	154,093	Miles, P. W. S. . .	Heyworth, Rev. J. and Atkinson, J. B.
13. Bromsgrove . .	1860	10,822	Collis, Rev. John Day, D.D.	Gibson, G. W.
14. Burnley . . .	1858	37,975	Shuttleworth, Sir Jas. Kay, Bart.	Sutherland, John
15. Burslem . . .	No return. In abeyance.			. . . .
16. Cambridge . .	1858	26,351	Emery, Rev. W., B.D.	Beamont, Rev. W. J M.A.
17. Carlisle . . .	1854	29,436	The Mayor . .	Hannah, Thomas H.
18. Carmarthen and Swansea	1854	52,573	Morris, W. . .	Thomas, John
19. Carnarvon, Bangor, and Portmadoc.	1853	8,530	Vincent, Rev. J. C. .	Manley, H. P.
20. Cheltenham . .	1853	39,590	Bellairs, Rev. H. W. .	Middleton, John
21. Chester, Crewe, and Wrexham.	1853	31,101	Wardle, William .	Rigg, Rev. Arthur
22. Cirencester . .	1860	6,334	Powell, Rev. Canon .	Zachary, Henry
23. Clonmel . . .	1854	11,190	Hackett, J. P., Alderman.	Purcell, P. J.
24. Coalbrookdale, Madeley, and Broseley.	1856	15,662	Dickinson, Henry .	Norris, William G gory.
25. Cork	1850	101,434	The Mayor . .	Dunscombe, Thom
26. Coventry . . .	1844	41,647	Leigh, The Lord .	Waters, David
27. Darlington . .	1857	26,109	Pease, Henry, M.P. .	Pritchett, J. P.
28. Devonport . .	1859	50,504	The Committee .	King, U. H., and I ford, J. C.
29. Dublin	1849	249,733	Wright, Edw., LL.D.	Steele, Wm. Edw M.D.
30. Dudley . . .	1853	44,975	Browne, Rev. J. C., D.C.L.	Wood, Henry .

APPENDIX D 4.

h the SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT of the COMMITTEE OF UCATION, 1862.

Masters and the umber of Certificates they have obtained.	No. of Art Pupil-Teachers, 1862.	No. taught in Public and other Schools, 1862.	No. taught in Central Schools, 1862.	Total No. under Instruction, 1862.	No. of Successful Students, 1862.	Local Medals awarded, 1861-2.	National Medallions awarded, 1862.
eland, Peter, 1 .	3	1,070	262	1,332	61	16	1
yles, George, 1, 6 a .	—	350	66	416	57	14	—
" " .	*See* Andover.						
ill, John, 1, 6 a, 6 b .	2	790	123	913	39	17	—
utley, J., 1, 4, 6 a, 6 b.	2	1,010	144	1,154	78	14	—
ubach, David W., 1; *Wallis, Wm.*; Sounes, W. H., 1, 4, 5, 6 a; Blizard, Edw., 1, 6 a, 6 b.	3	800	906	1,706	159	35	5
alker, J. W., 1, 2, 6 a .	—	700	127	827	84	18	—
oward, Vernon, 1, 2, 6 a	—	673	130	803	25	8	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	11	4	—
avis, James A., 1, 6 a .	1	148	128	276	22	12	—
hite, John, 1, 6 a .	1	1,391	159	1,550	118	11	—
ammersley, J. A. .	2	939	197	1,136	164	13	—
ıd, James; Bowen, W. P., 1, 2.	—	138	80	218	7	6	—
ale, Robert, 1, 6 a. .	1	606	104	710	63	5	—
ood, Daniel, 1, 2, 4, 6 a	1	564	187	751	67	12	1
ord, John, 1, 6 a .	1	411	112	523	58	14	2
osford, F. F., 1, 2 .	2	1,059	67	1,126	115	5	—
owland, J. C., 1 .	2	934	75	1,009	62	7	1
night, James P., 1 .	1	491	174	665	37	16	—
avidson, Ellis A., 1 .	2	2,824	193	3,017	338	19	—
iller, James, 1, 6 a, 6 b	—	750	140	890	49	18	1
raser, Edward, 1, 6 b .	—	120	59	179	13	7	—
oolner, Henry, 1, 4, 5, 6 a.	1	1,066	85	1,151	65	4	—
renan, James, 1, 2, 3 .	1	276	259	535	42	20	1
ough, William .	1	450	129	579	43	24	3
lton, Samuel, 1, 6 a .	2	825	131	956	68	15	1
olmes, T., 1, 2, 6 a .	3	1,035	243	1,278	80	12	—
acManus, Henry; Healy, James, 1.	2	640	330	970	154	— 17*	— 2*
urtevant, Charles T., 1, 2, 6 a.	1	726	78	804	56	10	1

* School of Art.

App. D 4.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

List of Schools of Art—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Established.	Population in 1861.	Chairman.	Secretary.
31. Dundee	1856	90,425	Sturrock, John	Milne, George
32. Durham	1853	17,743	Bramwell, J.	Greenwell, Rev. W.
33. Edinburgh	1858	168,098	The Board of Manufactures (any member of).	Primrose, The Hon. F.
34. Exeter	1854	33,737	Northcote, Sir Stafford H., Bart., M.P.	Miles, W., and Wescomb, C.
35. Glasgow	1845	395,503	Alison, Sir Archibald, Bart.	Campbell, James A.
36. Gloucester	1859	16,320	Parry, T. G.	Crawley, Rev. C. Y.
37. Greenock	1857	42,100	Hunter, Thomas O.	Mackenzie, Alexande
38. Guildford	1858	8,032	Bovill, W., M.P.	Matthews, Rev. R. B
39. Halifax	1859	37,015	Dennison, James	Swain, Frederick
40. Hanley	1847	13,000	Wedgwood, F.	Powell, Edwin
41. Hereford	1853	15,622	The Very Rev. the Dean	Fowler, J. T. O.
42. Huddersfield	*See* Leeds.			
43. Hull	1861	98,994	The Mayor	Lovell, G. H.
44. Ipswich	1858	37,949	Gaye, Rev. C. H., M.A.	Bacon, G. C. E.
45. Kidderminster	1862	15,398	Bainton, John	Day, Arthur J.
46. Lancaster	1856	14,478	The Mayor	Whelon, William
47. Leeds and Huddersfield	1846	207,153	Hole, James	Pickering, John
48. Limerick	1852	46,320	The Mayor (Joynt, W. L.)	Dawson, Charles
49. Liverpool, N.D.	1855	443,874	Howson, Rev. J.S., D.D.	Jones, J. Gregory
50. Liverpool, S.D.	1855		Danson, J. T.	Cariss, Astrup
51. Llanelly	1854	27,973	Nevill, C. W.	Bevan, S. and J. Buckley.
52. Macclesfield	1851	36,095	The Mayor	Jeffery, William
53. Manchester	1842	338,346	Bazley, Thomas, M.P.	Aspden, Richard
Metropolitan Schools:—				
54. Bloomsbury	1842	2,503,034	Thorold, Rev. Anthony W.	Gann, Miss Louisa
55. Finsbury	1853		Williams, W. W.	Houle, Josiah.
56. Lambeth	1854		Gregory, Rev. Robert	Gregory, Rev. R.
57. St. Martin's	1854		Humphrey, Rev. W. G.	Maul, Rev. R. G.
58. St. Thomas', Charterhouse.	1853		Rogers, Rev. William	Phillipson, George

List of Schools of Art—*continued.*

Masters and the ber of Certificates y have obtained.	No. of Art Pupil-Teachers, 1862.	No. taught in Public and other Schools, 1862.	No. taught in Central Schools, 1862.	Total No. under Instruction, 1862.	No. of Successful Students, 1862.	Local Medals awarded, 1861-2.	National Medallions awarded, 1862.
edy, John, 1, 2, 6 a	5	2,264	537	2,801	493	23	2
on, George H., 1,	—	484	100	584	38	10	--
er, C. D., 1, 2; Mor- William A., 1, 4, 5, ; Ashworth, Miss an A., 1, 2.	3	2,126	467	2,593	201	25	—
yer, James B., 1, 2, 6 b.	3	930	230	1,160	176	14	—
on, C. H.; Green-, E.; Banner, A., 1, 3b; Kyle, J.; Thom-, David; and Miss rick.	3	2,071	994	3,065	133	23	2
, John, 1, 2, 6 a .	—	125	103	228	59	10	—
Daniel, 1, 6 a .	1	468	77	545	24	7	1
C. C., 1 . .	—	600	—	600	38	—	—
nson, Andrew, 1, 6 a	—	381	135	516	53	17	—
r, James, 1, 2, 6 a; tat, H., 6 a.	2	732	149	881	28	18	4
n, Richard B., 1 .	—	326	—	326	No return.	3	—
, W. E., 1, 2, 4, 6 a	—	665	188	853	—	—	—
th, W. T., 1, 6 a, 6 b	2	770	211	981	81	14	—
edy, Joseph, 1, 6 a,	—	410	110	520	32	—	—
rt, Hubert, 1, 6 a .	1	851	195	1,046	88	8	—
h, Walter, 1, 4, 5, 6 a; rd, James, 1, 2, 4, 6 a, ; Thurwell, George.	4	2,973	193	3,166	405	25	1
hy, N. A., 1, 6 a, 6 b.	—	314	101	415	23	8	2
pp, W. J.; Burkin- w, Saml., 1, 2, 6 a.	1	1,571	627	2,198	196	8	—
ie, John, 1, 2, 6 a, l Pugh, Ephraim.	2	1,536	314	1,850	134	18	2
ord, F. F., 1, 2 .	—	640	55	695	50	—	—
art, George .	2	891	145	1,036	62	10	3
kley, W. J., 1, 2, 3, 6; ans, J.; Routledge, 1, 6 a; and Rowe, J., a.	5	2,861	354	3,215	245	26	3
es Ganu, 1; Wil- , C., 1; Wilson, H., , 3; De la Belinaye, ura; and Mateaux,	1	—	137	137	33	29	4
S. E., 1, 4, 5, 6 .	—	65	90	155	73	20	—
kes, John, 1, 2, 6 a, 6 b, t Masters in Train- .	3	1,818	394	2,212	124	28	
, W. L., 1, 2, 3; rchett, E. S., 1, 6 a,	1	975	335	1,310	166	25	1
, Thomas, 1, 2, 3, 4,	—	817	149	966	50	5	2

App. D 4.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

List of Schools of Art—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Established.	Population in 1861.	Chairman.	Secretary.
Metropolitan Schools—*cont.*				
59. Hampstead			Ainger, Rev. Thomas	Basilico, A.
60. Marylebone			Hope, A. J. B. Beresford	Clarke, C. M.
61. Rotherhithe			Blick, Rev. E.	Blick, Rev. E.
* 62. St. George's-in-the-East.			MacGill, Rev. G. H.	Duke, James
63. South Kensington				Science and Art Department.
64. Spitalfields			Vanner, John	Dear, A.
65. Westminster			Borrowdaile, Rev. A.	Borrowdaile, Rev. A.
66. Newcastle-under-Lyme.	1853	12,938	Broad, Rev. John Samuel.	Winstanley, James
67. Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1844	109,291	Watson, Joseph	Leathart, James
68. Norwich	1846	74,414	The Mayor	Keith, F. T.
69. Nottingham	1843	74,531	Heymann, L.	Richards, William
70. Paisley	1848	47,419	Murray, David	Hodge, William
71. Penzance.	1853	9,414	Mayor, The	Rodd, Wm. H.
72. Preston	1860	82,961	Miller, Alderman	Ascroft, William
73. Reading	No return. In abeyance.			
74. Sheffield	1843	185,157	Howard, Edwin Stirling.	Wightman, Benjamin
75. Southampton, Romsey, and Ringwood.	1855	63,117	The Mayor	Critchlow, R. B.
76. Stirling	1857	13,846	Gentleman, E.	Baker, L.
77. Stoke-upon-Trent	1847	101,302	Stamer, Rev. Sir Lovelace, Bart.	Keary, William
78. Stourbridge	1852	22,958	Lyttleton, The Lord	King, W. H.
79. Stroud	1860	35,513	Halliwell, J. W.	Dickinson, S. S.
80. Sunderland	1861	80,324	The Mayor	Dodd, C. H.
81. Taunton	1856	14,660	Mills, A., M.P.	Jones, Rev. W. A. and Blizard, John.
82. Truro	1853	11,336	Barham, C., M.D.	Soloman, T.
83. Warminster	1861	6,500	Vacant	Crallon, Rev. T. E.
84. Warrington	1853	25,953	Patten, Col. Wilson, M.P.	Brewtnall, E.
85. Waterford	1852	23,220	The Very Rev. the Dean (of Waterford.)	Gibson, George
86. Wenlock	*See* Coalbrookdale.			
87. Wolverhampton.	1854	60,858	Loveridge, H.	Bigge, M. R.
88. Worcester	1851	31,123	Dudley, The Earl of	Pakington, J. S. Binns, R. W.
89. Yarmouth, Great	1857	34,800	The Mayor	Harmer, Henry F
90. York	1842	40,377	Spencer, Rev. Isaac	Taylor, Edward, Proctor, Joseph

* In connexion with the Training School at South Kensington.

List of Schools of Art—*continued.*

asters, and the ber of Certificates have obtained.	No. of Art Pupil-Teachers, 1862.	No. taught in Public and other Schools, 1862.	No. taught in Central Schools, 1862.	Total No. under Instruction, 1862.	No. of Successful Students, 1862.	Local Medals awarded, 1861-2.	National Medallions awarded, 1862.
rs in Training .	—				11	1	—
e, C. M., and a ter in Training.	1				—	—	—
rs in Training .	—				40	2	—
" .	—	8,896	1,371	10,267	15	—	—
lett, R. (and others), a. 6 b.	—				174	30 30	6 F. 9 M.
n, Jno., and Masters Training.	—				74	14	1
rs in Training .	—				23	—	—
. J. P., 1, 6 a .	1	364	67	431	42	11	2
W. B.; Way, W. C., n. 6 b.	2	824	387	1,211	44	20	4
ane, Robt., 1, 2, 6 a	3	488	208	696	67	22	7
ll, Frederick R., 1; Fussell, Joseph.	—	2,235	190	2,425	154	26	2
rt, William .	2	840	157	997	50	7	2
oi, Henry, 1 .	2	763	92	855	89	8	1
rt, Herbert, 1, 6 a .	2	990	212	1,202	83	6	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	31	7	—
ell, Young; Lomas, D.; Legge, L., 1, 4.	3	230	394	624	82	21	1
, W. J., 1. . .	2	720	172	892	101	10	—
, L., 1 . .	1		No return.		40	5	—
Silas . .	1	265	81	346	23	21	4
, G. P., 1, 2, 3 .	1	522	149	671	50	9	—
, John, 1, 2, 6 a .	1	240	129	369	See Gloucester.	7	—
Herbert, 1, 2, 6 a .	1	615	118	733	25	4	—
, Archd., 1, 6 a, 6 b	1	492	113	605	78	22	1
hs, Richard, 1, 6 a	1	374	71	445	29	6	—
, George, 1, 6 a .	—	53	32	85	See Andover.		
pson, J. C., 1, 2 .	2	1,045	134	1,179	111	30	5
y, Samuel, 1 .	—	312	95	407	42	13	—
. . .	—	—	—	—	2	4	1
vant, C. T., 1, 2, 6 a	1	280	67	347	16	9	1
James; Bowen, . 1. 2.	1	605	282	887	47	20	2
y, P. B., 1, 2, 6 a .	2	880	118	998	105	14	—
w, John C., 1, 2, n.	1	940	190	1,130	56	11	—
Totals . .	106	71,423	15,907	87,330†	6,844	1,137	90

† total does not include 59 students in training for masters at the Central School, South ton. See Appendix

App. D 5.

TABLE OF FEES.

APPENDIX D 5.

TABLE showing the AMOUNT of FEES paid during the Year ending the 31st December 1862, by the various Classes of Persons under Instruction in Drawing at the Metropolitan and Provincial Schools of Art.

School.	FEES PAID.														
	By Public Schools.			By Private Schools.			By Teachers and Pupil-teachers.			Schools of Art. By Morning Students.			Schools of Art. By Evening Students.			Totals.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aberdeen	49	0	0	160	0	0	3	16	3	1	11	6	82	5	0	296	12	9
Andover and Basingstoke	25	0	0	45	0	0	6	10	0	44	15	0	23	0	9	144	5	9
Bath	10	0	0	80	0	0	2	4	0	41	3	6	34	11	0	167	18	6
Basingstoke	*See* Andover.																	
Birkenhead	12	10	0	42	0	0	.		.	135	10	6	71	5	0	261	5	6
Birmingham	106	5	0	.		.	11	0	0	245	10	0	333	5	0	696	0	0
Bolton	10	0	0	.		.	6	0	0	88	9	3	30	2	0	134	11	3
Boston	25	0	0	28	10	0	9	4	5	83	0	10	30	14	5	176	9	8
Bridgnorth	No return.			In abeyance.														
Bridgwater	25	0	0	.		.	1	17	0	50	0	0	60	4	9	137	1	9
Brighton	25	0	0	175	0	0	3	2	6	82	15	0	46	6	0	332	3	6
Bristol	15	0	0	22	5	0	.		.	161	1	6	10	6	0	208	12	6
Bromsgrove	5	0	0	.		.	0	15	0	54	10	0	9	17	6	70	2	6
Burnley	20	0	0	16	0	0	4	7	6	47	6	0	30	4	7	117	18	1
Burslem	No return.			In abeyance.														
Cambridge	25	0	0	3	0	0	2	19	6	189	3	6	31	10	6	251	13	6
Carlisle	10	0	0	70	9	0	7	12	0	10	1	0	30	16	0	128	9	0
Carmarthen and Swansea	17	1	3	82	10	0	0	10	6	26	2	6	12	10	9	138	15	0
Carnarvon, Bangor, and Portmadoc	70	0	0	38	15	0	1	15	0	19	0	0	28	10	0	158	0	0
Cheltenham	9	2	0	110	0	0	2	0	6	81	11	0	32	4	0	234	17	6
Chester, Crewe, and Wrexham	110	0	0	22	1	0	2	7	6	15	0	0	56	19	0	206	7	6
Cirencester	25	0	0	60	0	0	2	11	3	54	10	6	34	14	9	176	16	6
Clonmel	50	0	0	.		.	.		.	26	18	6	9	8	0	86	6	6
Coalbrookdale and Wenlock	35	0	0	.		.	2	2	0	48	2	0	27	19	0	113	3	0
Cork	46	12	0	.		.	0	10	0	108	10	0	72	16	0	228	8	0
Coventry	71	5	0	.		.	1	1	6	96	0	0	26	3	0	194	9	6
Darlington	27	0	0	75	0	0	1	10	0	36	9	0	42	13	0	182	12	0
Devonport	17	0	0	.		.	10	0	0	63	0	0	44	0	0	134	0	0
Dublin	14	0	0	.		.	.		.	216	10	3	49	6	1	279	16	4
Dudley	20	0	0	40	0	0	0	15	0	50	18	0	27	15	0	139	8	0
Dundee	51	10	0	.		.	1	0	0	353	19	4	58	8	0	464	17	4
Durham	.		.	40	0	0	1	1	6	98	1	6	37	16	0	176	19	0
Edinburgh	82	10	0	118	0	0	19	1	0	282	14	6	153	0	0	655	5	6
Exeter	62	10	0	.		.	4	17	6	82	13	6	80	1	0	230	2	0
Glasgow	38	0	0	20	0	0	91	7	6	289	11	0	171	1	0	609	19	6
Gloucester	.		.	25	0	0	0	12	6	70	16	0	30	16	6	127	5	0
Greenock	108	5	0	.		.	.		.	.		.	23	0	6	131	5	6
Guildford	10	0	0	.		.	.		.	.		.	.		.	10	0	0
Halifax	11	5	0	13	12	0	12	12	6	10	5	0	39	14	6	87	9	0
Hanley	13	0	0	20	0	0	0	6	0	23	4	0	59	12	0	116	2	0
Hereford	10	0	0	85	0	0	.		.	.		.	.		.	95	0	0
Huddersfield	*See* Leeds.																	
Hull	25	0	0	.		.	17	16	0	64	8	0	59	9	0	166	13	0
Ipswich	25	11	0	50	0	0	4	12	0	100	16	3	66	6	0	247	5	3
Kidderminster	45	0	0	16	5	6	6	2	1	10	1	6	38	19	6	116	8	7
Lancaster	13	10	0	.		.	5	10	0	148	10	0	35	0	0	202	10	0
Leeds and Huddersfield	40	10	0	467	0	0	12	14	6	32	14	6	57	8	0	610	7	0
Limerick	75	0	0	20	0	0	.		.	57	12	0	34	11	6	187	3	6
Liverpool, N.D.	290	0	0	113	0	0	36	18	6	.		.	32	14	9	472	13	3
Liverpool, S.D.	177	10	0	.		.	11	10	0	114	11	6	110	0	2	413	11	8

TABLE showing the Amount of Fees paid during the Year, &c.—*cont.*

School.	Fees Paid. By Public Schools.	By Private Schools.	By Teachers and Pupil-Teachers.	Schools of Art. By Morning Students.	Schools of Art. By Evening Students.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Llanelly	10 0 0	10 0 0	0 18 0	17 3 6	8 5 9	46 7 3
Macclesfield	36 5 0	58 0 0	2 6 9	23 8 9	26 3 9	146 4 3
Manchester	193 17 0	. .	33 0 0	135 6 0	189 8 0	556 11 0
Metropolitan :—						
Bloomsbury (Female)	. .	. .	1 11 0	330 12 6	33 16 0	365 19 6
Finsbury	5 0 0	. .	. .	. .	162 15 0	167 15 0
Lambeth	30 0 0	. .	2 7 0	56 17 0	144 14 0	233 18 0
St. Martin's	35 0 0	. .	8 10 0	. .	166 8 0	209 18 0
St. Thomas, Charterhouse	35 3 3	33 6 8	4 7 0	14 10 0	93 14 0	181 0 11
Hampstead Marylebone Rotherhithe St. George's in the East South Kensington Spitalfields Westminster	346 13 5	. .	12 10 0	1,197 8 0	827 13 0	2,384 4 5
Newcastle-under-Lyme	10 0 0	. .	1 6 0	9 0 0	22 7 0	42 13 0
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	31 5 0	5 10 8	4 2 6	59 10 6	118 1 7	218 10 4
Norwich	17 7 6	. .	4 15 0	66 1 0	73 8 0	161 11 6
Nottingham	43 0 0	. .	2 19 3	29 5 0	69 8 6	144 12 9
Paisley	40 0 0	. .	2 15 0	18 14 0	44 10 0	105 19 0
Penzance	38 0 0	28 0 0	6 7 0	18 2 1	23 8 8	113 17 9
Preston	9 5 0	. .	6 2 0	79 14 3	37 18 6	132 19 9
Reading	In abeyance.					
Sheffield	36 0 0	. .	4 15 0	107 0 0	146 5 0	294 0 0
Southampton	15 0 0	112 7 6	7 19 6	67 5 9	37 8 6	240 1 3
Stirling	Return incomplete.					
Stoke-upon-Trent	35 0 0	. .	. .	8 0 0	45 17 0	89 17 0
Stourbridge	35 0 0	15 0 0	1 13 0	24 1 0	70 9 0	146 3 0
Stroud	. .	. .	1 7 6	93 14 0	17 5 0	112 6 6
Sunderland	27 10 0	25 0 0	5 0 0	30 8 0	41 19 0	129 17 0
Taunton	11 0 0	74 0 0	1 10 6	139 11 0	25 11 6	251 13 0
Truro	15 0 0	37 0 0	10 18 6	10 10 0	19 7 6	122 16 0
Warminster	34 0 0	21 0 0	0 10 0	22 15 0	9 6 0	87 11 0
Warrington	20 0 0	195 0 0	9 15 0	85 3 6	40 8 0	350 6 6
Waterford	25 0 0	10 0 0	25 0 0	72 5 6	13 2 9	145 8 3
Wenlock	*See* Coalbrookdale.					
Wolverhampton	Return incomplete.					
Worcester	47 0 0	. .	1 10 0	46 3 6	48 5 0	142 18 6
Yarmouth, Great	5 0 0	. .	0 10 0	50 5 6	21 10 6	77 6 0
York	5 0 0	. .	7 8 0	41 7 0	44 8 0	98 3 0
Grand Totals for 1862	3,145 2 5	2,682 3 4	187 6 6	6,664 19 10	5,037 18 5	18,017 10 6
Grand Totals for 1861	3,650 12 4	2,449 15 4	503 5 8	6,396 4 5	4,933 3 6	17,903 1 3
Grand Totals for 1860	3,406 0 3	2,391 11 0	632 14 2½	6,067 2 6	4,723 18 9	17,221 6 8½
Grand Totals for 1859	3,285 1 3	1,626 10 5½	730 14 8	5,555 15 7	4,168 2 6½	15,366 4 6

* In connexion with Training School.

Public schools are National and other schools for the poor, for the most part assisted by Parliamentary grants; they pay 5*l.* a year for one lesson a week.

Private schools are private enterprise schools, not assisted by Parliamentary grants.

Morning students are those who are not prevented by their occupations from attending in the daytime, and are chiefly female students paying high fees.

Evening students are almost wholly artizans, who pay not more than 6*d.* a week for three lessons.

Appendix E.

REPORT OF EXAMINERS ON COMPETITION FOR NATIONAL MEDALLIONS.

APPENDIX E.

REPORT of the EXAMINERS on the WORKS sent from the various SCHOOLS of ART in COMPETITION for NATIONAL MEDALLIONS.—April 1862.

We have again to report a large increase in the number of works in competition, which are this year 579; 76 more than were submitted in 1861.

Part of this increase is in an important stage, drawing from the antique, in which we observe with satisfaction a decided advance in the perception of form, and less of that mechanically minute and mannered execution which we have remarked upon in previous reports. The studies of the figure in colour from the life are confined to heads or the draped model, to which the more improving study of the nude seems to have given way. As in stage 3, outline from casts of ornament, an unusually large number of drawings have been submitted, we have thought it right to award as many medallions as were given last year, though we must remark that as a whole these drawings are not quite so refined in style or in execution as they have been on former occasions.

Among the studies in colour of foliage, fruit, and landscape details from nature, we have distinguished some of great merit, both as regards truth of imitation and delicacy of execution. As the modes of treatment adopted by the students in this stage appear to have been suggested by the study of works of a similar kind by eminent artists, we are led to observe that the possession by a school of even one drawing of a very high class in any stage, exercises an evident influence on the works produced in that school.

With a view to render the competition in this class (14) more equitable, we would suggest that studies without back-grounds should form a separate section, and that encouragement should be given to elaborate studies from the beautiful and intricate combinations of landscape foreground details.

In outlines from foliage it is too much the habit of the students to select as subjects of study such plants only as are either easily adapted to a flat treatment, or are likely to retain their position unchanged. We would rather recommend for selection those of the most graceful form of growth or beauty of individual details.

The satisfactory nature of the studies of historic ornament shows the advantages conferred on schools of art by the possession of a library of reference, while the number and general merit of the works submitted in each stage of instruction seem to promise a succession of students who may maintain or advance the character of the schools.

C. L. EASTLAKE.
DAN. MACLISE.
J. C. HORSLEY.
RICHD. REDGRAVE.

TABLE I.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of STUDENTS rewarded at the NATIONAL COMPETITION, 1862.

STUDENTS REWARDED AT NATIONAL COMPETITION.

Name of Student.	School.	Stage rewarded.	Subject.
*Allen, Henry . .	Stoke . . .	9 c.	Anatomical study modelled.
Barnes, Henry .	Warrington . .	12	Ornament in monochrome.
Bingley, Thomas .	Birmingham . .	19 d.	The figure modelled.
Bradbury, Alfred A. .	Leeds . . .	4	Shading from the flat.

* Has already been successful at one national competition.

List of Students rewarded—*continued.*

Name of Student.	School.	Stage rewarded.	Subject.
Bradford, Harriette	South Kensington	15	Group in colour.
Brain, George	Stoke	18 b.	Ornament modelled.
Crookes, Adeline	Wenlock	4	Shading from the flat.
Crown, Charles H.	South Kensington	14	Flower painting.
Crown, Jemima	Cirencester	22 b.	Elementary design.
Cryant, Eliza H.	Female School	23 c.	A design for lace.
Dairns, William	Greenock	23 a.	Mechanical drawing.
Darr, Anna Maria	Manchester	10	Foliage in outline.
Darter, David	Coventry	23 c.	A design.
Dasson, William	Spitalfields	5 b.	Chalk drawing of fruit.
Dawshaw, Louisa A.	Warrington	22 c.	Elementary design.
Dews, William	Hanley	18 b.	Ornament modelled.
Dole, Laetitia M.	South Kensington	14 a.	Flower painting.
Durrier, Francis	Birmingham	19 d.	The figure modelled.
Edds, Anna	Newcastle-on-Tyne	5 b.	Ornament in chalk.
Edelsten, Alice J.	Warrington	23 c.	A design.
Edwards, Catherine	South Kensington	9 a.	Anatomical study.
Emery, Thomas	Stoke	3 b.	Ornament in outline.
Farrar, Thomas	Newcastle-on-Tyne	22 d.	Studies of ornament.
Fifford, James	Aberdeen	23 c.	Design for a carpet.
Gough, George	Worcester	23 a.	Mechanical drawing.
Granmore, Henrietta.	South Kensington	15	Group in colour.
Griffiths, W. J.	South Kensington	3 b.	Ornament in outline.
Guthrie, Alfred	Dundee	23 d.	Plastic design.
Gypson, Hannah P.	Female School	10	Foliage in outline.
Hancock, Henry	Stoke	9 a.	Anatomical studies.
Harman, Harriette E.	Dublin	23 c.	A design.
*Hampton, Thomas	Hanley	6 b.	The figure after Mulready.
Harris, Joseph	Nottingham	10, 22 a.	Foliage and botanical studies.
Hassall, Richard P.	Macclesfield	22 d.	Studies of ornament.
Hockin, Annie	Penzance	10 a.	Foliage in outline.
Hayes, Charles	Paisley	14 a.	Flower painting.
Haynes, Edward T.	Lambeth	10 a.	Foliage in outline.
Hunt, Frederick	Coventry	5 b.	Ornament in chalk.
James, Charlotte	Female School	23 c.	A design for glass.
James, John	Nottingham	22 b.	Elementary design.
Jenks, Frederick	Birmingham	20	Fruit and foliage modelled.
*Jones, Elizabeth	Birmingham	9 a.	Anatomical studies.
Johnson, Henry	Macclesfield	22 a.	Analysis of flowers.
Johnson, Annie	South Kensington	6 b.	The figure after Mulready.
Joy, Albert Bruce	South Kensington	19 d.	The figure modelled.
Kilpatrick, William	Glasgow	10 a.	Foliage in outline.
Le Breton, Rosa	Female School	8 b.	The figure from the antique.
Le Petit, Ferdinand.	Charterhouse	8 b.	Ditto ditto.
Lee, John	Carnarvon	3 b.	Ornament in outline.
Lees, Frederick James	South Kensington	14 a.	Flower painting.
Lenton, Annie	Cambridge	5 b.	Ornament shaded.
Lindsay, Thomas M.	Liverpool (S. District)	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
Mahoney, James	St. Martin's	5 b.	Shading from the round.
Measham, Henry	Manchester	15	Group in colour.
Moss, Emma	Hanley	3 b.	Ornament in outline.
Mulready, Augustus E.	South Kensington	8 b. 8 c.	The figure from the antique and from nature.
McGill, William M.	Dudley	22 d.	Studies of ornament.
Nesbitt, Walter B.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	8 b.	The figure from the antique.
Nottley, Robert, P.	South Kensington	23 b.	Architectural design.
Parker, Josephine	Limerick	5 b.	Ornament in chalk.
Parker, Edward Joshua.	Carlisle	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
Payne, Alexander	Darlington	23 d.	A design.

* Has already been successful at one national competition.
** Has been twice successful at the national competiton.
*** Has been three times successful at the national competition.

Appendix E.

List of Students rewarded—*continued.*

STUDENTS REWARDED AT NATIONAL COMPETITION.

Name of Student.	School.	Stage rewarded.	Subject.
Pickering, Joseph	Carlisle	19 b.	A head in marble.
**Pritchard, Zacharia	Macclesfield	22 d.	Studies of ornament.
Pollard, Samuel G.	Taunton	8 b.	The figure from the antique.
*Pow, Mary M.	Liverpool (S. District.)	23 c.	Design for a carpet.
Rennison, John	Paisley	16, 23 a.	The figure in monochrome, and drawing from measurement.
**Rhead, George	Newcastle Staffords.	22 d.	Studies of ornament.
Rose, Ellen	Norwich	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
Redgrave, Frances	South Kensington	14 a.	Flower painting.
*Robson, George	South Kensington	23 b.	Architectural design.
Sadler, Frederick C.	Charterhouse	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
Shanks, Lewis	Glasgow	8 a.	The figure in outline.
*Shepherd, Juliana	Manchester	15	Group in colour.
Slocombe, Fred. A.	South Kensington	10 a.	Foliage in outline.
Spindler, James	Dundee	12, 14 a.	Ornament and flowers.
****Stannus, Hugh H.	Sheffield	23 d.	Plastic design.
Stretch, Martha A.	Warrington	23 c.	Surface design.
Sullivan, Michael	South Kensington	5 b.	Ornament in chalk.
Tate, George	Birmingham	6 b.	The figure after Mulready.
Thomas, Bessie	Limerick	14 a.	Flowers from nature.
*Thorpe, Fanny N.	Cork	10 b.	Foliage shaded.
Tibbitts, James	Wolverhampton	16	The figure in monochrome.
Underwood, Jane M.	Dublin	22 a	Analysis of flowers.
Wells, Christopher	Newcastle-on-Tyne	15	Group in colour.
Willshaw, John	Newcastle, Staffords.	12	Ornament in monochrome.
Williams, Maria	Worcester	14 a.	Flower painting.
Wood, John	Warrington	19 b.	The figure modelled.
*Woodward, John George.	Coventry	22 b.	Elementary design.
*Wright, Albert	Hanley	3 b.	Ornament in outline.

HONOURABLE MENTIONS, 1862.

Barratt, A. I.	Macclesfield	22 a.	Analysis of flowers.
Bevan, William	York	8 b.	The figure from the antique
Bolton, Caroline V.	Liverpool, South District.	10 a.	Foliage in outline.
Bostock, Edith	South Kensington	5 b.	Ornament in chalk.
Campbell, James	Glasgow	23 c.	A design.
*Chambers, William.	Bolton	4 b.	Shading from the flat.
Chetwynd, Jessie	Stoke	18	Ornament modelled.
Dunn, Edith	South Kensington	9 a.	Anatomical studies.
Elwes, Alfred T.	South Kensington	9 b.	Anatomical study.
Gandy, James	Warrington	22 c.	Elementary design.
Hill, Margaret	Cork	14 a.	Flower painting.
Holt, Mary Ann A.	South Kensington	15	Group in colour.
Hunt, Osmond	St. Martin's	23 b.	Architectural design.
Hardcastle, Geo.	York	23 a.	Machine drawing.
Lampen, Elizabeth	Devonport	14 a.	Flower painting.
Leaton, Valentine	Manchester	8 b.	The figure from the antiqu
Marsh, James	Stoke	18 b.	Ornament from casts.
Pickles, Edward	Halifax	8 b.	The figure from the antiqu
Player, Thomas	Coventry	22 a.	Analysis of flowers.
*Proctor, Jonas	Bolton	6 b.	The figure after Mulread
Reish, Henry	St. Martin's	3 b.	Ornament in outline.
Slocombe, Frederick A.	South Kensington	22 c.	Elementary design.
Theaker, Henry	Sheffield	23 a.	Machine drawing.
Walker, William	Leeds	3 b.	Ornament in outline.
Wherry, Annie	Charterhouse	5 b.	Ornament shaded.

* Has been already successful at one national competition.
** Has been twice successful at the national competition.
**** Has been four times successful at the national competition.

TABLE II.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of LOCAL MEDALS and NATIONAL MEDALLIONS awarded to each SCHOOL OF ART.

Name of Schools.	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.	
	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.
Aberdeen	5	1	10	3	9	1	17	2	12	2	16	1
Andover	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	—	10	—	14	—
Basingstoke	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—
Bath	4	1	6	1	16	—	19	1	14	—	17	—
Belfast	4	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birkenhead	4	—	7	1	4	—	5	—	9	—	14	—
Birmingham	24	3	22	5	28	3	34	1	30	5	29	5
Spon Lane Br.									8	—	6	—
Bolton	—	—	4	1	11	—	14	1	15	2	18	—
Boston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Bridgenorth	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	4	—
Bridgwater	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Brighton	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	13	—	11	—
Bristol	4	1	7	—	18	1	18	—	14	1	13	—
Bromsgrove	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Burnley	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	5	—
Burslem	13	4	16	4	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	10	1	12	1
Carlisle	4	—	—	—	11	—	13	1	14	—	14	2
Carmarthen and Swansea.	—	—	5	—	6	—	3	—	2	—	5	—
Carnarvon and Portmadoc.	3	—	9	1	9	—	15	—	6	—	7	1
Cheltenham	10	1	12	1	8	1	15	—	18	—	16	—
Chester	3	—	4	—	8	—	6	—	9	1	19	—
Cirencester	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	1
Clonmel	2	—	2	—	2	—	5	—	8	—	7	—
Coalbrookdale	—	—	9	1	12	—	7	—	1	—	4	—
Cork	14	3	21	1	15	1	22	2	20	—	20	1
Coventry	18	3	13	2	14	1	22	2	16	2	24	3
*Darlington	—	—	—	—	13	—	17	3	17	1	15	1
Devonport	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	1	12	—
Dublin—												
School of Art	14	2	26	1	20	1	28	2	25	1	17	2
Lace School	15	2	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dudley	5	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	10	1
Dundee	8	—	20	1	13	1	23	—	17	2	23	2*
Durham	8	1	3	—	7	—	5	—	11	—	10	—
Edinburgh	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	18	1	25	—
Exeter	8	2	11	1	12	1	14	2	12	1	14	—
Glasgow	25	5	20	3	19	1	23	3	22	1	23	2
Gloucester	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	10	—
*Greenock	—	—	2	—	6	1	7	1	12	1	7	1
Guildford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
*Halifax	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	1	17	—
Hanley	7	4	21	8	25	7	21	7	21	5	18	4
Hereford	7	—	6	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	3	—
Huddersfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ipswich	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	10	—	14	—
Lancaster	—	—	2	—	6	—	5	—	8	—	8	—
Leeds	3	—	1	—	5	—	11	—	20	—	25	1
Limerick	7	1	10	1	10	1	8	—	11	1	8	2
Liverpool, N. Dist.	3	—	5	—	9	—	7	—	6	—	8	—
Liverpool, S. Dist.	10	1	21	—	28	2	23	1	13	3	18	2
Llanelly	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Macclesfield	9	1	3	1	6	3	6	3	7	3	10	3
Manchester	30	5	26	2	29	3	29	3	30	2	26	3

* 3 awards.

Appendix E.

LOCAL MEDALS AND NATIONAL MEDALLIONS AWARDED.

Number of Local Medals and National Medallions awarded to each School of Art—*continued.*

Name of School.	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.	
	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.	No. of Local Medals.	No. of National Medallions.
Metropolitan District Schools—												
Female, Queen Square.	16	10	19	3	22	3	26	2	31	5	29	4
St. Martin's	7	1	15	1	25	2	22	1	16	—	25	1
District Schools in connexion with the Training School:—												
Finsbury	10	2	7	1	3	—	16	2	20	—	20	—
Hampstead	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Lambeth	—	—	2	—	1	1	12	—	25	1	28	1
Rotherhithe	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	2	—	2	—
St. George's in the East.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Thomas', Charterhouse.	2	1	2	—	8	3	6	1	5	—	5	2
South Kensington,												
Female	11	2	10	—	16	—	20	3	31	6	30	6
Male	14	5	10	2	17	5	23	5	30	8	30	9
Spitalfields	9	1	2	—	8	—	8	2	14	1	14	1
*Newcastle-under-Lyme.	6	2	8	—	10	2	8	—	6	1	11	2
Newcastle-on-Tyne	13	2	13	1	11	1	14	2	14	1	20	4
Norwich	1	1	16	—	12	—	4	—	21	—	22	1
Nottingham	9	2	17	2	23	2	12	1	17	4	26	2*
Paisley	15	1	6	2	6	2	10	5	12	1	7	2*
Penzance	10	—	7	—	5	—	3	—	11	—	8	1
Preston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Petersfield	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth	2	1	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reading	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	—
Sheffield	28	5	28	7	26	6	29	7	21	2	21	1
Southampton and Romsey.	3	—	5	1	10	1	15	—	7	1	10	—
Stirling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	—
*Stoke-upon-Trent	22	7	22	4	26	4	16	3	26	6	21	4
Stourbridge	3	1	7	—	10	—	7	—	7	—	9	—
Stroud	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Sunderland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Taunton	—	—	10	3	24	1	21	1	19	1	22	1
Tavistock	5	—	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Truro	5	—	7	—	2	—	1	—	4	—	6	—
Warrington	23	2	26	2	25	2	21	2	23	2	30	5
Waterford	7	2	9	2	10	1	14	—	17	4	13	—
Wenlock					*See* Coalbrookdale.				3	—	4	1
Wolverhampton	7	—	12	—	—	—	17	—	8	1	9	1
Worcester	25	3	23	1	22	1	19	1	20	1	20	2
*Yarmouth (Great)	—	—	5	—	13	1	11	—	16	1	14	—
York	2	—	2	1	12	—	9	1	10	—	11	—
No. of Medals awarded.	536	92	651	75	758	67	861	76	969	85	1137	90
No. of awards	—	103	—	81	—	72	—	80	—	91	—	94
No. of those Students whose awards carry the 10*l.* prize.	—	68	—	63	—	50	—	55	—	70	—	—

* 3 awards.

TABLE III.

TABLE showing the DISTRIBUTION of the AWARDS among the various STAGES of INSTRUCTION at the NATIONAL COMPETITION, 1862.

STAGES.	No. of National Medallions awarded.
Linear drawing by aid of instruments:	
Linear Geometry . .	
Mechanical and machine drawing, and details of architecture from copies.	
Linear Perspective . .	
Free-hand outline drawing of rigid forms, from examples or copies:	
Objects	
Ornament	
Free-hand outline drawing from the "round:"	
Models and objects . .	
Ornament	5
Shading from flat examples or copies:	
Models and objects . .	
Ornament	6
Shading from the round or solid forms:	
Models and objects . .	
Ornament	7
Time sketching and sketching from memory . .	
Drawing the human figure and animal forms, from copies:	
In outline	
Shaded	3
Drawing flowers, foliage, and objects of natural history, from flat examples or copies:	
In outline	
Shaded	
Drawing the human figure or animal forms from the round, or nature:	
In outline from casts . .	6
Elementary . . .	
Shaded	
Studies of the human figure from nude model.	1
" " " draped . .	
Time sketching and sketching from memory.	
Anatomical studies:	
Of the human figure . .	3
Of animal forms . . .	
Of either, modelled . .	1
Drawing flowers, foliage, landscape details, and objects of natural history from nature:	
In outline	8
Shaded	
Carried forward . .	40

STAGES.	No. of National Medallions awarded.
Brought forward . .	40
11. Painting ornament from the flat or copies:	
a. In monochrome either in water colour, or tempera.	
b. In colours " "	
12. Painting ornament from the cast, &c.:	
a. In monochrome, either in water colour, oil, or tempera.	3
13. Painting (general) from flat examples or copies, flowers, still life, &c.:	
a. Flowers or natural objects, in water colour, in oil, or in tempera.	
b. Landscapes . . .	
14. Painting (general) direct from nature:	
a. Flowers or still life, in water colour, oil, or tempera.	8
b. Landscapes . . .	
15. Painting groups as compositions of colour:	
a. In water colour, oil, or tempera.	5
16. Painting the human figure or animals in monochrome, from casts:	
a. In oil, water colour, or tempera	
17. Painting the human figure or animals in colour:	
a. From the flat, or copies .	
b. From nature, nude or draped.	
c. Time sketches and compositions.	
18. Modelling ornament:	
a. Elementary, from casts .	2
b. Advanced, from casts . .	
c. From drawings . . .	
d. Time sketches from examples and from memory.	
19. Modelling the human figure, or animals:	
a. Elementary, from casts of hands, feet, masks, &c.	
b. Advanced, from casts or solid examples.	2
c. From drawings . . .	
d. From nature, nude or draped.	3
20. Modelling fruit, flowers, foliage, and objects of natural history from nature.	1
Carried forward . .	66

Appendix E.

DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS.

Distribution of the Awards among the various Stages—*continued.*

STAGES.	No. of National Medallions awarded.	STAGES.	No. of National Medallions awarded.
Brought forward . .	66	Brought forward . .	78
21. Time sketches in clay of the human figure or animals, from nature.		23. Applied designs, technical or miscellaneous studies:	
22. Elementary design:		*a.* Machine and mechanical drawing, architectural drawing, and drawing done from actual measurement.	3
a. Studies treating natural objects ornamentally.	3	*b.* Architectural design .	2
b. Ornamental arrangements to fill given spaces, in monochrome.	3	*c.* Surface design . . .	8
c. Ornamental arrangements to fill given spaces, in colour.	2	*d.* Plastic design . . .	3
d. Studies of historic styles of ornament, drawn or modelled.	4	*e.* Moulding, casting, and chasing.	
		f. Lithography . . .	
		g. Wood engraving . .	
		h. Porcelain painting . .	
Carried forward . .	78	Total	94

Appendix F.

ART CERTIFICATES.

APPENDIX F.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of PERSONS who obtained ART CERTIFICATES (3rd Grade) at the EXAMINATIONS held at SOUTH KENSINGTON in February and July 1862.

Name.	Address.
GROUP I.—*Elementary Drawing and Colouring.*	
Collins, Emma -	Training School.
Duncan, W. S. -	Ditto.
Fisher, Alexander -	Ditto.
Frazer, John P. -	Ditto.
Gillo, Robert -	Ditto.
Kelly, Edwin J. -	Ditto.
M'Gill, W. Murdoch	Ditto.
Ridley, Charlotte -	Ditto.
Stevenson, Rea J. -	Ditto.
Sturgeon, William	Ditto.
GROUP II.—*Painting.*	
Brophy, P. - -	School of Art, Great Yarmouth.
Chandler, Edwin -	Training School.
Ford, James - -	School of Art, Leeds.
Griffiths, John -	Training School.
Hardess, Maria -	St. Stephen's School, Vincent Sq., Westminster.
Macdonald, Alexr.	Training School.
Mills, Samuel F. -	Ditto.
Parker, John -	Ditto.
Taylor, Edward R.	Ditto.
Wood, Daniel -	Ditto.
GROUP III.—*The Figure Drawn and Painted.*	
Anderson, John -	School of Art, Dublin.
Carter, James -	School of Art, Hanley.
Puckett, Robert C.	Training School.

Name.	Address.
GROUP IV.—*Modelling Ornament.*	
Boon, William -	Training Class.
Ford, James - -	School of Art, Leeds.
Kennedy, James -	Training Class.
Wood, Daniel -	School of Art, Cambridge.
GROUP V.—*Modelling the Figure.*	
Bale, Edwin - -	Training Class.
GROUP VI *a.*—*Mechanical Drawing.*	
Dominy, John -	Training Class.
Fisher, Alexander -	Ditto.
Frazer, John P. -	Ditto.
Gillo, Robert -	Ditto.
Gray, T. - -	Ditto.
Hayden, Edward -	Ditto.
Hulme, R. C. -	Ditto.
Jones, David -	Ditto.
Macdonald, Alexr.	Ditto.
Smith, Walter -	School of Art, Leeds.
Thomas, Stephen G.	Training Class.
Wood, Daniel -	Ditto.
GROUP VI *b.*—*Architectural Drawing.*	
Dundas, James -	Training School.
Hulme, Frederick E.	Ditto.
Kelly, Edwin J. -	Ditto.
Menzies, John -	Ditto.
Smith, John N. -	Ditto.
Stopford, William -	Ditto.

APPENDIX G.

RETURN showing the GRANTS made by the SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT to SCHOOLS of ART, 1862, exclusive of the Cost of the Travelling Collection of Art Objects, Loans of Books, Pictures, &c.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Payments on Results, Certificates, &c.			Cost of Prizes.			TOTAL.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Aberdeen	103	15	6	34	6	0	138	1	6
Andover and Basingstoke	37	16	3	16	15	11½	54	12	2½
Bath	93	9	7	11	18	4	105	7	11
Birkenhead	115	12	0	32	16	2½	148	8	2½
Birmingham	391	8	0	113	14	8	505	2	8
Bolton	64	1	6	24	11	5	88	12	11
Boston	42	1	2	10	2	0	52	3	2
Bridgwater	58	17	2	21	0	8½	79	17	10½
Brighton	52	15	6	14	2	1	66	17	7
Bristol	216	4	10	41	4	10	257	9	8
Bromsgrove	7	0	0	6	2	0	13	2	0
Burnley	53	12	0	7	9	0½	61	1	0½
Cambridge	102	14	3	31	9	5	134	3	8
Carlisle	51	14	7	14	12	3	66	6	10
Carmarthen and Swansea	83	1	6	12	0	1	95	1	7
Carnarvon	82	18	5	29	6	0	112	4	5
Cheltenham	40	12	6	22	15	2½	63	7	8½
Chester	155	8	10	68	19	9	224	8	7
Cirencester	61	19	0	37	11	0	99	10	0
Clonmel	37	7	0	2	1	7	39	8	7
Coalbrookdale and Wenlock	84	8	6	24	0	9	108	9	3
Cork	86	12	5	28	13	4	115	5	9
Coventry	34	4	0	16	7	0	50	11	0
Darlington	96	1	9	35	4	6	131	6	3
Devonport	81	14	10	19	6	9	101	1	7
Dublin	294	1	6	61	14	0	355	15	6
Dudley	66	9	0	19	7	3	85	16	3
Dundee	235	4	0	145	10	2	380	14	2
Durham	60	11	6	13	18	2½	74	9	8½
Edinburgh	617	9	10	67	17	9	685	7	7
Exeter	157	3	0	37	13	6	194	16	6
Glasgow	523	10	0	56	10	5	580	0	5
Gloucester	55	12	0	16	8	0	72	0	0
Greenock	45	0	0	11	10	9	56	10	9
Guildford	14	10	9	6	2	11	20	13	8
Halifax	75	2	6	22	13	2	97	15	8
Hanley	167	7	0	75	4	6	242	11	6
Hereford	13	10	0	1	16	2	15	6	2
Hull	43	14	6	0	7	6	44	2	0
Ipswich	98	5	10	23	18	11	122	4	9
Kidderminster	42	0	0	12	12	1	54	12	1
Lancaster	71	7	6	15	2	10	86	10	4
Leeds	228	10	8	103	11	6	332	2	2
Limerick	62	9	7	31	18	9	94	8	4

Appendix G.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Payments on Results, Certificates, &c.			Cost of Prizes.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Liverpool, N. D.	73	3	6	40	18	9	114	2	3
Liverpool, S. D.	117	3	0	36	18	3	154	1	3
Llanelly	5	0	0		—		5	0	0
Macclesfield	247	14	8	52	4	10½	299	19	6½
Manchester	339	6	3	75	3	1	414	9	4
Metropolitan:									
Bloomsbury (Queen-sq.)	228	13	4	57	12	6½	286	5	10½
Finsbury	70	0	0	13	13	10	83	13	10
Lambeth	158	13	0	55	14	1½	214	7	1½
St. Martin's	95	3	0	52	13	8	147	16	8
St. Thomas Charterhouse	69	16	0	34	4	2	104	0	2
Newcastle-under-Lyne	60	5	0	47	1	8	107	6	8
Newcastle on-Tyne	208	13	1	67	7	9½	276	0	10½
Norwich	125	10	0	36	10	1	162	0	1
Nottingham	249	17	0	47	19	9½	297	16	9½
Paisley	273	2	0	39	0	0	312	2	0
Penzance	74	11	0	28	8	1	102	19	1
Preston	77	7	0	20	9	3	97	16	3
Sheffield	531	1	11	36	1	0	567	2	11
Southampton	76	4	0	25	0	6	101	4	6
Stirling	44	3	0	9	5	10½	53	8	10½
Stoke	244	5	0	84	2	11	328	7	11
Stourbridge	74	19	0	11	2	2	86	1	2
Stroud	38	4	0	14	0	10	52	4	10
Sunderland	59	14	6	8	13	1	68	7	7
Taunton	82	9	0	40	7	3	122	16	3
Truro	68	10	2	8	7	1	76	17	3
Warminster	0	17	1		—		0	17	1
Warrington	102	15	6	91	13	11	194	9	5
Waterford	35	7	0	22	8	3	57	15	3
Wolverhampton	32	11	8	4	14	0	37	5	8
Worcester	194	14	0	35	12	6	230	6	6
Yarmouth	129	15	0	29	16	10	159	11	10
York	94	6	9	17	6	6½	111	13	3½
TOTAL	9,391	5	8	2,545	1	11½	11,936	7	7½

APPENDIX H.

DETAILS of PRIZES ISSUED, 1862.

ART SCHOOLS.

Slate Prizes	- Cases of Pencils - - -		866
First grade Prizes	- Small Drawing Boards and T Squares -	2,349	
" "	- Colours Boxes - - - -	1,107	
" "	- Universal Compasses - - -	307	
" "	- Grant's Geometry, Burchett's Definitions, &c., copies of each - - -	9	
	Total - - -		3,772
Second grade Prizes	- Boxes of Instruments - - -	306	
" "	- " Colours - - -	502	
" "	- Drawing Boards, T Squares, &c. -	55	
" "	- Burchett's Geometry and Perspective, copies of each - - -	146	
" "	- Wornum's Analysis, and Lindley's Botany, copies of each - - -	93	
" "	- Cotman's Sepia Landscapes - sets of	41	
" "	- Ditto Pencil ditto - "	16	
" "	- Boxes of Crayons - - -	144	
" "	- Binns' Orthographic Projection, and Burchett's Geometry, copies of each -	50	
	Total - -		1,353
Third grade Prizes	- Local Medals in Cases - - -	613	
" "	- Gullick and Timbs' Painting - -	270	
" "	- Scott's "Half-Hour Lectures" - -	148	
" "	- Wornum's Lectures - - -	35	
" "	- Timbs' Biography of Painters - -	1	
" "	- Duppa's "Michael Angelo" - -	1	
	Total - -		1,068
National Prizes	- National Medallions in Cases - -	61	
" "	- Leslie's Handbook and Fergusson's Handbook of Architecture, copies of each -	19	
" "	- Eastlake's Materials, &c., and Vasari's Lives, in 5 Vols., copies of each -	8	
" "	- Kugler's Italian Schools, and Gwilt's Encyclopædia, copy of each - -	1	
	Total - -		89

TRAINING COLLEGES.

First grade Prizes	- Small Drawing Boards and T Squares -	4	
" "	- Grant's Geometry, and Burchett's Definitions, &c., copies of each - -	2	
	Total - -		6

Appendix H. PRIZES ISSUED, 1862.

Second grade Prizes	-	Boxes of Instruments	201	
" "	-	" Colours	250	
" "	-	Drawing Boards and T Squares, &c.	38	
" "	-	Burchett's Geometry and Perspective, copies of each	91	
" "	-	Wornum's Analysis and Lindley's Botany, copies of each	38	
" "	-	Cotman's Pencil Landscapes - sets of	15	
" "	-	Ditto Sepia ditto - "	35	
" "	-	Boxes of Crayons	75	
" "	-	Binn's Orthographic Projection, and Burchett's Geometry, copies of each	7	
		Total		750

PUPIL-TEACHERS.

Second grade Prizes	-	Boxes of Instruments	31	
" "	-	" Colours	34	
" "	-	Drawing Boards and T Squares, &c.	4	
" "	-	Burchett's Geometry and Perspective, copies of each	10	
" "	-	Wornum's Analysis and Lindley's Botany, copies of each	1	
" "	-	Cotman's Pencil Landscapes - set of	1	
" "	-	Ditto Sepia ditto - "	1	
" "	-	Boxes of Crayons	3	
" "	-	Burchett's Geometry and Binn's Orthographic Projection, copy of each	1	
		Total		86

SCIENCE SCHOOLS.

Book Prizes	-	Books, Class A.	64	
" "	-	" B.	82	
" "	-	" C.	140	
" "	-	" D.	262	
		Total		548
Medals	-	Gold Science Medals, in Cases	7	
"	-	Silver ditto ditto	10	
"	-	Bronze ditto ditto	28	
		Total		45

NAVIGATION SCHOOLS.

Prizes	-	Books	18	
"	-	Silver Watch	1	
				19
		Grand Total		8,602

W. G. GROSER, Storekeeper.

APPENDIX I.

Aid by Examples granted to Schools for the Poor, Mechanics' and other similar Institutions for Artizans, &c.

Locality.	Name of School or Institution.	No. of Pupils or Members. M.	No. of Pupils or Members. F.	Aid by Department. £	s.	d.
Aberdeen	School of Art	80	30	0	9	6
Bangor	Normal College	32	–	0	4	0
Barnard Couth	Wesleyan Day School	90	68	1	13	3
Barnstaple	Literary and Scientific Institution	50	–	2	0	8
Basford	National School Evening Class	12	–	1	2	1
Bath	School of Art	–	–	0	4	1
Beckley	Beckley National School	56	39	0	14	11
Belfast	Catholic Institute	25	–	0	7	11
,,	Model National School	–	–	3	9	7
Bingley	Wesleyan School	203	125	1	19	7
Birkenhead	St. Patrick's Boys' School	40	–	1	15	0
Birmingham	Birmingham and Midland Institute	92	–	10	15	0
,,	King Edward's Branch School	500	500	1	13	4
,,	St. Barnabas National School	170	100	0	12	6
,,	St. George's Boys' National School	170	–	0	5	5
Bishop Wearmouth	National School	340	250	0	18	2
Bolton	Edgeworth Wesleyan School	64	58	0	18	2
Bostle	St. Mary's National Schools	281	230	0	15	8
Boston	School of Art	100	–	3	17	2
,,	Boston National School	300	–	3	14	7
Bridgewater	School of Art	–	–	2	4	2
,,	St. John's School	19	–	0	3	7
Bristol	Clifton Grammar School	30	–	0	4	10
,,	Ashley House School	30	–	1	16	1
Burslem	National School	70	25	1	3	0
Cambridge	School of Art	–	–	0	5	9
Carlisle	Grammar School	53	–	0	14	3
,,	George Street School	–	30	1	4	1
Carnarvon	School of Art	25	8	1	15	11
Chirk	Boys' School	112	–	0	18	4
Cheltenham	Cheltenham Model School	150	–	0	8	6
,,	Church of England Training College	100	60	0	12	2
,,	St. Paul's National Boys' School	80	–	0	6	4
Claremont	National Association for the Deaf and Dumb	34	28	0	8	1
Coalbridge	Summerlee Iron Works School	105	97	1	4	4
Cork	School of Art	101	50	0	9	5
Crewe	Coppenhall National School	125	–	1	5	0
,,	London and North-Western Railway Company's School	308	–	0	8	0
Crieff	Taylor's Institution	148	97	1	0	7
Dalry	Parochial School	215	78	0	16	6
Derby	Ironville School	98	86	0	17	7
Derry	Derry Model National School	–	–	6	19	5½
Dublin	School of Art	107	116	0	12	0
,,	St. Mark's Parochial School	20	40	0	8	0
,,	Corporation of Taylor's School	40	–	0	12	0
,,	Central Model National School	–	–	0	17	11
,,	Ralph Macklin's Public School	40	40	0	6	6
,,	St. Peter's Parochial School	40	–	0	11	0
Dundee	General Sessional School	285	60	0	8	
Durham	Training School	52	–	1	8	8

Appendix I.

AID BY EXAMPLES.

Locality.	Name of School or Institution.	No. of Pupils or Members. M.	F.	Aid by Department. £	s.	d.
Edinburgh	Board of Manufacture	270	224	3	1	9
Errol	Parish School	50	33	0	10	0
Farnworth	Prestotee New Mills School	100	83	6	18	7
Fetter-cairn	Parochial School	90	62	0	7	0
Girvan	Parochial School	142	22	0	18	6
Glasgow	Free Church Training School	100	90	0	7	6
,,	Free Church Normal School	100	87	0	5	5
,,	Established Church Training College	88	66	0	13	7
,,	St. Peter's School	150	50	0	7	6
,,	The Highland Society's School	450	440	1	6	6
Gloucester	School of Art	25	35	0	2	0
Guildford	School of Art	600		0	2	9
Heywood	Heady Hall National School	50	45	3	1	2
Horfield	Edmond's Trust National School	54	–	0	8	1
Ipswich	School of Art	40	27	0	4	1
Kidderminster	School of Art	–	–	13	4	2
Leeds	Holbeck Mechanics' Institution	150	20	1	2	0
Limerick	School of Art	31	23	2	18	0
Lincoln	Training Institution	–	40	0	12	5
Liverpool	Brunswick Wesleyan School	150	120	1	10	7
,,	St. Paul's National School	75	72	0	14	9
Llanrush	National School	88	–	0	7	4
London:						
Bethnal Green	Birkbeck Schools	200	60	5	16	6
Camberwell	Mechanics' Institute	330	–	0	10	0
Charterhouse	School of Art	79	21	1	19	8
	Christ Church National School	120	–	0	3	4
De Beauvoir Town	The Southgate Road Congregational School	300	–	0	11	0
Fulham	St. John's National School	33	26	0	4	5
Hanover Square	District Schools	208	200	0	18	4
	Home and Colonial School Society	–	216	0	7	2
Islington	Lower Islington Public School	150	–	0	9	8
Kentish Town	Gospel Oak Schools	87	32	7	12	1
Lambeth	School of Art	–	–	2	16	0
,,	Drawing Class	25	–	0	6	4
,,	All Saints' School	100	–	0	7	2
,,	Marylebone School of Art	75	25	16	11	3
Marylebone	Girls' School	–	–	0	10	3
Newington Butts	Horbury Chapel School	120	–	0	4	11
Notting Hill	St. Martin's-in-the-Fields National School	250	150	0	6	3
Stepney	St. Philip's National School	100	80	0	17	10
Waterloo Road	Hawkstone Hall School	50	–	0	2	6
	West Metropolitan Jewish School	–	115	0	9	10
Westminster	St. Stephen's School	271	193	0	8	4
,,	St. James's National School	55	–	0	10	3
Macclesfield	The Modern School	45	–	0	13	0
,,	Christ Church School	188	91	0	11	4
Manchester	School of Art	121	73	0	13	3
Middleton	Rhodes Church of England School	126	72	1	5	1
Monaghan	Monaghan Model National School	–	–	0	18	3
Newcastle-on-Tyne	School of Art	–	–	0	9	1
Newton Ards	Model National School	–	–	7	1	3
Nottingdale	British Schools	59	20	0	8	9
Old Aberdeen	Gymnasium School	100	–	0	14	10
Painswick	United National Free School	100	78	0	11	10
Paitick	Paitick Institution	20	34	0	15	10
Plymouth	School of Art	45	15	3	18	7
Redruth	National School	136		0	13	6

Locality.	Name of School or Institution.	No. of Pupils or Members. M.	F.	Aid by Department. £	s.	d.
rewsbury - -	Millington Hospital School - -	45	–	1	0	10
aith - -	Wesleyan Day School - - -	100	50	0	4	2
uthampton -	St. Mary's Boys' School - -	240	–	0	12	2
ockton-on-Tees -	British School - - - -	180	180	1	8	8
reatham - -	National Schools - - - -	24	14	1	11	0
nderland - -	St. Paul's Schools - - - -	222	170	0	12	1
,, - -	Wearmouth Colliery School - -	342	387	0	12	1
ttington - -	Edenfield National School - -	165	104	3	9	10
tbury - - -	National School - - - -	160	–	0	11	8
rminster - -	School of Art - - - -	12	14	0	17	1
ewmains - -	Coltness Iron Works School - -	318	299	5	8	9
itham Friary -	Night Adult and Boys' School -	51	25	2	6	3
olwich - -	Royal Arsenal Mechanics' Institution -	45	–	2	13	3
rk - - -	York and Ripon Training College -	78	–	0	2	10
			£	190	3	1½
	SCIENCE.					
cup - - -	Mechanics' Institution - - -	273	17	0	17	2¾
tley - - -	Mechanics' Institution - - -	170	–	3	11	7
imscombe -	Library and Reading Association -	60		1	7	8
rk - - -	Science Classes - - - -	50	23	1	2	11
lway - - -	Model National School - - -	–	–	1	4	9
reat Yarmouth -	Navigation School - - - -	–	–	0	15	11
alifax - - -	Science Classes - - - -	28	–	2	9	0
uddersfield - -	Science Class - - - - -	13	–	3	7	0
,, - -	The Literary and Scientific Society's Science Class - - - -	53	–	0	17	2
rkheaton - -	Science Class - - - - -	14	–	1	2	0
verpool - -	School of Science - - - -	120	–	20	1	0
ndon:						
	Birkbeck Schools - - -	70	130	3	10	8
Islington - -	Lower Islington Science Classes - -	150	–	3	3	5
Kingsland - -	Science Class - - - -	170	–	9	3	6½
anchester - -	Cathedral School - - - -	130	–	7	4	1½
iddlesboro' - -	Science Class - - - -	14	–	1	9	6
, - -	Mechanics' Institution - - -	25	–	1	19	10½
dham - - -	Science School - - - - -	50	–	1	19	3
awtenstall - -	Mechanics' Institution - - -	120	–	1	4	0
lford - - -	The Sacred Trinity Boys' School -	80	–	0	19	6
itham Friary - -	National and Night Adult and Boys' School - - - - -	51	25	0	14	3
			£	67	13	6¾

W. G. GROSER, Storekeeper.

Appendix K.

REPORT ON THE NEW BUILDINGS.

APPENDIX K.

REPORT of CAPT. FOWKE, R.E., Engineer, on the New Buildings.

North Court.—The erection of the galleries for British pictures, and the extension of the Art Museum, having been carried on round three sides of a square open court, it was decided that the space thus left should be utilized for the purposes of a further extension of the Museum by being roofed over, and, as the rooms on the ground floor, and which looked into this court, were dependent on it for light, it was essential that the roof should be almost if not entirely of glass. It was at first intended to erect a small glass dome in the centre, standing on columns, and to connect it with the side walls by glass roofs at a lower level; but this was finally abandoned in favour of the present place, which has the advantage of greater simplicity of construction, of making a larger space available for the exhibition of large monumental objects, and of leaving the space unencumbered by columns or other obstructions.

The objects sought to be attained in the construction of the court were,—

1. That the amount of light should be the greatest possible, and at the same time,

2. That the light should be under the most perfect and immediate control.

3. That while it was thus manifestly necessary to have the roof mainly of glass that the access to all parts of that roof should be as ready as possible.

4. That the ventilation should be so perfect as not only to ensure equability of temperature, but also that the products of gas combustion, and the exhalations from large crowds of visitors, should be thoroughly and speedily carried off, while at the same time the deteriorating effects of a London atmosphere should be as much as possible avoided.

5. That the temperature should be as nearly equal as possible, and that, in spite of the great amount of glass surface, nearly 18,000 square feet, it should be free from all extremes of heat and cold.

6. In addition to these it was necessary to provide for gas lighting in such a way that the gas should illuminate the objects in the court as nearly as possible at the same angle as the daylight, that it should be capable of being lighted quickly without the use of rods, which might be dangerous to objects, and that the products of combustion should be thoroughly got rid of.

1. The greatest possible amount of light is obtained by constructing the entire roof of glass, and in the surrounding rooms by removing the windows and leaving open archways into the court. A light is thus obtained in the court but little inferior to that of the open air, while in the rooms the light is nearly the same as with the usual glazing through windows.

2. To control the quantity of light at all times a system of interior blinds has been devised by which any blind can be raised or lowered in a few minutes, cords being let down from the roof; each blind can be attached and hoisted into its position in a few minutes by one or more men on the roof.

3. The system of roofing adopted may be thus briefly described: the entire space to be covered, viz., 110 by 110, is spanned in each direction by two girders at 30 feet from each angle, leaving therefore 50 feet of the side of the square between their adjacent ends, these four girders intersecting each other, divide the whole area into a centre square of 50, four corner squares of 30 feet, and finally four rectangles of 50 by 30.

These five squares are roofed by square pyramids at the level of the top flange of the girder, and by keeping the roofs of the remaining four rectangles at the level of the bottom of the girders, it will be at once understood that an upright space or clerestory is obtained available for ventilation, the whole height (10 feet) and length of the four lattice girders giving, with a small lantern in addition at the apex of the main pyramid, a total of 4,640 square feet, of which it has not hitherto been found necessary to use more than 100 square feet of actual opening; gutters are provided at both levels, and are kept of such a width as to afford good pathways over the roof on the outside and inside, while their capacity is such that they would contain a rainfall of an inch over the whole roof, even if all downpipes were stopped up, an event not likely to occur as their united area is upwards of 10 square feet.

It should be added that the effect of expansion of the iron sash bars is obviated by the use of an elastic putty in the glazing, while the condensed moisture from the interior of the glass is prevented from falling by the expedient of casing the portions with an absorbent material by which the condensation is retained, and from whence it is slowly evaporated.

Ventilation.—The inlet of fresh air is provided by a sunk passage or tunnel 5 feet wide and 6 feet deep, which runs across the centre of the court in two directions, covered with an open iron grating, and which at each end is carried under the surrounding buildings, and terminates in an area open to the external air.

In this tunnel and close under the open grating are carried the hot-water pipes for warming the court, so that the fresh air in winter must pass over a considerable heated surface before being diffused through the court.

The area of entrance from the external air into this tunnel is about 100 square feet, and as it is dispersed into the court from a grating surface of 1,100 feet its gradual diffusion without current is ensured.

Heating.—The heating is by means of hot water at a low temperature, but with a large heating surface (3,500 square feet), the furnaces are entirely removed from the building, and there is an ample supply of spare boiler power in case of accident or repair.

Cleansing the Air.—To guard against the influence of London atmosphere, an apparatus has been devised by which fresh air (previously passed through a screen and thoroughly cleansed), being forced into the court through the tunnels, shall so fill the interior as to ensure a constant set outwards from every opening, and entirely prevent the entrance of blacks or other impurities, rendering the air, in fact, as free from mechanical impurity as in the open country.

The results of the system of heating and ventilation are shown by the register of the thermometer, from which it appears that during the past year, before the completion of the several parts of the appliances above alluded to, the equability of temperature would be remarkable, even in a room, and is much more so in a great glass space entirely covered with glass, and surrounded on all sides with buildings.

The thermometer is registered in the North Court at 9 a.m., 12 noon, 3 p.m., 12 night, 3 a.m., 6 a.m., and during the summer months its range was within that known as "temperate" on Fahrenheit's thermometer, that is, between 55° and 75°; on only one occasion did it pass this, when it rose to 77° at 3 o'clock one afternoon, the temperature of the other galleries having risen to 84°, 83°, and 79° respectively. During the six winter months the range has been from 50° to 66°, while the outside thermometer ranged from 21° to 69°.

South Courts.—In adapting the principle of utilizing the open spaces between the Museum buildings to that part situated between the Sheepshanks' gallery and the building opposite, a somewhat different arrangement was decided on; this modification was deemed desirable for many reasons, among others, that as the space in the north court for large

Appendix K.

REPORT ON THE NEW BUILDINGS.

monumental objects was likely to suffice for the wants of the Museum for some time to come, it was not desirable to repeat that form of construction; also that the necessity for galleries of communication upstairs entailed an alteration of plan, and besides which, it was necessary to have a scheme of court that should be capable of extension whenever the time should come for the removal of the temporary iron building known as "the boilers."

The space to be covered, 120 ft. by 94 ft., is divided into two equal courts by a gallery of communication 20 feet wide, running from N. to S. through its centre, opening into the centre of a gallery of half that width across its north end, the remaining courts of 84 by 50 are spanned by semicircular wrought-iron ribs, supporting a plain ridged or A roof of glass, with a small ventilating lantern at top. The central gallery is roofed with slate, and rises sufficiently above the glass roof to allow of a deep ventilating clerestory being formed below its eaves, and above those of the latter.

The greater width of space between the buildings, and the less width of the surrounding rooms, rendered it possible thus far to reduce the quantity of glass, and experience has shown that a still further reduction may possibly be attempted by rendering opaque a small part of the roof close to each eave. The blinding of this court is accomplished by a common spring roller blind in each bay of the roof; and the ventilation and heating are in all respects similar to those of the court already described, and have been in all respects as successful.

The lighting by night is by gas in fish-tail burners disposed in long lines, both to imitate the diffusion of the daylight, and also to facilitate the operation of lighting, which is effected by means of a small lamp, borne by a carriage travelling on a rod running underneath, and parallel to the lines of burners, this is so arranged that the lamp can be lighted, hoisted to its place, attached to the carriage, and the latter pulled along its rod, all by an attendant standing on the ground, and with such rapidity that the burners can be lighted at the rate of 50 in a second.

Building to contain Official Residences.

This building occupies a part of the permanent structure shown in the plan submitted to and approved of by the Committee of the House of Commons.

Its eastern front forms a part of the façade of the interior quadrangle shown in that plan, and, as a consequence of that position, the treatment of the elevation is of a much more ornamental character than it has been thought necessary to give to the western front of the same building, which has been kept of the plainest possible character consistent with good workmanship. The ornament is of terra cotta, which has been modelled by Mr. G. Sykes and his assistants.

It should be remarked that on the eastern or ornamental front the two upper stories only form part of the residences, the lower floor being devoted to the purposes of the Museum, some offices and stores belonging to which extend under half of the other front as well. This arrangement was made to provide an uninterrupted connexion between the parts of the Museum on each side of the houses.

The entrance to the residences is on the western side, and is raised upon a series of vaults, which will be used partly as coal cellars for the houses, and the remainder as store-room for the general purposes of the department.

In arranging the plan of the residences, it was thought desirable to have some standard of comparison as to size and amount of accommodation, and the residences at the British Museum were considered to bear the closest analogy with those at the South Kensington Museum.

From the plans of these houses they would appear to be of four different sizes, and the aggregate superficial area of all the rooms in each house being taken, as giving a fair representation of the amount of accommodation is found to be as follows :—

British Museum.

1st class house	- -	- 4,431 superficial feet.
2nd class house	- -	- 3,791 „
3rd class house	- -	- 3,176 „
4th class house	- -	- 2,831 „

The residences of this department are of only two classes or sizes, and according to the above standard measure as follows :—

South Kensington Museum.

1st class house	- -	- 4,197 superficial feet.
2nd class house	- -	- 2,995 „

In the interior the houses have been constructed with every attention to ventilation and sanitary arrangements, but at the same time with strict regard to economy as to the absence of all decoration and expensive finishing.

Art Training Schools.—The building to contain the male and female art schools, being situated in the rear of other proposed buildings, has been kept of a perfectly plain exterior. It is three stories in height, and as the lower floor is most valuable for museum space, while a large amount of top-lighted space is necessary for the art schools, it was manifestly an economy in erecting the school building to raise it up and leave a space under it which could eventually be employed as a museum, at a considerable saving of both space and cost.

The building has been constructed throughout with fire-proof floors, the girders supporting which have been made hollow, and thereby employed as troughs to carry the hot-water pipes for heating the several stories. These troughs are carried through the external walls, and terminate in iron grated boxes, through which a constant supply of fresh air is obtained. The windows are made very large, and with wide intervals between them to suit the requirements of lighting for the school, and with a like object in the upper floor the windows are continued a considerable way into the roof as skylights, an arrangement by which a command of light is obtained at any required angle of elevation. The exit or upper ventilation is provided for on this floor by a lantern along the entire length of the roof, and in the lower by a swing sash in the upper part of the window. The building is constructed without interior walls, so as to allow the interior to be divided by screens at pleasure, and thus give the greatest freedom to the changing wants of the school.

(Signed) FRANCIS FOWKE,
Captain, R.E.

Appendix L.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL FOR ART ON THE BRITISH PICTURES.

APPENDIX L.

REPORT of the INSPECTOR-GENERAL for ART on the BRITISH PICTURES and DRAWINGS, the STATUES and BUSTS at SOUTH KENSINGTON.

I HAVE the honour to report on the condition of the pictures and works of art under my charge, and on the additions that have been made to the collections during the past year.

1st. As to the preservation of the pictures.

The course adopted for the preservation of those pictures which, from their nearness to the spectators, are liable to injuries from too close inspection, has been persevered in, and these pictures are gradually being protected by glazing. A careful examination of the works is periodically made, and the surface of each picture wiped with cotton wool, and it is satisfactory to learn from this course of proceeding that the dirt deposited on the surface of pictures in the Sheepshanks gallery, is hardly appreciable.

Much of this is due to the suitable arrangements made for a perfect ventilation of the galleries, and for the careful way in which the dust is removed daily, and the continuous cleansing of the floors.

During the past year a great collection of modern paintings in oil and water colour took place in the building of the International Exhibition of 1862. On that occasion the Board did not think it advisable that any of the works forming part of the Sheepshanks gift should be removed from the galleries, but acceded to the application made by Her Majesty's Commissioners to lend three pictures in oil, viz.:—

Hastings - - -	J. J. Chalon, R.A.
Farm Buildings - -	" "
Mother and Child - -	W. Mulready, R.A.,

and 13 paintings in water colours, by Cozens, Webber, Stevens, Byrne, Havel, Edridge, De-Wint, Nicholson, Cristall, Clennel, Munn, Chalon, and Cope. It is satisfactory to report that they were returned in perfect condition.

2nd. As to temporary and permanent additions to the collection.

In conformity with the practice adopted in all sections of the South Kensington Museum, of receiving works on loan to exhibit with those placed permanently in the Museum, several valuable contributions have been accepted during the past year, and have been exhibited for various periods, whilst some of those named in the last year's report are still permitted to remain for the enjoyment of the public

The following persons have contributed during the present year:—

Mr. J. R. Gwatkin - -	- 4 oil paintings.
Mrs. St. John - -	- 1 oil painting.
Mr. H. Vaughan - -	- 2 oil paintings.
Capt. Geo. L. Cuming -	- 1 water-colour painting.
MacLeod of MacLeod -	- 1 " "

whilst Sir C. W. Trevelyan, Bart., has added to his former gifts seven views in Italy, by John Smith, as a valuable contribution to the historical water-colour series. Two water-colour paintings have also been added by purchase.

Since the completion of the galleries on the east of the south court the whole of the historical series of water-colour paintings have been brought together; and these, together with the 51 pictures given by Mrs. Ellison, of Sudbrooke Holme, are now re-hung in those rooms, in contiguity with one another. The collection of drawings and sketches

nostly the gift of Mr. Sheepshanks, have also been re-hung in the same uite of galleries.

The collection of statues and busts, some few of which are the property f the Department, but the greater number works on loan for exhibition, ave also been re-arranged in the upper galleries of the south court, and heir new arrangement, whilst it is satisfactory in displaying them as orks of art, is also a great ornamental adjunct to those galleries.

In conclusion, I can confidently repeat that the works of art under my harge have every precaution to ensure their safety, and that every effort s made to render them useful and instructive to the public.

I have also much pleasure in adding that, while nearly 1,000,000 of isitors during the past year have inspected the galleries, no injury of any ind, either from carelessness or wantonness, has been reported to me.

RICHARD REDGRAVE.

APPENDIX M.

REPORT of the SUPERINTENDENT of the ART COLLECTIONS.

THE year 1862 has been in every respect a memorable one in the rogress of the Art Museum. Towards the latter end of 1861 the New North Court and surrounding galleries opening into it were completed nd partly occupied; the New South Courts were at the same period on he point of completion. Upwards of a year previously the Committee f Council had determined to inaugurate these new buildings at the roper time as effectively as possible, and it was decided to extend in a pecial manner the system of receiving works of art on loan, which had rom the first been so successful,—in fact, contemporaneously with the nternational Exhibition, to form a temporary collection of objects of ncient art and manufacture to serve as an appropriate complement to hat great undertaking.

This project has been carried into effect on a scale of great magnitude, nd, together with the re-arrangement of the permanent Museum Collec- ion, was with considerable effort made coincident with the opening of he International Exhibition to the general public, and the vast crowds f persons (in round numbers upwards of 1,200,000) who have during he year visited the Collections, have been enabled to inspect them with erfect ease and convenience, whereas under the previous arrangements uch an influx of visitors would scarcely under any circumstances have een practicable.

The acquisitions made to the permanent collection during the past ear have comprised several highly important specimens of mediæval rt, originally from the Soltykoff collection; these were purchased at a mall advance on the prices realised at the sale. They comprise a triptych r small altar-piece in gilt metal, and Champlevé enamel of Rhenish Byzantine work of the first half of the 12th century, one of the rarest nd most complete monuments of its kind now extant; three beautiful roziers of the 14th century, and a large oval Palissy ware dish of unique lesign and remarkable beauty and perfection of execution.

Following the precedent first established in respect to the 1851 Exhi- ition, which in fact caused the foundation of the Museum, and which vas again adhered to in the Paris Exhibition of 1855, a sum of 5,000*l.* vas this year specially allowed by the Treasury for the acquisition of vorks of contemporary art from the International Exhibition, and some f the most characteristic and meritorious works there exhibited have in consequence become the permanent property of the nation. Of these may be particularly noticed several of the principal works exhibited by

Appendix M.

REPORT OF MR. ROBINSON ON ART COLLECTIONS.

Messrs. Minton and Co., including the remarkable vase of large dimensions, painted with a wreath of roses, and supported on a stem or foot formed by a group of amorini in Parian porcelain; the fine vase also of unusual size exquisitely painted with wreaths of natural flowers, and also other characteristic works exhibited by Messrs. Copeland and Co.; a series of important specimens from the Imperial manufactory of Sèvres; the beautiful painted glass window by the Cavalière Guiseppe Bertini, of Milan; the vase in bronze and carved ivory, the well known work of the Baron de Triqueti, and also a large mosaic of coloured marbles by the same artist; a vase in Champlevé enamel; a table in ebony also inlaid with plaques of enamel, and other meritorious productions of the establishment of Messrs. Barbedienne of Paris; one of the original and excellent pieces of painted furniture from the design of the architect, W. Burges, Esq.; and specimens of the mediæval utensils, &c. of Skidmore and of Hardman; also specimens of the wood carvings of Guisti of Florence; ceramic ware of Ginori; mosaics of Salviati of Venice, &c.

Finally, in respect to acquisitions, several specimens exhibited in the Loan Collection, the value and importance of which were endorsed by public opinion during the time they were on view, have been ceded to the Museum by their proprietors. Of these may be specified a life-sized bronze bust of Henry VII., undoubtedly a contemporary work of the sculptor Pietro Torregiano; an ewer or burette of silver of fine Gothic work, and an ewer in ancient Chinese porcelain very elaborately mounted in silver, of English workmanship of the Elizabethan period.

The Circulating Collection of works of art selected from the Central Museum has been considerably augmented and systematized, but, owing to the general preoccupation with the International Exhibition and the Loan Exhibition, it has not been so actively circulated as in previous years; it formed, however, at the conclusion of the last year and the beginning of the present, the nucleus of an important temporary collection at Edinburgh, and the liberality and willingness of possessors of fine works of art to lend them for the instruction and gratification of the public at large was well evinced on the occasion by the fact of a very extensive series of loans being contributed by many noblemen and gentlemen who had previously been frequent lenders to this Museum. These objects were collected and transmitted, and also returned to their owners with perfect safety, by the agency of the Museum authorities at South Kensington.

After which period the collection was exhibited for two months in Hull, and during the month of December last at Leeds, since which it has been successfully removed to other localities.

The gifts to the Art Museum, mainly resulting from the International Exhibition, have been more numerous than in previous years. His Majesty the Emperor of the French in particular has been pleased to present several most valuable and beautiful specimens of Gobelin and Beauvais tapestry, and His Majesty the Emperor of Russia has also presented to the Museum the two large and remarkable porcelain vases executed specially for the Exhibition at the Imperial Porcelain Manufactory at St. Petersburg.

By a Board minute, dated 19th June 1861, I was specially directed to organize and carry out the exhibition of objects on loan previously alluded to, and I thereupon proposed to the Board that a number of noblemen and gentlemen eminent for their knowledge of art should be invited to give their kind co-operation in promoting the work. My Lords acceded to this proposition, the appeal made in consequence was cordially responded to, and a committee which ultimately numbered 70 members, comprising nearly all the most eminent connoisseurs and amateurs in the country was formed. These gentlemen rendered invaluable

and indeed in many cases the most active and zealous assistance in carrying out the plan. The powerful help thus obtained was doubtless the principal cause of so large and important a collection being assembled. Mr. R. H. S. Smith, Assistant Keeper of the Art Collections, was appointed secretary to this committee, and throughout the course of the undertaking his unfailing aid was of the highest value. A list of the members of the committee is appended (see p. 140). The valuable services of the Rev. James Beck also call for special recognition.

The number of objects actually exhibited, including engraved gems, rings, jewels, &c., of small size, was betwixt 9,000 and 10,000, contributed by 553 persons.

Neither in the transmission nor return of so many objects, often of the most fragile character, has a single accident of any importance happened, and from first to last scarcely a drawback of any kind can be specified, and the Exhibition was in every respect a complete and signal success. The great influx of visitors which occurred during the six or seven months it was on view was doubtless mainly caused by its attraction, and, after payment of every expense connected with it, a considerable pecuniary surplus from admission fees, sale of cataloges, &c. has been paid into the Treasury.

The names of the lenders were affixed to all the objects, and also to a considerable proportion of the specimens descriptive labels in addition.

A Descriptive Catalogue of an elaborate and complete kind was issued in parts during the continuance of the Exhibition, as rapidly as it could be produced. This was edited and partly written by myself, and I had the good fortune to obtain in this work the co-operation of the following gentlemen:—Charles Bailey, Esq., Rev. James Beck, M.A., Mr. W. Chaffers, A. W. Franks, Esq., M.A., G. F. French, Esq., R. Holmes, Esq., E. Stanley Poole, Esq., the Very Rev. Canon Rock, D.D., R.H.S. Smith, Esq., M.A., and Edmund Waterton, Esq., whose special knowledge and acquirements brought to bear on their various subjects have given the undertaking a completeness and general value which no one person's work could possibly have attained. This catalogue will probably remain in many respects not only a valuable record of the art riches of this country, but likewise a standard authority on many of the sections of which it treats. The works consist of betwixt 700 and 800 closely printed octavo pages, and it has been recently carefully revised, and a copius index prepared, preparatory to the issue of a complete and final edition. It is scarcely necessary to say that the preparation of a catalogue in time for the opening of the Exhibition was an utter impossibility; in the majority of cases it was impossible to take previous account of the objects about to be contributed, and specimens continued to arrive long after the opening of the Exhibition. An amount of literary work requiring careful observation and research was, however, got through by several of the gentlemen engaged in so brief a period as to tax them most severely. Finally, the press, not only of this country, but of the continent in general, gave the most ample notices of the undertaking, and it may literally be said to have attracted from first to last scarcely less attention than the International Exhibition itself. Articles, in some cases repeated in series, appeared in all the leading journals, and those of the *Times*, *Moniteur Universel*, and *Quarterly Review*, may be particularly alluded to.

In conclusion I may be permitted to state that the great success of this effort has doubtless placed the established system of receiving works of art on loan henceforward on a much wider and more comprehensive basis.

(Signed) J. C. ROBINSON.

SUMMARY of General Results of the TRAVELLING COLLECTION from its institution in February 1855, down to March 1861 inclusive.

Towns.	Date.	No. of Days the Exhibition was open in each Town.	Visitors. Morning. Paid.	Morning. Cards.	Evening. Paid.	Evening. Cards.	Total.	Catalogues sold.	Articles copied.	Season Tickets.	Receipts. £	s.	d.
Birmingham	February, March, and April 1855	39	2,247	1,075	8,072	1,317	12,711	1,369	323	- -	96	6	11
Nottingham	April, May, and June "	37	852	398	3,622	700	5,572	209	88	5	21	10	10
Macclesfield	June, July, and August "	45	1,710	1,883	8,065	1,283	12,941	618	131	178	108	12	8
Norwich	September, October, and Nov. "	41	657	564	1,163	273	2,657	221	157	25	20	15	5
Leeds	November, December, and Jan. 1855-6	40	1,075	550	19,195	688	21,508	277	- -	16	119	12	9
Sheffield	January, February, and March, 1856	42	692	349	9,989	905	4,935	374	147	6	52	2	3
York	March and April "	41	1,376	636	1,736	346	4,094	674	- -	23	58	7	1
Newcastle on Tyne	May and June "	24	331	302	958	350	1,941	101	2	4	18	1	2
Carnarvon, N.W.	July "	22	169	441	302	308	1,310	43	2	- -	6	7	7
Hanley (Potteries)	August, September, and October "	42	2,161	703	16,632	1,076	20,572	467	66	192	208	16	5
Stourbridge	December and January 1856-7	32	182	13	350	122	667	58	8	2	8	15	5
Worcester	February and March 1857	29	658	971	590	650	2,869	138	215	31	21	13	10
Liverpool	March, April, and May "	36	4,742	8,180	3,060	983	16,965	801	16	720	169	2	5
Glasgow	May, June, and July "	55	2,034	411	2,566	819	5,830	216	173	14	60	2	10
Paisley	August, September, and October "	31	404	101	1,945	890	3,340	23	9	28	14	3	4
Dundee	November and December "	21	1,015	428	3,755	1,145	6,343	103	20	128	66	6	8
Aberdeen	January " 1858	22	3,333	2,202	6,069	3,847	15,451	182	- -	115	67	1	0
Belfast	February and March "	28	654	542	1,486	640	3,322	147	11	83	36	2	10
Dublin	April, May, and June "	65	16,140	27,310	15,420	2,452	55,322	3,404	603	1,789	1,095	4	2
Limerick	July and August "	38	2,654	3,766	3,503	604	10,527	1,047	64	357	171	0	9
Clonmel	September and October "	46	1,762	3,963	4,794	3,479	13,998	586	12	559	178	18	3
Waterford	November, December, and Jan. 1858-9	39	1,518	4,900	7,181	2,086	15,685	654	90	666	188	10	11
Devonport	March and April 1859	30	2,950	2,812	1,177	2,226	9,165	866	- -	430	176	18	7
Exeter	April, May, and June "	34	5,162	2,627	3,510	1,186	12,485	1,525	12	233	300	7	1
Barnstaple	May and June "	5	27,399	5,000	- -	- -	32,399	1,524	- -	- -	2,437	17	6
Taunton	August and September "	23	11,202	382	2,100	684	14,368	219	- -	1,551	308	9	2
Dorchester	June " 1860	5	22,658	14,500	- -	- -	37,158	1,760	- -	- -	2,069	7	0
Dudley	July and August "	31	645	197	4,315	194	5,351	602	- -	13	104	4	7
Hartshill (Stoke)	August and September "	29	325	402	1,272	752	2,751	136	12	39	28	7	11
Bridgenorth	October "	14	1,448	1,389	3,160	881	6,878	876	- -	204	139	10	9
Salford	December, January, Feb., March 1860-1	94	- -	- -	- -	- -	71,050	360	- -	- -	—		
Newark	April 1 to 24 1861	21	1,021	911	3,598	1,056	6,586	188	23	258	135	3	0
Banbury	May 6 to 30 "	18	- -	- -	- -	- -	12,140	918	36	969	177	13	9
Dublin	June 3 to September 14 "	90	- -	- -	- -	- -	19,158	8,519	62	1,769	5,897	5	10
Liverpool	September 30 to October 26 "	24	- -	- -	- -	- -	12,347	3,051	11	35	142	15	9
	Totals	1,081	112,155	87,077	129,077	30,886	306,987	18,232	2,178	7,411	8,352	18	1

Results of Travelling Collection, from November 20, 1861 to March 23, 1862.

Name of Town.	Date.	Days open.	Visitors.		Catalogues sold.		Articles Copied.	Season Tickets.	Receipts.
			Morning.	Evening.	Museum.	Local.			
									£ s. d.
Edinburgh - -	November 20th 1861 to January	51	15,190	13,111	4,542	—	72	901	985 1 9
Hull - - -	February 4th to March 22d 1862	42	8,300	22,675	4,520	—	60	716	389 9 4
			23,490	35,786					£ 1,374 11 0
			59,276						
Exhibited at South Kensington during the International Exhibition.	April to November 1862.								

(Signed) C. B. Worsnop,
Clerk in charge.

Appendix M.

REPORT OF MR. ROBINSON ON ART COLLECTIONS.

REPORT of the KEEPER of the ART LIBRARY.

The number of general visitors to the Art Library has been more than maintained during the last year, and the number of subscribers is beyond that of any previous period.

It will be seen by the appended table that a gradual increase has taken place in the number of readers paying for admission; in 1854 about 1 in every 33 entered by payment as a subscriber; in 1862 the proportion has been 1 in 11. The value of the Library as a place of study for special subjects connected with art seems, therefore, better understood and appreciated than formerly.

Increased accommodation for readers has been gained by the opening of a second room, so that the necessary business of the Library can now be carried on without disturbance to students.

A complete alphabetical catalogue has been printed, and can be purchased in the Library; a classified index of subjects is in preparation as an appendix to it.

Donations have been received from the Carpenters' Company, His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, per George Scharf, Esq., C. H. Wilson, Esq., the Trustees of the British Museum, G. W. Sheriff, Esq., Dr. Hunter, the Marquis Ginori, Mr. Barbezat, M. A. Castor, the Austrian Commission for the International Exhibition, 1862.

(Signed) J. C. ROBINSON.

ART LIBRARY RETURN for the Years 1858 to 1862 inclusive.

1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	
420	374	618	443	638	Subscribers.
7,178	6,364	7,981	7,143	7,592	Readers.
1,444	1,427	1,491	1,931	1,105	Books borrowed.
1,381	1,314	1,341	1,788	1,066	„ returned.
416	662	685	974	562	Diagrams, prints, &c. borrowed.
107	679	524	822	436	„ returned.
363	413	752	591	349	Volumes purchased.
126	122	119	109	102	„ presented.
603	606	1,139	960	1,130	Parts, pamphlets, &c. purchased.
240	114	77	221	176	„ presented.
305	189	132	48	154	Photographs purchased.
311	316	229	652	160	„ presented.
15	15	65	9	182	Drawings purchased.
1	1	113	—	303	„ presented.
4	222	164	19	30	Engravings purchased.
700	544	—	550	33	„ presented.
2	6	77	10	12	Lithographs purchased.
—	—	13	3	11	„ presented.
520	18	—	—	—	Prints, &c. mounted and restored.
516	407	975	650	673	Titles entered.
14	14	2	—	—	Catalogues of Library sold.
420	374	618	443	638	Fees :—1858, 22*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; 1859, 17*l.* 4*s.*; 1860, 28*l.* 13*s.*; 1861, 29*l.* 5*s.*; 1862, 38*l.* 8*s.*
204	349	373	274	186	Volumes bound.

(Signed) R. LASKEY, Clerk.

NUMBER of DAYS the ART LIBRARY has been open; TOTAL NUMBER of READERS and SUBSCRIBERS in each YEAR, 1853 to 1862.

Year.	Number of Days open.	Total Number of Readers.	Subscribers.
1853	292	4,425	170
1854	248	7,942	235
1855	245	7,242	284
1856	168	5,346	207
1857	113	3,455	121
1858	289	7,178	420
1859	225	6,364	374
1860	306	7,981	618
1861	301	7,143	443
1862	311	7,592	638
Total (from Jan. 1, 1853 to Dec. 31, 1862)		64,668	3,510

OBJECTS PRESENTED to the ART MUSEUM in 1862.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French. Piece of Gobelins tapestry, "The Holy Family," after Raphæl. Four pieces of Beauvais tapestry.

His Majesty the Emperor of Russia. Porcelain vase, light brown and gold, with medallion portrait of Inigo Jones. (From International Exhibition.)

The Danish Commissioners, International Exhibition. Oil painting, "A Shipwreck," by Marcus Latson.

Royal National Life Boat Institution. Presentation medal.

Brown, W. Venetian forfeit glass.

Calthian and Corbiere, MM. Two cast iron statuettes of dogs. (From International Exhibition.)

Clark, Mr. Conch shell, in lustred porcelain.

Copeland, W. T. Statuette of female figure, in Parian. (From International Exhibition.)

Duke, Sir James, and Nephew. Imitation Etruscan vase. (From International Exhibition.)

Gillet and Brianchon, MM. Pair of figures supporting shells, in lustred porcelain. (From International Exhibition.)

Ginovi, The Marchese. Bottle shaped vase, white floral ornament plateau, and plate, modern Italian ware. (From International Exhibition.)

Réquillart, Roussel, and Chocqueel, Messrs. Panel of Aubusson tapestry. (From International Exhibition.)

Richard, M. Pair of vases, modern Italian. (From International Exhi-bition.)

——— White vase, decorated with flowers, modern Italian. (From International Exhibition.)

——— Two porcelain cups, modern Italian. (From International Exhibition.)

——— Pair of pateras, white porcelain, blue and gold outline figures, modern Italian. (From International Exhibition.)

Salviati, Dr. Antonio. Two vases in Schmelze glass, with silver mounts. (From International Exhibition.)

——— Two slabs of mosaic pavements. (From International Exhibition.)

Settle, W. F. Iron key, with open-work bow.

Smith, Miss. Cup and saucer in Bristol china.

LOANS to the ART MUSEUM in 1862, prior and subsequent to the SPECIAL LOAN EXHIBITION.

Birley, S. Circular table, inlaid with marble, &c.

Elgin, the Earl of. Oriental jade, bronzes, &c. (14 specimens.)

Harford, Rev. J. K. Asteria garnets. (2 specimens.)

Appendix M. WORKS OF ART ON LOAN.

Hay, Sir Adam, Bart. Ancient armour. (3 specimens.)
Kinnaird, Lord. Mosaic, head of river-god.
Lee, Sir G. P. Sèvres porcelain tea service (28 pieces).
Paget, Arthur. Japanese bronze and smoked agates. (3 specimens.)
Riddell, R. Pendant jewel.
Rothschild, Baron Meyer de. Ebony cabinet.
National Gallery, The Trustees of. 23 oil paintings for circulation to schools of art.

LIST of COMMITTEE for SPECIAL EXHIBITION of WORKS of ART on LOAN.

Addington, Samuel, Esq.
Ashburton, Lord.
Atkinson, J. B., Esq.
d'Azeglio, His Excellency the Marquis.
Barker, Alexander, Esq.
Beck, Rev. J.
Bentinck, G. C., Esq., M.P.
Botfield, Beriah, Esq., M.P.
Carpenter, W. H., Esq.
Catt, Henry, Esq.
Coxe, Rev. H. O.
Curzon, The Honourable R.
De L'Isle and Dudley, Lord.
Dilke, Sir C. Wentworth, Bart.
Durlacher, H., Esq.
Eastlake, Sir Charles L., P.R.A.
Fairholt, F. W., Esq.
Farrer, Messrs.
Farquhar, Harvie M., Esq.
Fisher, R., Esq.
Franks, A. W., Esq.
Fortnum, C. D. E., Esq.
Garrard, Sebastian, Esq.
Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. E.
Gregory, W. H., Esq., M.P.
Gresley, Sir Thomas, Bart.
Hamilton, His Grace the Duke of.
Holmes, R. R., Esq.
Hope, Henry T., Esq.
Hope, A. J. B. Beresford, Esq.
Hunt, John, Esq.
Huth, Louis, Esq.
Kane, Sir Robert.
Lennox, Lord Henry, M.P.
Madden, Sir Frederick.
Marryat, Joseph, Esq.
Marochetti, The Baron.
Maskell, W., Esq.
Miller, Christy S., Esq.
Morland, G. H., Esq.
Murray, John, Esq.
Napier, Robert, Esq.
Nesbitt, Alexander, Esq.
Parry, Gambier T., Esq.
Phillipps, Sir T., Bart.
Powis, Earl of.
Rock, The Very Rev. Dr.
Rothschild, Sir Anthony, Bart.
Rothschild, Baron Lionel, M.P.
Rothschild, Baron Meyer, M.P.
Russell, Rev. J. Fuller.
Scharf, G., Esq.
Scott, Sir F. E., Bart.
Seymour, H. Danby, Esq., M.P.
Seymour, Alfred, Esq.
Shaw, Henry, Esq., F.S.A.
Sneyd, Rev. Walter.
Sykes, Christopher, Esq.
Talbot de Malahide, Lord.
Taylor, Rev. Montague.
Taylor, Tom, Esq.
Tite, W., Esq., M.P.
Waring, J. B., Esq.
Waterton, E., Esq.
Watson, C. Knight, Esq.
Webb, John, Esq.
Westwood, J. O., Esq.
Woodward, B. B., Esq.
Whitehead, T. M., Esq.
Wyatt, M. Digby, Esq.

LIST of SECTIONS in CATALOGUE of SPECIAL EXHIBITION of WORKS of ART on LOAN.

Sect.
1. Sculptures in Marble, Terra-cotta, &c.
2. Carvings in Ivory.
3. Art Bronzes.
4. Furniture.
5. Objects of ancient Irish and Anglo-Saxon art.
6. Various Works of Mediæval Art, Ecclesiastical Utensils, &c.
6A. Early Enamelled Metal Work of Limoges, and other Fabrics.
7. "Henry Deux" Ware.
8. Bernard Palissy Ware.
9. Sèvres Porcelain.
10. Limoges Painted Enamels.
11. Portrait Miniatures.
12. Ecclesiastical Vestments, Tissues, and Embroideries.
13. Decorative Plate belonging to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.
14. Persian Ware.

Sect.
15. Porcelain and other Pottery of various Manufactories.
16. English Porcelain, Stonewares, &c. of various Manufactories.
17. Snuff-boxes, Bijouterie, &c., principally of the 17th and 18th Centuries.
18. Decorative Arms and Armour.
19. Miscellaneous Enamels.
20. Glass.
21. Majolica Wares.
22. Decorative Plate, &c., contributed by the various Companies of the City of London.
23. Plate and other Objects contributed by various Corporate Bodies.
24. Plate of English Manufacture.
25. Decorative Plate, chiefly of the 16th and 17th Centuries, of various Foreign Origin.
Sect.
26. Damascened Work.
27. Locks, Keys, and other Objects in Wrought Iron.
28. Antique and other Engraved Gems.
29. Addenda and Miscellaneous Objects.
30. Illuminations and Illuminated Manuscripts.
31. Bookbindings.
32. Rings.
33. Miscellaneous Rings.
34. Jewellery, Personal Ornaments, and Gems.
35. Clocks and Watches.
36. Vases and other Objects in Rock Crystal, Sardonyx, &c.
37. Historical Relics.
38. Miscellaneous Objects.
39. Addenda, Part 2.
40. Do. Various.

List of Contributors to Special Exhibition of Works of Art on Loan.

Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen.

Abercorn, Marquis of.
Academy, Royal Irish.
Acton, Mrs. Stackhouse.
Addington, Samuel, Esq.
Ailesbury, Marquess of.
Amherst, Earl.
Anderdon, J. L., Esq.
Andrew's, St., University of.
Angerstein, William, Esq., M.P.
Antiquaries, Royal Society of.
Arundell of Wardour, Lord.
Ashburton, Lord.
Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.
Ashurst, J. H., Esq.
Attenborough, Geo., Esq.
Attenborough, R., Esq.
D'Aumale, S.A.R. le Duc.
Austen, R. G., Esq.
D'Azeglio, Marquis.
Bacon, Rev. T.
Baschet, Mons. A.
Bagot, Hon. and Rev. Hervey C.
Bagot, Miss.
Bagshawe, W.H. Greaves, Esq.
Baily, Charles, Esq.
Baily, J. Walker, Esq.
Baker, T. Barwick L., Esq.
Bale, C. S., Esq.
Bankes, H. S. Nugent, Esq.
Baring, Francis, Esq.
Baring, Hon. Miss.
Baring, Thomas, Esq., M.P.
Barker, Alexander, Esq.
Bateman, Lord.
Bath, Mayor and Corporation of.
Beck, Rev. James.
Bedford, Mrs. G. Sale.
Beevor, Sir Thomas, Bart.
Bentinck, Miss.
Berney, Rev. Thomas.
Bessborough, Earl of.
Bishop, Dr.
Blaauw, W. H., Esq.
Black, Charles Ch., Esq.
Blount, Sir Edward, Bart.
Blount, M. H., Esq.
Boger, Rev. Edmund.
Bohn, H. G., Esq.
Bock, Dr. Franz.
Boone, J., Esq.
Botfield, Beriah, Esq., M.P.
Bowdon, H., Esq.
Bowyer, C., Esq.
Boxall, W., Esq., R.A.
Boyle, Charles, Esq.
Brackstone, R. H., Esq.
Brady, Miss M. G.
Braikenridge, Rev. G. W.
Brett, J. W., Esq.
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Christ's College.
Corpus Christi College.
Pembroke College.
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Appendix M.

CONTRIBUTORS TO WORKS OF ART ON LOAN.

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Hunter, R. (of Hunter.)
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Carpenters'.
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Coopers'.
Fishmongers'.
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Grocers'.
Haberdashers'.
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Leather Sellers'.
Mercers'.
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MacLeod of MacLeod.
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Macmanus, H., Esq.
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Malcolm, General.
Manchester, Duke of.
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Sass, H. W., Esq.
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Appendix M.

CONTRIBUTORS TO WORKS OF ART ON LOAN.

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Seymour, H. Danby, Esq., M.P.
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Turner, R. S., Esq.
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Vane, H. Morgan, Esq.
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Waterton, Edmund, Esq.
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Webb, John, Esq.
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Wells, Dean and Chapter of.
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Westminster, Marquis of.
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Whitehead, T. M., Esq.
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Wild, Miss Elizabeth.
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" College.
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Zetland, Countess of.
Zouche, Baroness dela.

APPENDIX N.

EPORT of the OFFICIAL AGENT for GOVERNMENT PHOTOGRAPHS and REPRODUCTIONS for the USE of SCHOOLS of ART and PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

General Arrangements.—The general arrangements of the office for the hibition and sale of photographs has been the same as indicated in evious reports. All arrears of orders having been cleared off prior to e date of the report for 1861, the sales were strictly confined to the ock remaining at the date of that report; printing having been simply ried on for the purpose of making up series which would otherwise ve been educationally defective.

Closing of the Office for Sales.—2. By the following Minute the Board cided to close the office for sales and abolish the system of printing the premises of the department.

Photography.—"My Lords take into consideration the several recent photographic publications from negatives which have been produced from objects of art being public property, or lent to the Department, such publications having been issued to the public through the ordinary channels of trade."

"The success of these experiments leads their Lordships to determine that in future all sales of positives to the public shall be conducted by the trade, and no sales of positives made by the Department; but that its action hereafter shall be limited wholly to the production of negatives, and to the issue of positives as prizes to the School of Art, and as presentation copies to proprietors who may lend their works."

3. In accordance with this Minute the office was closed on 31st of arch 1863, and negotiations have been commenced with a select mber of publishers for the sale of the negatives, the remaining stock positives, and the future publication of the various series in the dinary course of trade.

Photographs issued.—4. The number of photographs issued from 1st nuary 1862 to 31st March 1863, when the sales ceased, is 11,474. The al amount received for them, unmounted, is 677*l.* 3*s.* 8½*d.*

5. This gives a total of 35,942 photographs issued from the opening the office in October 1859 to its close on 31st March 1863; the al amount received having been 2,264*l.* 7*s.* 8½*d.* This does not lude British Museum photographs.

British Museum Photographs.—6. The stock of photographs belonging the trustees of the British Museum has continued to be issued in cordance with the arrangements detailed in previous reports.

These sales amount to 119*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.* for the period dating from 31st nuary 1862, to which date the last report on this section was made up, 31st March 1863.

7. In intimating the closing the office for sales to the trustees of the itish Museum, they were requested to give instructions for the disposal the negatives belonging to them, as also the stock of positives.

The negatives were, in accordance with the instructions received, urned to the British Museum; but the stock of positives has been ained at the request of the trustees, to be disposed of in the same nner as that belonging to the Science and Art Department.

Appendix N.

REPORT OF OFFICIAL AGENT FOR PHOTOGRAPHS, &c.

Visitors.—8. The number of visitors to the exhibition room during the period from 1st January 1862 to the closing of the office on 31st March 1863, is as follows:—

1862.	January	970
	February	1,041
	March	1,355
	April	2,172
	May	1,352
	June	1,089
	July	1,199
	August	1,216
	September	1,295
	October	1,301
	November	832
	December	775
1863.	January	780
	February	587
	March	579
	Total	16,543

GEORGE WALLIS.

App. N 1.

WORKS OF STUDENTS OF SCHOOLS OF ART AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

APPENDIX N 1.

REPORT on the EMPLOYMENT of STUDENTS of SCHOOLS of ART in the PRODUCTION of various WORKS of ORNAMENTAL MANUFACTURES exhibited by PRODUCERS and MANUFACTURERS of the UNITED KINGDOM in the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

Objects of the inquiry.

HAVING been directed by the Committee of Council on Education to ascertain how far the International Exhibition of 1862 affords evidence that the art instruction imparted in the various Schools of Art in the United Kingdom has been rendered directly useful, by being applied to ornamental manufactures and objects of industry, as exhibited, I beg to report the results of the inquiries I have been enabled to make on that subject.

Method of obtaining information.

With the view of ascertaining the facts, and obtaining the opinions of the manufacturers themselves as to the precise nature of the work done by students, apart from all speculative opinions about methods of instruction and the objects of Schools of Art, a circular was issued to all exhibitors in the British division of the Exhibition whose productions partook of an artistic character in design, or in which art skill formed an element of manufacture, stating the object of the inquiry, and requesting that they would have the kindness to furnish the information required by answering the following questions, which were printed in a suitable form for return:—

1. The principal objects exhibited by you in the International Exhibition, in the production of which any students of Schools of Art have been employed.
2. Names of such students employed as designers, draughtsmen, modellers, chasers, painters, or in any other artistic or industrial capacity.

Name.	School attended.	Period of attendance, if known.

3. General remarks as to the practical value of the art instruction given in Schools of Art as bearing upon your industry. App. N 1.

The total number of circulars sent out were 383; of these 222 (three-fifths) were returned by the manufacturers to whom they were addressed. Some were simply signed without any remarks, others replied to the last question only, giving opinions upon the influence of the instruction imparted in the schools on public taste in relation to their industry, and occasionally bearing testimony to the practical usefulness of the Art Collections at the South Kensington Museum. Number of replies, &c.

In some few instances opinions were expressed as to the importance of more attention to special instruction in connexion with manufactures, and the supposed comparatively limited usefulness of the schools in consequence of its neglect; but as these opinions have nothing to do with the real object of the inquiry, viz., the fact of the employment of students in the production of specific works, they have not been embodied in this report, as it is not desirable to introduce speculative and controversial matter in connexion with a record of facts.

In the cases in which manufacturers have made returns without the names of students being given, it is fairly presumed that they have not employed any upon the works exhibited. This, however, I regret to say, is not so clear in the case of manufacturers who have not made returns, as it is a well-known fact that many of them do employ students, and it is probable that such students were employed upon the works to which the inquiry referred.

The number of students returned as having been engaged in the production of the works exhibited, whose names, occupations, &c. were returned by exhibitors in the various classes in which decorative works were shown, is 339, employed by 104 manufacturers in the respective industries, as follows:— Number of students employed on works exhibited.

Porcelain, &c. (Class 35)	72 Students.
Glass Manufacturers (Class 34)	30 ,,
Precious Metals and Jewellery (Class 33)	24 ,,
Iron and Brass Manufacturers (Class 31)	62 ,,
Furniture and Decorations (Class 30)	47 ,,
Carpets and Floor Cloths (Class 22)	21 ,,
Silk Manufacturers (Class 20)	20 ,,
Lace Manufacturers (Class 24)	18 ,,
Woollens and Mixed Fabrics (Class 21)	21 ,,
Printed and Dyed Fabrics (Class 23)	10 ,,
Cotton Manufacturers (Class 18)	5 ,,
Linen Manufacturers (Class 19)	2 ,,
Saddlery (Class 26)	2 ,,
Printing and Bookbinding (Class 28)	1 ,,
Arms, &c. (Class 11 *c.*)	4 ,,
Objects shown for Architectural Beauty (Class 10 *c.*)	5 ,,
Total	344*

The difficulty of such an inquiry as the present is considerably increased by the fact that in England the designer is not yet recognized as in France. British manufacturers are not accustomed to declare the sources from which they obtain designs, and any appearance of interference with those employed by them is not liked; whilst any public recognition of the ability of their workmen, as such, is a novelty. Thus it frequently happens that whilst manufacturers will privately Difficulties of the inquiry.

* Five students were employed by more than one manufacturer; this reduces the total to 339.

App. N 1.

Works of Students of Schools of Art at International Exhibition, 1862.

acknowledge themselves as being under considerable obligation to Schools of Art for the superiority of the apprentices and junior workmen in their employment, yet they hesitate to make any public statement to the same effect. Nor must the fact be overlooked that there are a large number of able technical designers and workmen employed in the various ornamental industries of this country who, regarding themselves as too old to study new adaptations of art to their respective pursuits, or not caring to do so, look with great jealousy upon any development of artistic knowledge through any other channel than the traditions of the workshop or designing room. Deservedly possessing the confidence of their employers in all matters connected with technical processes and the details of manufactures and trade, they influence in a very great degree the direction in which the art power which may be developed in Schools of Art shall be employed.

This will account for the remarkable fact that, whilst some manufacturers return a number of students as employed by them upon the works they exhibited, others in the same localities, obtaining apprentices and junior workmen from the same sources, make no return, or state that none of the students of Schools of Art in their employment have assisted in the production of the articles exhibited by them.

This lack of sympathy with the efforts of the junior workers has a serious effect upon the progressive development of their powers. In my own personal experience in connexion with Schools of Design and Schools of Art in this country, during twenty-one years, I have known many clever youths and young men leave suitable employments as designers and art-workmen, through a want of fair encouragement, and even from positive discouragement on the part of those having the direction of the practical application of their art skill; whilst the very same persons have been successful in another situation, and their knowledge and skill made exceedingly useful, when the course of action has been of an opposite character, and they have not been altogether deprived of recognition in connexion with their works.

Happily there are now many manufacturers who take a pride in the ability of those they employ, and therefore it may be hoped that much of the reticence complained of will eventually give way before a more liberal view of the relation of the artist and art workman to the work he designs and produces.

Classification of the industries reported on.

In compiling this report from the returns made, it has been thought desirable to follow the industrial classification of the International Exhibition, although the numerical order has not been adopted, the various classes having been taken in relation to their ornamental characteristics and the extent to which the art knowledge obtained in the schools of art has been practically employed in them, according to the returns made. (*See* page for order of arrangement.)

In deference to the general objection of manufacturers, alluded to above, the returns of the names of persons employed have not been given in connexion with the names of the employers, or the special works on which they have been engaged, otherwise this would have been done in the body of the report.

In a few instances the names of the students have been mentioned in connexion with works of a varied or extensive character, or when specially distinguished by the award of prize medals by the juries of the International Exhibition, but the circumstances warranted the exception.

In quoting the opinions of manufacturers given with the returns of students, it has been found necessary to abridge in unimportant points, not bearing directly upon the question at issue; but care has been taken that the spirit of the statement should be preserved.

With these preliminary observations I now proceed to report under the heads of the respective industrial classes.

PORCELAIN AND EARTHENWARE MANUFACTURES.—CLASS 35.

Porcelain and earthenware manufactures.

The great improvements in design applied to the manufacture of porcelain, earthenware, &c. manifested during the last ten years has been of so decided a character, that a considerable field of operation, there can be little doubt, has arisen for the more successful students of the schools of art in the Staffordshire Potteries and at Worcester. Evidence of this is given by the returns made.

Employments of students.

The number of manufacturers to whom circulars of inquiries were sent was 35, of these 27 made returns, showing that 16 had employed 72 students in the production of the works exhibited, viz. :—

Porcelain painters	36 Students.
Porcelain gilders	8 ,,
Porcelain painters and gilders	5 ,,
Porcelain enameller	1 ,,
Modellers for porcelain	5 ,,
Designers for porcelain	3 ,,
Designer and modeller for porcelain	1 ,,
Designers and modellers for parian	2 ,,
Manufacturer of porcelain	1 ,,
Manufacturer of parian, &c.	1 ,,
Modellers for terra-cotta	6 ,,
Designer and engraver for earthenware	1 ,,
Engraver for earthenware	1 ,,
Master of School of Art as designer for earthenware	1 ,,
Total	72

Staffordshire Potteries, Minton and Co., Stoke-upon-Trent, 6873.

The district of the Staffordshire Potteries, as might be expected, employs the greater number of these; Messrs. Minton and Co., Stoke-upon-Trent, give the names of 12 students, *i.e.*, seven porcelain painters, three modellers, and two gilders; and enumerate the works upon which they were employed. They state, "The accompanying return is very "incomplete as to the amount of students' labour actually engaged upon "the specimens we exhibit. It may be remarked that out of the nume- "rous painters, gilders, and modellers employed by us fully two-thirds "either are or have been students of the School of Art."

It may be here remarked that Messrs. Minton and Co. permitted the painters of some of their principal works to affix their names to their more important performances, therefore no breach of confidence is committed in enumerating the works with the names as given in the return. They are as follows:—

1. Pair of china vases supported by a group of cupids, the wreaths of roses on the body painted by Joseph Evans.

2. Jardiniere mounted in metal. The flowers on the body painted by John Marshall.

3. Majolica ewer and stand, painted under glaze with figures from Polidoro, by Thomas Allen.

4. Pair of china vases, Sèvres shape, painted with subject from Lemoine, by Thomas Allen.

5. Majolica vases, shape Louis XVI., painted under glaze from F. Boucher by Osmond Holloway.

6. Suite of majolica dishes, reproducing the triumph of Julius Cæsar, from Mantegna, painted by Thomas Kirkley.

Wedgwood, Josiah, and Sons, Etruria, 6893.

Messrs. Josiah Wedgwood and Sons, Etruria, Stoke-upon-Trent, return the names of *three* students as having been employed on works exhibited, viz., one as modeller, another as painter, and the third as modeller and painter, but state that "it would be difficult to draw any "general conclusions from the three instances named."

Livesley, Powell, and Co., Hanley, 6867.

Messrs. Livesley, Powell, and Co., Hanley, enumerate in their return a considerable number of objects exhibited by them as having been modelled, and in some instances designed, by *two* students in their employment; and another, who has left and become a master of a school of art. They remark, "The School of Art is exerting a decided influence on the taste and power of execution of our skilled workmen, not "only modellers and designers, but gilders and painters; its influence, "however, has not been so decided upon the productions of this district "as might have been expected, and as would be, if the students' attention was directed more particularly to the wants of the trade."

Goss, W. H., Stoke-upon-Trent, 6855.

Mr. W. H. Goss, Stoke-upon-Trent, does not return any names except his own, but says, "I beg to state that I had myself the advantage "of receiving art education at Somerset House, and afterwards for a "short period at Marlborough House, all the specimens of my manufacture exhibited at the International Exhibition, with the exception "of the few reproductions from the antique, and one vase, were designed "by myself, and are consequently the fruits of that education."

After stating that during the period he was a student he was in the position of a clerk in Messrs. Copeland's establishment in London, and afterwards in a superior post in the manufactory of that firm at Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. Goss says that he now employs "about 120 hands in the production of ornamental articles alone," and attributes his success to "the knowledge of art acquired principally in Government Schools of Art which has been of immense advantage to him." He concludes his remarks as follows:—"While I thus testify to the benefit which I "have personally derived from the School of Art, I beg to express my "opinion that more advantage results to the decorative art of the potteries from the art instruction imparted in the Government schools "than even the filling up of these forms will show, since while comparatively few of the students become recognized designers in the manufactories, most of them become better workmen, executing the "patterns of every-day articles with more taste and correctness."

Duke, Sir James, and Nephews, Burslem, 6851.

Sir James Duke and Nephews, Hill Pottery, Burslem, give the names of *six* students, *i.e.*, one designer, four painters, one painter and gilder, and one gilder, as having been engaged in the production of objects detailed in the return as exhibited by them. No remarks are made in reply to the third question.

Davenport, Banks, and Co., Etruria, 6847.

Messrs. Davenport, Banks, and Co., Etruria, Stoke-upon-Trent, only return the name of *one* of the firm as a former student of a school of art as the general superintendent of the getting up of forms and designs for objects they exhibited. They state, "There is no question but the "Schools of Art in this locality have been of incalculable benefit to the "district by producing a spirit of emulation, and imparting instruction "which could not otherwise have been obtained by the class of hands it "was designed to benefit." To this they add an expression of opinion that they would not have been able to produce the results they had done during the short time they have been in business as manufacturers, "without the scientific knowledge of form and outline derived from the "course of instruction, combined with practical knowledge as to production."

Brownfield, W., Cobridge, 6839.

Mr. William Brownfield, Cobridge, returns the names of *seven* students as having been engaged on the specimens of earthenware exhibited by him and says, "I have long been satisfied that the Schools of Art in "this neighbourhood have tended greatly to improve the earthenware "manufacture both in artistic taste and superior workmanship. If "these schools are carefully fostered the manufactures will, in a few "years, attain to a much higher state of perfection."

Messrs. T. C. Brown—Westhead, Moore, and Co., Cauldon Place, Hanley, give the names of *eight* students in their employment, *i.e.*, two painters and six gilders, who were engaged on various specimens of porcelain manufacture mentioned in the return as forming part of their exhibit, and state in reply to the question as to the practical value of the art instruction given in the schools, "Undoubtedly the value is very great." Brown, Westhead, Moore, and Co., Hanley, 6838.

Messrs. George H. Ashworth and Brothers, Hanley, state that the designs for all the large vases, and most of the other articles exhibited by them, are by a *student* of the School of Art, who has received two national medallions, and return the names of seven students as having been employed in the execution of these articles, viz., one designer, four painters and gilders, one engraver, and one enameller. They also state, "We consider the art instruction imparted in the Schools of Art not "only of great practical value, but *all important* to the decorative branch "of our business; the more so now that France is open to our goods. "Without the aid of art instruction we could not reasonably expect to "make much progress there." Ashworth, G. H., and Brothers, Hanley, 6827.

Mr. Henry Sherwin, designer and engraver, Woolstanton, Stoke-upon-Trent, who exhibited a series of earthenware printed dinner plates, on his own account, and not as a manufacturer, returns his own name, and states, "It is to these schools that I am chiefly indebted for whatever knowledge I may possess of the principles of ornamental art." Sherwin, Henry, Woolstanton, 6885.

Mr. Giovanni Meli, Stoke-upon-Trent, states that no students were employed on any of the productions he exhibited, but says, "I consider "that the School of Art, in the district where I have resided for up- "wards of 20 years, has done immense good since it commenced, not "only to the students but to the manufacturers in general. When I "came into the potteries in the employ of Messrs. Copeland, where I "was for ten years, there scarcely could be found any youth that was "able to draw or model, and of course, ever since the school com- "menced, the youths in general have got by attending it, great knowledge "in art. In every manufactory of importance, such as Copeland's, "Minton's, Wedgwood's, the Hill Pottery, and others, there will be "found many of their principal hands who have received benefit from "the Schools of Art in each portion of the district." Meli, Giovanni, Stoke-upon-Trent, 6869.

Messrs. Turner, Bromley, and Hassell, Stoke-upon-Trent, state, that as a young and small firm they have few about them except "expe- "rienced workmen too far advanced in life to have been much benefited "by Schools of Art."

They state further that "two pairs of vases, enamelled and gilt, were "painted by one painter who was for some years a student in the School "of Art, and who received a number of medals there; but he desires "that his name should not be given."

This firm also says, "we are so far satisfied of the great utility of "Schools of Art that we have resolved to give the preference to "apprentices attending such schools." Turner, Bromley, and Hassell, Stoke-upon-Trent, 689.

In connexion with these returns from the Staffordshire potteries, it appears desirable to quote the return of Messrs. W. P. and G. Phillips, 359, Oxford Street, who give the names of *six* students (three of whom are in the employment of Messrs. Minton) as having been engaged in the production of a porcelain dessert service and a vase exhibited by them. They also state their opinion that, "There has been a consider- "able stride made during the last few years in the painting of china "and general decorations of earthenware, and consider that unques- "tionably a great deal is due to the instruction given in the Schools "of Art." Phillips, W. P. and G., 359, Oxford Street, London, 6877.

Worcester.

The returns from Worcester show that the two important firms in that city which exhibited had employed thirteen students upon the works exhibited.

Kerr, Binns, and Co., Worcester, 6863.

Mr. Binns, the managing partner of Messrs. Kerr, Binns, and Co., Royal Porcelain Works, returns the names of *seven* students as having been engaged on certain productions detailed in the return, amongst which are mentioned the revivals in Limoges style of enamel on porcelain, for which this house has a reputation. He says, however, "The "students employed by me have certainly learned drawing in the School "of Art, but I cannot say I have one instance of an enthusiastic love "of the beautiful, such as would place the work either in fancy or "design or real beauty in competition with foreigners; as a rule they "can work well, but they lack imagination."

"The school teaching is good, but there is too much drudgery in it "for Englishmen; they want something to inspire them, to lift their "imagination above mere common-place, and I believe nothing can do "this but free public lectures."

Granger, George, Worcester, 6856.

Mr. George Granger, Royal China Works, Worcester, gives the names of *six* students as having been employed on objects exhibited by him, and says, "My impression is, that in a few years such men as have not "studied at those schools will have difficulty in obtaining situations of "any value. The taste of the consumer is rapidly improving in correctness; I employ more than a hundred workpeople, the majority of "whom are of the old school, and old servants, and do not like at their "present age to go to school again; it will, however, be absolutely "necessary to replace them, as soon as possible, by workmen who have "studied true art."

Scotland. Bell, J. and M. P., Glasgow, 6830.

Only one return is made from Scotland, in which Messrs. J. and M. P. Bell and Co., Glasgow Pottery, Glasgow, give the name of *one* student employed as a modeller in the execution of some of the objects exhibited by them, a list of which is given.

Terra-cotta.

The students employed on works executed in terra-cotta, and exhibited in this class, are *six* in number in the returns, but *four* others are returned as having been engaged on similar works exhibited in Class 10c. "Objects shown for architectural beauty."

Blashfield, J. M., Stamford, 6833.

Mr. J. M. Blashfield, Stamford, Lincolnshire, states that *one* student was employed in modelling a variety of objects exhibited by him, of which he gives the details; and in reply to the question as to the practical value of the art instruction given in Schools of Art, states some interesting facts in connexion with efforts in his locality to raise the standard of art knowledge, and his desire to see a school of art established at Stamford.

Maw and Co., Broseley, 2318 Class 10.

Messrs. Maw and Co., Benthall Works, near Broseley, Salop, give the names of *five* students who have been employed in the production of various specimens of terra-cotta, mosaic pavements, &c. exhibited by them, and state,—"We consider the most important results from the "Schools of Design is the extended education of modellers, draughtsmen, and others employed in art manufactures, in which mechanical "accuracy in copying designs and applying them to various materials, is "required."

"With this object we offer prizes in the Coalbrookdale School of Art "for proficiency in applying ornamentation and design to our special "branches of manufacture."

Glass Manufacture.—Class 34.

Glass manufacture.

The steady advance in the manufacture of ornamental glass during the period which has elapsed since the Great Exhibition of 1851 has given employment to a considerable number of art workmen. The

great improvement in the forms and ornamentation, both by cutting and engraving, of glass for domestic use, shows that the study of severe form and accurate detail, as practised in the Schools of Art, has done good service, not only in the case of those workmen who have studied in these schools, but by the influence of example on others who have not attended these institutions.

The production of stained glass windows in the true form of glass-mosaic, may be said to have sprung from an exceptional into a general art employment since 1851; and there can be no doubt that both the elementary and advanced art instruction given in the schools has, when intelligently applied, been of singular service in this direction.

The number of exhibitors who made returns were 21, out of 31 to whom circulars were sent. These returns show that 10 exhibitors employed 30 students in the execution of the objects which they exhibited, viz. :—

Employments of students.

Designers for glass	2
Designer and glass engraver	1
Designer and manufacturer of glass	1
Designer for glass and porcelain	1
Designer, draughtsman, and painter on glass	1
Designer and draughtsmen for stained glass	2
Draughtsmen for stained glass	2
Glass painters and stainers	20
Total	30

Pellatt and Co., London, 6781.

Messrs. Pellatt and Co., 58 and 59, Baker Street, Portman Square, London, return *one* student as having designed certain objects exhibited by them, and state that from great pressure of business they could not get up, in time for the International Exhibition, all the designs furnished by students of Schools of Art. They remark :—"We find that the great "value in the designs of the students of the Schools of Art consists in "their originality of ornamentation, and in opening a wide field in "art decoration in glass. The designs in glass, both as regards form "and ornamentation, have been hitherto very limited where left "entirely to the manufacturers, and we find the designs furnished "to us by the students of Schools of Art, though we have not in "all cases copied them exactly as drawn, have furnished us with "ideas in carrying out designs which we consider better and more "effective than those used by the general body of our trade. That "the public appreciate correct and good designs is evinced, we "think, by the fact that at the present time we have more orders for "engraved glass in our establishment than can be executed in nine "months. Another benefit has arisen to the manufacturer from these "schools, that of keeping him to one pure style of ornamentation, without "any admixture, such as Greek with Moresque, as we often see."

"We examined the designs sent in by students of the Schools of Art "in competition for prizes we awarded, and found them excellent, both "as regards form and ornamentation."

Dobson and Pearce, London, 6764.

Mr. Daniel Pearce, of the firm of Messrs. Dobson and Pearce, 19, St. James Street, Piccadilly, returns himself as a former student of the schools, and states that the whole of the articles exhibited by that house were designed by him. In reply to the last question on the practical bearing of the schools, he says, "At the period of my experience of the "schools (1840 to 1846), there was a course of study adopted more par-"ticularly adapted, it seems to me, to the ends for which the schools "were established, viz., the furtherance of design as applied to industrial "art; I myself received great benefit from these studies. Lately it has

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" appeared to me that practical design is somewhat neglected, and a " desire evinced to produce teachers of drawing and painters of pictures " in the place of practical designers or art workmen, so necessary to the " manufacturer and the vitality of the schools."

" The value of the art library and art collections in the museums of " the Science and Art Department, cannot, I think, be over estimated; " and the gratitude of every student is due to those gentlemen by whose " taste and judgment so magnificent a gathering of art treasures has " been secured to them."

Spiers and Son, Oxford, 6791.

Messrs. Spiers and Son, Oxford, return the name of *one* student a son of the head of the firm), as the designer of a variety of articles in glass for domestic use, exhibited by that house, and to which the jury awarded honourable mention for "novelty of form and engraved design." They add, " After much observation and considerable experience, we do " not hesitate to attach great importance to the existence of schools of " art and design; and to express our opinion that to their influence " may be attributed the immense advance in artistic character and " beauty of form to which our manufacturers have attained in their pro- " duction of late years."

Lloyd and Summerfield, Birmingham, 6772.

Messrs. Lloyd and Summerfield, Park Glass Works, Birmingham, give the names of *two* students, one as designer and the other as engraver, of articles for the table exhibited by that firm, and state, " We consider " that the art instruction obtained in the school of Birmingham as of " considerable importance in our trade, so far as ornamenting the sur- " face of glass in cutting and engraving is concerned; and we should " add also, in respect to form, as shown in the designing of patterns by " one of the two persons whose names are given, and by the other in " executing engraved patterns. We have other students more or less " promising, but whose works we have not exhibited in the present " International Exhibition."

Stained glass windows.

As might be expected, the greater number of students whose names are returned in this class are employed in the production of stained glass windows; in fact, 25 are so employed out of a total of 30.

Baillie, T., and Co., London, 6710.

Messrs. Thomas Baillie and Co., 118, Wardour Street, give the names of *six* students as employed " in glass painting, staining in general, and " assisting in the production of windows" exhibited by them; and state, " In our opinion the art instruction given in schools of art cannot " fail to have a beneficial effect on the rising generation, in whatever " branch of industry they may happen to be engaged."

Preedy, F., London, 6738.

Mr. Frederick Preedy, 13, York Place, Portman Square, London, returns *five* students as having been employed by him on the portion of a stained glass window which he exhibited; one as occasional designer and draughtsman, two as draughtsmen, and two as glass painters; and adds " I beg to express myself greatly indebted to the School of Art at Wor- " cester, which has been the means of educating those in my employmen " in general design, as regards the proper arrangement of natura " flowers and foliage, but more particularly in the subject of anatomica " drawing as applied to the representation of the human figure."

Warrington, W., and Co., London, 6744.

Messrs. William Warrington and Sons, 35, Connaught Terrace, Lon don, state that *two* students have been engaged upon the works exhibite by them, and add, " Their assistance has been rendered more valuabl " from the instruction received at the South Kensington School o " Art."

Ward and Hughes, London, 6741.

Mr. Henry Hughes, of the firm of Messrs. Ward and Hughes, 67 Frith Street, Soho, London, returns the names of *four* students as havin been employed on a large stained glass window exhibited by that firm and consider that the practical value of the schools as applied to h industry is " very encouraging."

Mr. James A. Forrest, 58, Lime Street, Liverpool, states that *three* students, whose names are given, were employed on the two stained glass windows,—one for Glasgow Cathedral, and the other for All Saints' Church, London, exhibited by him; one student is a designer, draughtsman, and glass painter, and the other two are glass painters. Mr. Forrest adds, "I attach the highest possible value to the Government Schools of Art, and make it a rule that all my apprentices attend them. Through these excellent institutions I hope to see the British art workman raised to a higher platform than his brethren on the continent." Forrest, James A., Liverpool, 6722.

Messrs. Chance, Brothers, and Co., Spon Lane Glass Works, near Birmingham, return the names of *four* students as having been engaged in the execution of "The Robin Hood window, and a small ecclesiastical window" exhibited by them. Chance, Bros., and Co., Birmingham,

Messrs. Chance make remarks, in reply to the question as to the practical value of the art instruction given in the schools, upon certain technical considerations in connexion with their industry, and state, "In executing our windows in the International Exhibition, *four* pupils of the School of Art were employed in carrying out the figures, and some share in the ornamental portions only was left to other workmen; but the apparent inference in favour of the schools is only partly correct; the two pupils at least, who executed the greater part of these have had the best training on glass, and probably would have been our best workmen under any circumstances. On the whole, therefore, while gladly acknowledging the indirect influence of the schools in giving the pupils general artistic knowledge, we do not find the practical result of any great value so far as the education of glass painters is concerned."

Precious Metals and Jewellery.—Class 33.

The employment of students in these branches of industry appears to have been very exceptional, and yet considerable success has followed in those instances in which they have been employed. Precious metals and jewellery.

The fact that so many able foreigners, especially Frenchmen, have been engaged by many of the principal houses for some years past, has certainly stood in the way of the advancement of students possessing the ability necessary for success in designing and modelling gold and silver work. As chasers, &c., especially at Birmingham, the students have been usefully employed; but this is not a branch of industry in which a manufacturer would be likely to recognize the value of art instruction, and yet it exercises a great influence on the handicraft power of the workman, who for the want of a true perception of form might easily spoil the most artistic details, whilst with suitable art-knowledge he may greatly enhance their value and effect.

The number of circulars issued were 25, of these 12 were returned, which showed that *six* manufacturers had employed 24 students upon the works they exhibited, viz.:—

Employments of students.

Designer, modeller, and chaser of silver work - -	1
Designer, embosser, and chaser of silver work - -	1
Designer and modeller for gold and silver work -	4
Draughtsman and modeller for gold and silver work -	1
Modeller for gold and silver - - - -	1
Chasers for gold and silver work - - -	3
Silversmith - - - - - -	1
Designer of jewellery and working jeweller - -	1
Carried forward - -	13

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Brought forward - - -	13
Designer of jewellery, silver work, &c. (employed by two firms) - - - - - -	1
Jewellers - - - - - -	5
Engraver of jewellery - - - - -	1
Designer and modeller for metal work, terra-cotta, &c.	2
Designer and modeller for metal work, &c. - -	2
	24

Hunt and Roskell, London, 6634.

Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, 156, New Bond Street, London, return the names of *nine* students as having been employed on 51 works in gold and silver exhibited by them, viz., 1 designer, modeller, and chaser, 2 designers and modellers, 1 draughtsman and modeller, 1 modeller, 3 chasers, and 1 silversmith, and state "The Schools of Art are of great "practical value to our industry. From them we are enabled to select "our artists out of the numbers who are led by their taste to study in "them; instead of as formerly being almost dependent upon chance "for finding them.

"Again, these schools save us considerable expense. Formerly we "were compelled to educate those whom we desired to become our "artists; for instance, Mr. Alfred Brown, who was, while in health, "one of our principal artists, and whose name occurs frequently in our "catalogue, was educated entirely at our own cost.

"We feel that we cannot speak too highly of the practical value of "the art instruction given in these schools, and of the general useful- "ness of their establishment. Fully admitting their value to ourselves "it must be very great to the country at large, where so many are "engaged in industry capable of developing art, and who could not "afford to educate artists for themselves.

"In our industry the chaser should be an artist; the silversmith and "all who are employed in the manufacture of our works should possess "some knowledge of art. Formerly we limited our art education to "the artists, designers, and moulders, now, as will be observed by the "list of names given, some of our chasers and silversmiths are enabled "to obtain education in art by studying at the school not far from our "manufacturing establishments.

"We encourage all our young hands, who are likely to be benefited, "to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by these schools."

Armstead, H. H., Designer, &c. Works exhibited.

As Mr. H. H. Armstead, principal designer, &c., for Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, included in their return, was awarded a prize medal by the International Jury, Class 33, "For artistic excellence in designing and "modelling Lord Dudley's vase, exhibited by Mr. Hancock; the "Outram shield and Kean testimonial exhibited by Messrs. Hunt and "Roskell;" it was thought desirable to request a return from the artist of works designed and modelled by him and exhibited by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, Mr. C. F. Hancock, Bruton Street, Bond Street, the Art Union of London, and himself. The return is as follows:—

Exhibited by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell:—

1. The Outram Shield.
2. The Packington Shield.
3. The Kean Testimonial.
4. The Manchester Art Treasure Testimonial.
5. A Gilt Claret Jug.
6. Bronze Statuette of the late Duke of Wellington.
7. Tureen Dishes and Salt-cellars presented to M. Howard of Bombay.
8. The St. George's Vase.

Exhibited by Mr. C. F. Hancock:—

9. The Dudley Vase.
10. The Battle of the Standard. A group.
11. The Beauvoir Hunt. A portrait group of hounds, horses, and men.
12. The "Guards'" Testimonial.
13. The Goodwood Vase, 1856.
14. Ivanhoe Group for Doncaster.
15. The Goodwood Vase, 1857.
16. The Doncaster Vase, 1857.
17. A small tazza, with a figure of Mercury on the cover.
18. Ice Pail, with bas-relief of Bacchanalian Boys.

Mr. Armstead also made the designs for the setting of the Devonshire ems.

Exhibited by the Art Union of London:—

19. Boadicea, a bas-relief in bronze.
20. Statuette, "Satan Dismayed."

By the artist. (Sculpture class.)

21. Eve's Dream.
22. Statuette in bronze, William the Conqueror.
23. Statuette in bronze, Alfred the Great.

Mr. George Lambert, 10, 11, and 12, Coventry Street, London, returns e student as the designer, modeller, embosser, and chaser in silver of shield, subject, "The Revolt of the Iceni," and other objects exhibited them, and states:— Lambert, George, London, 6610.

"The artist, Mr. Thomas J. Pairpointe, is a singular illustration of the good produced by these schools. He began with the rough silver sheet and perfected, with the exception of the gilding, the enumerated articles. The deepest embossed plate is one of a set of thirty-six, all finished, in the possession of Lord Egerton of Tatton, and I believe there is no other pupil, to the best of my knowledge, so advanced in his particular line of art. Pairpoint, Thomas J., Designer, &c.

"With reference to the practical value of art instruction, I fear that in the desire for ornamentation the useful is overlooked, and as a rule, the general public look more to the price per ounce of an article, than to the skill and elaboration of the work."

Mr. W. J. Wills, of the firm of Messrs. Wills, Brothers, 12, Euston ad, London, returns the names of himself and brother with *four* ers as students engaged as designers and modellers in the production the works exhibited by them. Although the return is made under head of Class 33, the works consisted of articles in terra-cotta, and nze and iron, as well as objects in silver. Amongst the articles in st iron were drinking fountains, of which Mr. Wills states "upwards of 100 copies had been distributed in different towns throughout the country. Wills, Bros., London, 6650.

"I have much pleasure in giving my opinion on the merits of the different Schools of Art, having had great experience in such as a student and modelling master for fourteen years."

"The working of such schools exercises a great and beneficial influence on all branches of manufacture, and I believe that artists, and others engaged by the different manufacturing firms, are more or less indebted to those Schools of Art for their education."

"When in want of assistance in my work I have always sought out and preferred such youths as may then have been attendants at the school."

Messrs. Elkington and Co., Birmingham, state, "None of the objects exhibited by us have been designed or modelled by students of the School of Art." Elkington and Co., Birmingham, 6619.

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" We have found that the instruction given has been useful so far
" elementary drawing is concerned."

" We think a higher class of instruction connected with ornament
" design would be beneficial."

Prime, T., and Son, Birmingham, 6660.

Messrs. Thomas Prime and Son, Northall Street, Birmingham, retu
the name of *one* student as the designer of a variety of articles
electro-plated ware exhibited by them.

Wilkinson, T., and Co., Birmingham, 6679.

Messrs. T. Wilkinson and Co., Great Hampton Street, Birminghar
state that no student in their employment was actually engaged on t
centre-piece exhibited by them, but add :—

" The knowledge of art imparted in the schools is of great service
" men employed in our trade; by it they are enabled to shape t
" articles they have to manufacture correctly; and are preserved fro
" mixing ornaments of a different style of art.

" This knowledge is of especial service to those manufacturers wh
" are constantly introducing new designs into the market."

Bragg, T. and J., Birmingham, 6608.

Messrs. T. and J. Bragg, 18, Victoria Street, Birmingham, return t
names of *seven* students as having been employed upon the vario
specimens of jewellery, &c. exhibited by them, viz., 1 designer, 1 d
signer and working jeweller, and 5 working jewellers. They furth
state, " We think we owe much to the art instruction given in the
" schools.

" There is a strong impression amongst the youths that the instructio
" is not so directly applicable to specific trades as it might be; a
" although paying all fees and costs ourselves, yet we have had co
" siderable difficulty to induce good attendance.

" The instruction is also considered of too general a character.

" At the present time we are trying a private teacher who professes
" apply specific instruction suitable to the trade. Nevertheless, our te
" timony to the value of the Government Schools is strong and u
" equivocal. We are not sure yet that our present experience will yie
" superior results to the former plan."

" Our best art workmen have received their training in styles a
" forms at the School of Art here. Our great benefit has been in t
" training of *artistic workmen*."

Marshall, W. and Co., Edinburgh, 6652.

Messrs. W. Marshall and Co., 24, Princes Street, Edinburgh, sta
that *one* student was employed upon the engraving of the jewellery e
hibited by them, which portion of the work they consider " beautiful
" executed and drawn, as well as in good keeping."

They add, " There can be but one opinion as to the value of a
" instruction to the jeweller, whether as master, designer, or workma
" There is often great difficulty of getting a workman properly to unde
" stand a new design, and the utmost difficulty in getting him to car
" it out properly without the closest superintendence; the consequen
" is that great danger is incurred of losing the artistic feeling of t
" design. All this would be obviated if art instruction were made pa
" of the apprentices' curriculum; then, instead of a workman being t
" mere imitator of a pattern, he would throw some spirit into his wo
" making it the creation of his mind as well as the work of his hands.

Iron and Brass Manufacturers.—Class 31.

Iron and brass manufacturers.

The great variety of ornamental manufactures produced in iron, br
bronze, steel, &c., together with japanned tin ware, as included in t
class, has afforded a field of employment to a considerable number of
students of Schools of Art, especially in Birmingham and Sheffield.
returns do not adequately represent the extent of this employment, be
as a matter of course confined to those engaged on the objects exhibi
Circulars were sent to 30 exhibitors of the best productions; of th

18 made returns, which show that 13 manufacturers employed 62 students on the works exhibited, viz. :—

Designer and carver on steel	1	Metal bronzer	1
Designers and modellers for metal work	18	Pattern maker for metal castings	4
Designers for metal work	2	Fitters for metal work	3
Draughtsman for metal work	1	Moulder for metal work	1
Modellers for metal work	18	Japanner of tinned ware	1
Chasers for metal work	7	Clerk in iron foundry	1
Worker in brass	1	Carpenter in ditto	1
Silversmith	1		
Manufacturer of chandeliers, &c.	1	Total	62

Coalbrookdale Company, 6019.

The Coalbrookdale Company, Salop, make a return of the names to *twenty-one* students employed by them in the production of works exhibited, and enumerated in detail in the return.

These students were employed as follows :—3 designers and modellers, 1 bronzer, 4 pattern makers, 7 chasers, 3 fitters, 1 moulder, 1 clerk, and 1 carpenter.

In replying to the third question in the circular, as to the practical value of the art instruction given in schools, Mr. Charles Crooks, the manager, says :—"We have pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficient "working of the school at Coalbrookdale, the good effects of which are "seen in the designs, modelling, chasing, and superior moulding and "finish of the various castings now exhibited by us at South Kensington. We look forward to a continued improvement in the works of "art of which we are producers, and with this a gradual improvement "in the habits and manners of those who are students in the Schools "of Art.

"The Coalbrookdale Company and others in this neighbourhood are "co-operating with the Department by offering local prizes for designs "suited to iron work and pottery; these calls are responded to by "numerous competitors.

"We wish success to the Schools of Art, and believe that only a few "years will be required to demonstrate their value throughout the "kingdom."

Hoole, Henry E., Sheffield, 6108.

Mr. Henry E. Hoole, Green Lane Works, Sheffield, returns the names of *thirteen* students who have been employed by them, *six* of whom are stated to have been engaged upon the works exhibited, and replies to the third question of the circular.

"The general ornamentation is very much better than before the "establishment of the Schools of Art; drawing much improved, and "draughtsmen and modellers easily procured."

"Unfortunately the pupils do not, as a rule, attend the schools sufficiently long to make good artists, and they inundate the trade with "half-instructed men and boys who produce imitations of the designs "of others at a cheap rate, and enable inferior manufacturers to glut "the markets at prices which are anything but remunerative to more "respectable manufacturers, who willingly pay for a higher description "of art."

Robertson and Carr, Sheffield, 6201.

Mr. Alexander Robertson, of the firm of Messrs. Robertson and Carr, Chantry Works, Sheffield, gives the names of *three* students; *two* designers and modellers, and *one* modeller, as having been employed on objects exhibited by that firm. Mr. Robertson, in reply to the third question, enters into a long and intelligent discussion of the practical bearing of such art instruction as he desires to see carried out in the

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School of Art at Sheffield, assuming, as a matter of course, that such instruction is practicable in the school. The length of the remarks prevent their insertion in this report.

Steel and Garland, Sheffield, 6221.

Messrs. Steel and Garland, Wharncliffe Works, Sheffield, return *five* students as having been employed as designers and modellers upon the stoves, grates, and fenders exhibited by them, and state:—"We consider "that we are indebted to the instruction in art which the men we em- "ploy have received in the Sheffield school, for our progress in modelling "and design for our manufactures."

"Judging from the steady progress already made, we feel convinced "that our men will ultimately equal those of the continent, as much in "design as we do now in good workmanship."

Wright, G., and Co., Sheffield, 6262.

Messrs. George Wright and Co., Burton Weir, Sheffield, state that *eleven* students—*two* as designers and modellers and *nine* as modellers—were employed upon the articles they exhibited. They also bear testimony to the value of the School of Art at Sheffield, of which they express "the highest opinion."

Yates, Haywood, and Co., Rotherham, 6265.

Messrs. Yates, Haywood, and Co., Rotherham, return the name of *one* student as having been the designer and modeller of various articles exhibited by them. They state that they consider it a work of great difficulty to utilize the art skill of students having a knowledge of ornamentation, drawing, and modelling, when cheapness in price must be regarded.

Redmayne and Co., Sheffield, 6190.

Messrs. Redmayne and Co., Wheathill Foundry, Sheffield, give the name of *one* student as designer and modeller of various articles exhibited by them, and state:—"We consider the instruction given in the "School of Art highly beneficial as regards its bearing on our trade in "general."

Messenger and Sons, Birmingham, 6327.

Messrs. Messenger and Sons, Birmingham, return *four* students,—*three* designers and modellers and *one* modeller—as having been employed on certain articles exhibited and quoted in the return. They do not reply to the third question.

Rennie and Adcock, Birmingham. 6341.

Mr. James Rennie, of the firm of Messrs. Rennie and Adcock, Easy Row, Birmingham, returns himself and *three* modellers in the employment of the firm, as students. He states in connexion with some general and personal remarks in favour of the schools:—"To our "modellers I know the school to have been of inestimable value, not for "imparting creative power, for that is innate, and can never be acquired, "but chiefly for the instruction imparted enabling them to express their "ideas in correctness of form and purity of style." "For myself, I do "not pretend to the designing faculty, and yet the School of Art "instruction has wonderfully helped me in deciding upon the merits of "conflicting designs, in cultivating a pure taste, and in quickly "expressing my ideas on paper."

Crichley, H., Birmingham. 6028.

Mr. Henry Crichley, Sheffield Place, Birmingham, returns *one* student and late modelling master in a school of art, as designer and modeller of an illuminated mantle piece, hall stove, hall table, and hat and umbrella stand exhibited by him.

Thomason, T., and Co., Birmingham, 6352.

Messrs. T. Thomason and Co., St. Paul's Square, Birmingham, give the names of *three* students as having been employed upon the specimens of ecclesiastical and domestic Gothic metal work exhibited by them, and state:—"We have found those of our men who have attended the "School of Art to be the most intelligent and best workmen as a rule."

Loveridge, H., and Co., Wolverhampton, 6385.

Messrs. H. Loveridge and Co., Merridale Works, Wolverhampton, state that *one* student was employed in the decoration of a suite of japanned toilette ware exhibited by them, and add:—"We have no "doubt the School of Art here would prove highly beneficial as regards "our manufactures, provided the apprentices would attend; but,

strange to say, they are the last to take advantage of the facilities offered to them. Only about half a dozen of our boys have attended the school. The adult artizan in the japan trade is, generally speaking, too ignorant and proud to attend a school." Appendix L.

Messrs. Chubb and Son, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, state that *one* student, Mr. Joseph J. Allen, of Birmingham, whose name has been returned by several manufacturers, "designed and carved in steel the master key of the doors and gates of the International Exhibition building, presented at the opening ceremony on the 1st of May 1862 by Earl Granville to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, as the representative of Her Majesty." Chubb and Son, London, 6017.

Furniture, Decorations, &c.—Class 30.

The students employed in the production of objects exhibited in this class of industry have not been so numerous as might have been expected, inasmuch, as compared with other branches of manufacture, there are fewer technical difficulties to overcome. Carved furniture, wood carving, designing for paper-hangings, and general decoration, appear to have been the chief employments in which those returned have been engaged. Furniture decorations, &c.

The number of circulars issued to exhibitors were 65, of these 42 made returns which show that 19 manufacturers employed 47 students in the production of articles exhibited, viz.:—

Designers and decorators	5
Designers and modellers for carving	2
Designers for paper hangings	3
Designers and wood carvers	4
Cabinet makers and wood carvers	13
Designer (female student)	1
Cabinet makers	9
Designers for cabinet furniture	1
Decorator	1
Designers for paper-hangings, being students of Female School of Art	3
Japanners of papier maché	5
Total	47

Employments of students.

Messrs. Holland and Sons, 23, Mount Street, and Ranelagh Works, Pimlico, London, return the names of *four* students as having been employed on the objects exhibited, and, in answer to the question as to the practical value of the art instruction given in the schools, state:—"We find those workmen who have studied at the School of Art so considerably in advance, that we have much less trouble with them in directing, having acquired a knowledge of style, which is essential in our business. We would much rather employ workmen who have received instruction there, it being a recommendation. We insist upon all our apprentices attending during their apprenticeship. It is most valuable to us and all engaged in architectural and ornamental decoration." Holland and Sons, London, 5747.

Messrs. Gillow and Co., 176, Oxford Street, London, give the names of *two* students as the designers and modellers for specimens of furniture exhibited by them, and add:—"We consider the system of instruction given to workmen in the Schools of Art is calculated to improve their taste, and is rapidly producing a class of skilled men similar to that found in Paris." Gillow and Co., London, 5731.

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"It is impossible to overrate the value of such examples as are shown "at the Museum, South Kensington, in guiding the taste of the pro- "ducers of art works. We think it most important that the instruc- "tions given to workmen should have special reference to the branches "in which they are respectively engaged."

Trollope, G., and Sons, London, 5841.

Messrs. George Trollope and Sons, 15, Parliament Street, London, state:—"Our principal artist was for many years a pupil of the School "of Design at Somerset House, and was, on our application for assis- "tance, recommended to us by Mr. Redgrave. Some five or six years "since we obtained the assistance of another young man, who is now "a free student of the School of Art, and who is an excellent draughts- "man and copyist. With these exceptions we can state no direct "influence the schools have had on our particular industry, namely, "decoration and furniture, and we think this is greatly to be "regretted."

Messrs. Trollope add that "they have on more than one occasion "applied at the schools for young men they could educate for their "especial branch of trade, giving them the opportunity of still attending "the schools, but on their last application were told that this did not "come within the scope of the department." On this point there must have been some misunderstanding; but it shows that they were desirous to avail themselves of the talent of suitable students—a desire which it is to be regretted does not more generally prevail.

Levien, J. M., London, 5771.

Mr. J. M. Levien, 10, Davies Street, Grosvenor Square, London, states that Mr. W. Perry (himself an exhibitor of wood carvings) designed and carved the sideboard made in New Zealand wood in the Renaissance style, exhibited by him, and adds:—"I am inclined to "think that the Schools of Art established in this country are of the "very greatest value in my industry, and have contributed vastly to "improve it within the last ten years. A comparison between the "objects exhibited in Class 30 in 1851 and 1862 is conclusive on the "subject, so far as my experience goes."

Perry, W., London, 5796.

Mr. William Perry, 5, North Audley Street, London, returns his own name as a former student, and states that "he believes the effect of a "comparatively brief attendance has been to improve the style of "his productions," which consist, generally, of high-class wood carvings, of which he exhibited several specimens, and for the "great "excellence" of which the International Jury awarded him a Prize Medal.

Smee, W., and Son, London, 5820.

Messrs. William Smee and Son, 6, Finsbury Pavement, London, return the names of *six* students, *three* as designers and carvers, and *three* as carvers, as having been employed in the execution of several ornamental pieces of furniture exhibited by them, and add, "We "consider the Schools of Art very useful institutions, provided the "student has previously obtained, or is at the time of his attendance "obtaining a practical knowledge of the application of art."

Dyer and Watts, London, 5698.

Messrs. Dyer and Watts, 1, Northampton Street, Lower Road, Islington, London, return the name of *one* student as employed them upon the furniture they exhibited, and add, "We look for- "ward with hope to the time when the effects of the present system of "art instruction in our common schools will be shown amongst the "class of workmen we employ."

Gann, Mary C., London, 5726.

Miss Mary C. Gann, 32 Dorset Square, London (a former student), states that a tree stand with tessilated tile, exhibited by her, was from her own designs, and carried out to her satisfaction by the students of the Female School of Art, Queen's Square.

Bird and Hull, Manchester, 5670.

Messrs. Bird and Hull, King Street, Manchester, return the names of *six* students as the carvers of the ornamental furniture exhibited by them

In the remarks in reply to the third question of the circular as to the practical value of the art instruction given in the schools, Messrs. Bird and Hull bear testimony to the general advantage of such instruction, but enter into a discussion of the system as specially affecting their requirements as cabinet makers.

Taylor, J., and Son, Edinburgh, 5834.

Messrs. John Taylor and Son, 109, Princes Street, Edinburgh, state that *four* students were employed in carving the ornamental portions of the sideboard and cabinet in walnut wood exhibited by them, and add, "We are of opinion that the art instruction given in the schools of "design is of much value in our trade, especially in the branch of wood "carving."

Strahan, Robert, Dublin, 5828.

Mr. Robert Strahan, 24 and 25, Henry Street, Dublin, makes a return of *three* students as having been employed by him in the production of the cabinet furniture he exhibited, and says, "Schools of design are most "valuable aids to my business, and would be much more so if the stu- "dents had more frequent opportunities for seeing the higher branches "of art workmanship to study from them, such as are exhibited in the "South Kensington collection."

Purdie, Coutan, and Co., London, 5916.

Messrs. Purdie, Couton, and Co., 314, Oxford Street, London, return *one* student as having been engaged in the production of the decorations they exhibit.

Hayward and Son, London, 5893.

Messrs. Hayward and Son, 88, Newgate Street, London, state that *two* former students designed and executed the whole of the decorations exhibited by them, and add, "The system of instruction is invaluable to "the designer and workman generally, as it begins with teaching true "principles and leads onward to the most varied forms of the useful "and beautiful."

Pitman, W. London, 5914.

Mr. William Pitman, 210, Euston Road, London, returns his own name as a former student, and as the designer and executant of the mediæval paintings and decorations (excepting cut and carved work) exhibited by him. He says, "I believe the system of instruction to be "correct, for it makes the student begin with the leading lines, which a "designer can clothe with any suitable kind of ornament."

Arthur, F., the late, London. 5877.

Mr. Frederick Arthur, 3, Sackville Street, London, successor to his late father, the exhibitor, returns his own name and that of *two* other former students as the designers and executants of the decorations exhibited, and says, "The results of the teaching in the schools are undoubt- "edly good; a knowledge of the principles of art, combined with a "facility in carrying out ideas formed from the study of worthy objects "has greatly tended to advance the quality of designs in my business."

Williams, Coopers, and Co., London. 5934.

Messrs. Williams, Coopers, and Co., 85, West Smithfield, London, return the name of *one* former student as the designer of painted wall decorations exhibited by them, and state that "Good designers and "draughtsmen have been rare in the paper-hanging trade, this led us "several years ago to engage Mr. Summers (the student returned) as "our artist, and we must say that he has done credit to the school in "which he received instruction. We have ourselves taken ideas from "the works of the students when exhibited in the South Kensington "Museum, and conclude there can be no doubt that the productions of "young persons trained in schools of art and similar institutions will "contribute largely to the increase of good taste, and raise the standard "of design in this country."

Woollams, John, and Co., London, 5937.

Messrs. John Woollams and Co., 69, Marylebone Lane, London, return the name of *one* former student as the designer of some of the paper-hangings exhibited by them, and state, "The art instruction as given "in the Schools of Art, together with instruction of the eye as afforded

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" by the South Kensington Museum, has, in our opinion, materially " tended to raise the standard of taste in both producers and consumers " of our goods."

Woollams, H., London.

Mr. Henry Woollams, 110, High Street, near Manchester Square, London, states that *four* students executed the designs for certain paper-hangings enumerated in detail, and adds, "These patterns have been, " with one exception, designed by three pupils of the Female School of " Art, Queen's Square, during their attendance at the school."

The writer, however, states it as his opinion that the schools have not been of practical value to his manufacture, and that the paper-hangings mentioned were produced from "a desire to serve the school rather than " as a matter of business."

The male student returned has been in Mr. Woollams' employment as designer, &c. for some years.

Betteridge, John, and Co., Birmingham, 5666.

Messrs. John Betteridge and Co., Birmingham, state that *five* students were employed in executing certain papier mâché articles, a list of which is given, exhibited by them, and express an opinion that *design* should be more *specially* taught in the schools.

Carpets and Floor Cloths.—Class 22.

Carpets and floor cloths.

The improvement since the Great Exhibition of 1851 in public taste with reference to carpets and floor cloths has been of a very marked character, and the principles of design taught in schools of art appear to have had considerable influence, especially in the production of Brussels carpets, and the superior class of floor cloths.

Circulars were sent to 36 exhibitors in this class, many of whom were not manufacturers. 13 returns were made, and entirely from those engaged in the production of the articles exhibited. Of these, 6 manufacturers returned the names of 21 students as having been employed on the designs produced, viz.:—

Designers for carpets	5
Designer for floor cloths	1
Draughtsmen for carpets	14
Manufacturer of floor cloths	1
Total	21

Brinton and Lewis, Kidderminster, 4228.

Messrs. Brinton and Lewis, Kidderminster, return *seven* students as having been employed on the carrying out of the designs of the carpets exhibited by them, *one* as designer and draughtsman of one carpet, and the other *six* as draughtsmen. They say, "We have employed for many " years past, in designing and drawing carpet patterns, such youths as " we think show the greatest aptitude in this branch of our business. " These hands we require to attend the local School of Design, and we " notice those to make the greatest proficiency in their work who " attend the school most regularly and attentively. We value the " School of Art in this town as a most important aid to our discovering " and developing industrial talent in connexion with the carpet trade."

Morton and Sons, Kidderminster, 4249.

Messrs. Morton and Sons, Kidderminster, return the name of *one* former student as the designer of the Brussels and velvet pile carpets exhibited by them, and add:—

" We consider the instructions given in the Schools of Art of the " utmost value to our branch of manufacture so far as form and colour " go."

To this Messrs. Morton add a protest against all special instruction. This is not quoted, in accordance with the principle laid down in the

introductory remarks, especially as the next manufacturer Mr. Charles Harrison, himself a student in the private class of the Manchester School of Design during my mastership in 1844-5-6, states that special instruction is needed.

Harrison, C., Stourport, 4242.

Mr. Charles Harrison, Stourport, states that *one* former student designed the carpets exhibited by him, and adds, after expressing an opinion on the necessity for a special knowledge of the fabric, &c.,

" The art instruction given in the Schools of Art may be a very good " foundation for the designers for Brussels carpet patterns to build " upon, and would produce a good result when the special knowledge " required by the peculiarity of the fabric is acquired."

Henderson and Co., Durham, 4245.

Messrs. Henderson and Co., Durham, return the names of *two students* as *designers* of the carpets they exhibited, and in reply to the third question of the circular as to the practical value of the art instruction given in the schools, state,—

" In consequence of Durham standing in quite an isolated position " as regards other manufacturing towns (there being no other factory of " a strictly similar kind in the county) there was not sufficient induce- " ment for a designer to fix his residence in it. We were therefore " compelled to procure our designs from other and distant quarters.

" The establishment of a school of art in this city supplied the means " of remedying this want.

" Both the designers named are natives of this city, and have received " all their education in the general principles of art in the Durham " schools.

" Mr. M. Chambers was apprenticed to us for five years, and during " that time the general instruction previously imparted to him was " directed to the particular requirements of our trade under our own " superintendence. The results have proved eminently satisfactory, " and he is now our principal designer, and in the receipt of a good " salary.

" Mr. Bentham is undergoing a similar course of training. By far " the largest proportion of our designs are now drawn and completed " on our premises."

Templeton, J., and Co., Glasgow, 4261.

Messrs. James Templeton and Co., Glasgow, return the names of eight students as having been "all engaged, more or less, in "preparing the patterns for the carpets and hearth rugs" exhibited by them, but not as original designers, and state:—

" We have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the great bene- " fit which the youth of this country have and are deriving from " the Government Schools of Art, particularly those young persons " who look forward to any business where art instruction is necessary. " From our own experience we are bound to say, that amongst " the young people we employ in our pattern drawing department, " those who take advantage of the School of Design sooner ac- " quire proficiency, and in the practical instruction for the work put " into their hands give us less trouble than those who do not avail " themselves of the instruction given in the School of Art; as the rudi- " ments of drawing and designing which they have received enable " them sooner to reduce their knowledge to practice.

" We also desire to state our opinion that these Schools of Art are " a benefit to public instruction at large; from the encouragement they " give to the establishment of drawing classes in schools generally, and " offering to send pupil-teachers to give instruction in such classes at " the small fee of 5*l.* a session. We have had the pleasure of en- " couraging masters of schools to take advantage of this, feeling " satisfied that drawing gives a confidence and elevation to the young

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" mind; gives it a bias to order, neatness, and in after life a facility " remains to delineate with the pencil any place or thing which the " student may desire to describe."

Floor cloths, Downing, G. F., London, 4233.

Mr. George F. Downing, 122, King's Road, Chelsea, London, returns his own name and that of another as the designers of the floor cloths exhibited by him, and adds:—

" In designing the floor cloth, for which a prize medal has been " awarded to me, I have been greatly assisted by the various collections " of examples and drawings in the Museum and library at South " Kensington.

" If not exceeding the limits of the question I may say that in the " last ten years a great change has passed over the public in choosing " patterns for their floor cloths. These are now required to be of plainer " and quieter colouring; more simple and less elaborate in design than " formerly. Also a greater caution is shown by the general public in " choosing patterns in order that they may not transgress the known " rules of harmony of colouring with the other articles of furniture; " probably this cautiousness is in a good degree owing to the generally " diffused information and instruction in design and colouring afforded " by the Government Schools of Art."

Silk Manufactures.—Class 20.

Silk manufactures.

Silk manufactures afford a considerable field for ornamental design of a peculiar character, but the fashions of late years has not been so favourable to its development as formerly. Dress fabrics are not figured to anything like the extent they were some twenty years ago, and furniture fabrics are more frequently plain with figured borders, than manufactured in the elaborate " all over " designs of the period of the Great Exhibition of 1851.

The number of manufacturers of ornamental silk fabrics to whom circulars were sent was 24; of these 15 made returns, showing that 20 students had been employed by 11 manufacturers either as designers or draughtsmen for the loom, or in both capacities, viz.:—

Employments of students.

Designers for ribbons	5
Designers for dress fabrics, &c.	5
Designers for printed silks	3
Designer for furniture fabrics and machine embroidery	1
Draughtsman for silk	1
Draughtsman for ribbons	1
Draughtsmen for furniture fabrics	2
Silk manufacturer	1
Manufacturer of silk, and designer for machine embroidery	1
Total	20

Dress silks, Campbell, Harrison, Lloyd, and Co., London, 3851.

Messrs. Campbell, Harrison, Lloyd, and Co., Friday Street, London, return the name of *one* student as the designer of various brocaded silks exhibited, and state, " We have of late years only employed British " artists as designers and draughtsmen, which we scarcely should have " had the opportunity of doing had it not been for the establishment of " the School of Design in Spitalfields. We consider such schools of " much practical value.

" The fashion of late has much changed in favour of plain silks, of " which *moire antique* is one, thus giving much less employment to " artists than in former years; but this only applies to our trade."

Furniture silks, Walters, D., and

Messrs. D. Walters and Son, Newgate Street, London, give the names of *two* students as having been employed in draughting the figured furniture

silks exhibited by them, and state, "We are convinced that a large "amount of good is conferred upon young artists by Schools of Art."

Son, London, 3898.

In the manufacture of ribbons, Messrs. Cornell, Lyell, and Webster, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, state they consider the art instruction given in the Schools of Art as highly advantageous, and give the name of *one* student as the designer of the *chené* ribbons exhibited by them.

Ribbons, Cornell, Lyell, and Webster, London, 3858.

The manufacturers of Coventry who have made returns are very decided in their opinions as to the value of the schools to their industry.

Coventry.

Messrs. Carter and Phillips return the names of *two* students as the designers of the fancy ribbon exhibited by them, and state, "Before "the establishment of the School of Art here, the manufacturer was "almost entirely dependent upon France for his designs. For the most "part, indeed, he dispensed with *original designs*, and obtained instead "*patterns* of ribbons and silks from Paris, and copied them with more "or less accuracy.

Carter and Phillips, Coventry, 3853.

"Of late years, however, the school has sent out some very good de"signers, and whenever a change of fashion shall make it worth while "to make fancy ribbons, no doubt we shall get designs without being "dependent upon foreigners for them.

"In our opinion the School of Art has been already of great use in this "way, and will become still more important."

Messrs. John Ratliff and Son, Coventry, give the names of *two* students as the designers of the "cactus" ribbon exhibited by them, and the International Jury for Class 20 awarded a prize medal to the Messrs. Owen, Brothers, of Coventry (the two students returned), "as designers of great "merit." The ribbon above named was considered, by competent judges, as the most admirably drawn design of its class in the Exhibition.

Ratliff, J., and Son, Coventry. 3884.

Mr. Charles Newsome, Coventry, returns the names of *three* students as having been employed upon six of the patterns of fancy ribbons exhibited by them, "four of which were designed and draughted by students of the "Coventry School of Art, and two draughted only." Mr. Newsome adds some remarks on the fact that the severe treatment of designs for ribbons taught in the school is not in accordance with the general taste of the public, but considers the instruction imparted in the school as conducive to the education of the people of "great value."

Newsome, C., Coventry, 8879.

Mr. John Smith, Langley Print-works, Macclesfield, gives the names of *three* students as designers of the printed silks he exhibited, and states:—"I have, in the course of the last ten years, taken from the "Macclesfield School of Design three pupils or students. The first "(J. Bentley) was with me about three years, and then obtained an "appointment through the School of Art in London. The second is "now a designer in Lancashire; the third has just left me for a situation "in the same capacity.

Macclesfield. Smith, John. Macclesfield, 3892.

"I consider that this school has been the means of doing a great deal "of good."

Messrs. W. W. Corns and Co., Park Mills, Macclesfield, do not return the name of any student as having been specially employed upon the works exhibited by them; but the head of the firm having been a student himself, states in its name, "We generally employ "two or three designers, and secure School of Design boys when we "can. Several have passed from us to other artistic employments. "Our two head designers are not School of Art students; but we have "a boy in our warehouse, a very promising youth, who is a local me"dallist, and likely to be successful. He assists in our productions so "far as refers to colouring. The whole, however, is under the direction "of the head of our firm, who was a student of the School of Design, "Somerset House, twenty years ago, under Mr. Dyce and Mr. Herbert.

Corns, W. W., and Co., Macclesfield. 3859.

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WORKS OF STUDENTS OF SCHOOLS OF ART AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

"The School of Design here is of thorough value. It is not the creation of mere designers that we value at all; but it is the means of infusing correct appreciation of that which is true according to pure taste. We have a large school, and it is appreciated by the workmen and workwomen.

"As the middle class are consumers, they, too, need correct taste. They attend the school; therefore from their training they will appreciate and buy things in good taste."

"The general improvement in taste in England has been most marked during the last eleven years. Our productions are simpler, quieter, and more subdued; when gay they are better combined.

"Schools of design are of great value to us. They are quiet in their operations, and we ought not to expect too much from them at once. We are satisfied with the result of the past eleven years. We speak from twenty years' experience of the silk trade."

Critchley, Bromley, and Co., Macclesfield, 3862.

Messrs. Critchley, Bromley, and Co., Macclesfield, return the name of *one* student as having been employed upon such articles of a figured character as were exhibited by them and state:—"Figured designs, in the execution of which students of the Schools of Art would be able to show proficiency and skill, have been so little called for in our peculiar branch of the silk trade for some years that we cannot profess to furnish information upon this subject; but should such a character of design be required as was in vogue twelve or fifteen years ago, there is little doubt the good results of our School of Art would be strongly evidenced."

Brocklehurst, J. T., and Co., Macclesfield, 3848.

Messrs. J. and T. Brocklehurst and Sons, Macclesfield, return the names of *four* students as having been engaged in the designing, &c. of the handkerchiefs, scarfs, neck-ties, and dress goods exhibited by them; yet Mr. T. U. Brocklehurst, a member of the firm who has always taken a most intelligent and active interest in the School of Art in that town, differs from all the foregoing statements of the manufacturers as to the practical utility of the school, chiefly because "nine-tenths of the ornaments used in silk goods are produced from colour in stripes, checks, bars, or small spots and sprigs," and further expresses an opinion "that the manufacturers of the town take no interest in the school," which is certainly not borne out by the statements of those manufacturers who have made returns.

Manchester. Houldsworth, James, and Co.

Only one silk manufacturer and exhibitor from Manchester has replied or made a return. Messrs. James Houldsworth and Co., 23, Portland Street, Manchester, give the names of *two* former students of the School of Art as the designers of "nearly all" the fabrics exhibited by them, which consisted of silk damasks, brocatelles, mixed furniture fabrics, and embroideries by patent machinery, and state, "We consider the Schools of Art have been beneficial to our industry."

LACE MANUFACTURES.—CLASS 24.

Lace manufactures.

In no department of textile manufacture has there been so marked an improvement in design since the Great Exhibition of 1851 as in that of imitation or machine-made lace, and it is gratifying to find that the manufacturers of Nottingham are almost unanimous in attributing much of this to the influence of the School of Art in that city. In real lace comparatively no change has taken place except in a more extensive imitation of foreign productions.

The number of circulars sent out to exhibitors of lace were 35; of these many were simply dealers or producers only, and, therefore, not likely to employ special designers. The number of returns was 18,

giving evidence that seven manufacturers had employed 18 students, viz.:— Appendix L.

Designers for machine-made lace - - -	17
Designer for hand-made lace - - -	1
Total - - -	18

Employments of students.

Messrs. Heymann and Alexander, Nottingham, return the names of *seven* students as having been engaged upon the designs, &c. for the lace curtains, imitation "Guipure" border laces, &c. exhibited by them, and state, "The greatest improvements which have been made in our lace "designs are mainly, if not entirely, due to our School of Art. Any- "one acquainted with Nottingham productions some 15, or even 10 "years ago, cannot help being struck with the superiority of our present "patterns, and whilst formerly for our curtains we had to imitate foreign "designs, we now rely upon our own designers, whose productions sell "well in all the continental markets, as well as in America and in "England. Besides, the best designers of the town have been students "of the school.

Heymann and Alexander, Nottingham, 4419.

"Many manufacturers and designers have applied to the school for "youths who understand ornamental drawing, and during the last six "years the school has scarcely been without one, and sometimes three "or four notices affixed to the walls thereof, 'Wanted, a youth who "'understands ornamental drawing.' Many connected with ornamental "art have been supplied from the school. The students who gained "medals for ornamental design at the last examination were all employed "designers. The proportion of students in the school connected directly "and indirectly with the ornamental art industry of the town is large, "in comparison with other students who have no special art occupa- "tion."

Mr. Heymann, the head of this firm, adds personally, "These general "remarks are made, as I feel justified in making them, from my long "connexion with the School of Art here, and more so from the opportu- "nities I have had as a purchaser and shipper of all classes of lace goods. "No town, in my opinion, has derived more, if so much, benefit from a "school of art as Nottingham, and there is scarcely a single establish- "ment which has not got most of its designers and draughtsmen from "among former pupils of the school."

Messrs. M. Jacoby and Co., Nottingham, give the names of *two* former students as the designers of silk shawls, curtains, anti-macassars, and bed covers exhibited by them, and add, "We consider the School of Art a "very important and useful institution in its bearings upon the trade of "this town, because it promotes the invention and application of good "and tasteful designs; and we, as well as others, choose our draughts- "men by preference from among its 'former pupils.'"

Jacoby, M., and Co., Nottingham, 4426.

Messrs. Barnett, Malthy and Co., Nottingham, give the name of *one* former student as the designer of the imitation Spanish lace shawls and laces, and the imitation "pusher" lace articles of a similar character exhibited by them, and state, "We are of opinion that the Nottingham "school has been very beneficial to our trade, and will be more so in "course of time."

Barnett, Malthy, and Co., Nottingham, 4386.

Messrs. Thomas Adams and Co., Nottingham, return *two* former students as the designers of the various lace curtains and anti-macassars exhibited by that firm, and add, "We consider the instructions given to "be very good as a general foundation of the principles of design; but "very much requires to be learned afterwards, by practical experience "and study, of the various adaptations of design to the different fabrics "to which they are intended to be applied."

Adams, Thos., and Co., Nottingham, 4382.

Appendix L.

Reckless and Hickling, Nottingham, 4449.

Messrs. Reckless and Hickling, Nottingham, give the name of *one* student as the designer of the "pusher" lace shawl, a tunic flounce, and several smaller articles, such as falls, coiffures, and lappets shown with their exhibit, and state, "There is a great scarcity of lace designers of "any merit in Nottingham. Those who have received their instruction "in schools of art would always be preferred by us when requiring their "services."

Vickers, William, Nottingham, 4461.

Mr. William Vickers, Week-day Cross, Nottingham, returns the names of *four* former students as the designers of many of the silk lace articles exhibited by him, and states, as the manufacturer, that this applies to objects of the same kind exhibited by Mr. H. Robinson, Messrs. Higgins, Eagle, and Co., Messrs. P. Northcote and Co., and Debenham, Son, and Freebody, and adds, "Considerable advantage has "been derived by the education of persons in art destined to follow the "profession of designer or draughtsman, making them appreciate the "artistic development of lace design by the instruction communicated "by correct drawing from unexceptionable models, and the consequent "training of the powers to perceive the appropriateness of a design for "any given object."

Bradbury, Cullen, and Co., Nottingham, 4390.

Messrs. Bradbury, Cullen, and Co., Nottingham, do not return the names of the designers of the goods exhibited by them but state. "We "do not exclusively employ lace designers, but those we do employ "occasionally have, several of them at least, received their instruction at "our School of Art.

"We consider the Nottingham school to have been very beneficial to "the lace trade, as we are now able to get admirable designs for our "shawls, falls, &c., without having to procure them from France, as we "formerly did. This we consider a great boon. The artist or designer "being on the spot can carry out our ideas as to what we require much "better than it is possible to do by correspondence.

"Having carefully watched the progress of our Schools of Art from "their commencement, we can speak favourably of their utility, not "only as respects the lace trade, but many others."

Hand-made lace, Viccars, Richd., Padbury, Buckinghamshire.

Only *one* student is returned as having been employed in designing for *real* or hand made lace. Mr. Richard Viccars, Padbury, near Buckingham, returns the name of Miss Emma H. Bryant, of the Female School of Art, as the designer of Maltese lace exhibited by him, and says, "I consider the Schools of Art likely to have a very beneficial effect "upon lace manufacture in affording a greater amount of novelty in "design than has been hitherto attainable. The great defect consists in "the want of a practical acquaintance with the manufacture, in conse- "quence of which a great number of designs are produced which, "although very pretty upon paper and calculated to please any one but "a practical man, yet cannot be worked at all or only at so high a price "as to exclude them from the market. Others again turn out in the "hands of the worker poor and weak. That good and practical pat- "terns are produced, the flounce exhibited by me in Class 24 is, I "consider, ample and convincing proof."

Shawls and Mixed Fabrics.—Class 21.

Shawls and mixed fabrics.

The increase of the British shawl trade, and its successful efforts in competition with the best French productions, which at one period had almost exclusive possession of the English market, may be attributed to a more decided attention to the question of design in combination with great improvements in the mechanical processes of manufacture. In a matter so purely technical as the production of a good shawl design, the influence of Schools of Art would not be likely to be greatly felt for a long period of time, yet there is abundant evidence that the teachings of the schools have helped in the encouragement, at least, and artistic

levelopment of the rising shawl designers of Norwich and Paisley, and hat Paris is less resorted to than formerly for designs of this class.

Circulars of inquiry were sent to 16 manufacturers; of these 12 made eturns, which show that seven manufacturers had employed 21 students s designers chiefly upon the shawls exhibited, viz.:—

Designers for shawls	5
Designers for furniture fabrics	4
Designers for poplins, &c.	2
Designer for damask poplins (female student)	1
Draughtsmen for shawls	9
Total	21

Messrs. Clabburn, Sons, and Crisp, Norwich, return the names of *three* former students as having been employed, *one* as designer and *two* s draughtsmen, for the loom in the production of the fine silk shawls xhibited by them, and also the figured jacquard fancy dresses. Messrs. labburn state that the designer, Mr. John Funnell, was the only British esigner who gained a medal at the Paris International Exhibition of 855 for the merit of his designs for their shawls exhibited on that occa- ion, and add, "We consider the Schools of Art, from their superior method of teaching elementary drawing, are of great advantage, and we have therefore supported by subscription and otherwise the Nor- wich school since its commencement." Clabburn, Sons, and Crisp, Norwich, 3983.

Messrs. Middleton and Answorth, Norwich, give the names of *two* tudents as the designers of the figured poplins and poplinettes and igured shawls exhibited by that firm, and state that they consider the chools of Art "of great practical value, not only in the education of designers, but also in improving the taste of the public so that it can appreciate good designs when produced." Middleton and Answorth, Norwich, 4101.

Messrs. J. Holdsworth and Co., Halifax, state that they "have a few designs amongst the goods exhibited which have been produced by a student of the local School of Art," and return his name. Messrs. J. Ioldsworth and Co. manufacture furniture fabrics of a mixed character ery extensively. Holdsworth, J., and Co., Halifax, 4057.

Messrs. J. and J. S. Templeton, Fordenk Street, Glasgow, return *one* ormer student as the designer of the majority and the best of the silk nd wool damask curtains exhibited by them, and hung as decorations n Fine Art Galleries of the International Exhibition. They also return nother former student, the same as employed and named by Messrs. . Templeton and Co. (Class 22), as the designer of a specimen of patent ower loom Axminster carpeting, and add, "We attach very great value to the instruction of the Schools of Art, and more especially the information conveyed by the books on decoration, and examples of styles contained in the libraries. Our Mr. J. S. Templeton, sole acting partner, has personally benefited by the Glasgow School." Templeton, J., and J. S., Glasgow, 4262 (Class 22).

Messrs. John Morgan and Co., Paisley, return the names of *four* stu- ents as designers, &c. of the shawls and piece goods exhibited by them, nd state:—"We consider the course of instruction given in the School of Art of very great value to our branch of industry, in so far as it improves the tastes of the pupils, gives them a knowledge of harmony of colouring, as well as trains them in the art of designing, making them at once useful in the different departments, which is of great importance in our trade." Morgan, John, and Co., Paisley, 4107.

Messrs. David Speirs and Co., 167, George Street, Paisley, return the ames of *seven* students as having been employed in the productions of he shawls in imitation of India designs, manufactured and exhibited by hem; and state it as their opinion that the instruction given in the chools does not bear upon the designs they produce, "beyond giving freedom of hand in the working out of any drawing." Speirs, David, and Co., Paisley.

Appendix L.

Fry, W., and Co., Dublin, 4029.

Messrs. W. Fry and Co., Westmoreland Street, Dublin, give the names of *three* students, *two* male and *one* female, as the designers of furniture damasks and damask poplins exhibited by that firm, and add, "We are fully impressed with the importance of these Schools of Art, "and of the great benefit that has arisen, and which is likely to increase, "from them in all branches of manufacture where design is requisite."

Printed Fabrics.—Class 23.

Printed fabrics.

There is a greater difficulty in procuring reliable information as to the extent of the practical value of the teaching of Schools of Art in this branch of industry than any other. Fenced round with much conventionality of technical treatment, the requirements of a variety of markets have to be considered by the producers to a greater extent than in any other class of ornamental productions. In spite, however, of a pertinacious adherence to old types of decoration, the International Exhibition showed that great improvements were going on in the character of the design applied to the class of goods produced for the home markets, and this may be fairly attributed to an improvement in the general taste of the people, from whatever cause that may arise.

The number of circulars of inquiry sent to exhibitors was 31; of these 12 made returns, showing that three, *i.e.*, one engraver to calico printers, one calico printer, and one printer of Irish muslins, had employed 10 students in the production of the specimens they exhibited, viz.:—

Designer to linen printer	1
Designer to calico printer	1
Designers to engravers to calico printers	2
Sketch-maker to engraver to calico printers	1
Die sinkers to engravers to calico printers	5
Total	10

Lockett, J., Sons, and Leake, Manchester, 4322.

Messrs. Joseph Lockett, Sons, and Leake, Strangeways Engraving Works, Manchester, return the names of *eight* students, *i.e.*, *two* designers, one sketch maker, and five die sinkers, as having been employed upon the specimens of engravings for the use of calico printers exhibited by them. Amongst other general remarks in reply to the third question of the circular as to the practical value of the art instruction given in the Schools of Art as bearing upon their special industry, Messrs. Lockett say:—"It must be noted that the engraver only steps in when the de-"signer has finished, and that the highest taste he can show is in a "spirited interpretation of the ideas of the designer while adapting them "to the requirements of the printer. A good engraver should be less a "designer than a critic of design. As a designer he is led away from "the patient half mechanical duty of arranging and transferring to metal "designs not his own. Our experience has furnished many instances of "this, and being originators and designers of patterns more than is "usual in our trade, we have always found good room for such men."

With some remarks in approval of the *direct* influence of the elementary teaching of the schools they conclude:—"We rank their indirect "influence highly. The appreciation of art has widely extended amongst "the better classes of our workmen during the last twenty years. Art "knowledge, if not for the first time born, is attaining a new birth "amongst them.

"We attribute this more to the influence of the schools and to the "public teachings of their promoters than to any other visible agency.

"This influence is permeating the whole community, from the pos-"sessor of art-treasures to the lover of cheap illustrations; from the "wearers of silks and laces to the workwoman in her printed cotton.

"The eccentricities of fashion can never be wholly banished; but there is evidence that they meet an antagonism, each year more powerful, in the growth of that indefinite quality we are content to call 'good taste.'" Appendix L.

Messrs. H. Monteith and Co., Glasgow, state that several of the designs for Turkey red goods exhibited by them were the productions of *one* former student of the Glasgow School, who reports to them that he was very greatly benefited by the instruction he received there, and add:—"So far as our own observation goes, the value of art instruction is shown in improved taste, which we consider greatly advanced of late years." Monteith and Co., Glasgow, 4326.

Messrs. W. Girdwood and Co., Old Park, Belfast, return *one* student as the designer of the patterns of the printed linen dresses, drills, handkerchiefs, and shirtings exhibited by them, and add:—"We are much impressed with the practical value of art instruction given in schools of art, as bearing upon our particular branch of trade, linen printing. We regret that we have no longer a School of Art in Belfast." Girdwood, W., and Co., Belfast, 4315.

Linen Damasks.—Class 19.

The remarks of the exhibitor whose return is quoted are so thoroughly exhaustive of all that can be said on the general question of design as applied to this class of textile fabrics, that no introductory review of its present position is needed. Of course, there are a few able technical draughtsmen and designers in connexion with some of the leading houses, and the articles produced from their designs were the best works exhibited. Skill in treatment for the loom, however, was more noticeable than elegance and accuracy of style, or beauty of arrangement and detail. Linen damasks.

The circulars issued to exhibitors in this class were 12 in number; of these, eight made returns, from which it appeared that one manufacturer had employed two students on the fabrics exhibited, viz.,

Designers for damask table linen - - -	2

Occupations of students.

Messrs. Faulding, Stratton, and Brough, 13, Coventry Street, London, have the names of *two* students as the designers of table damasks exhibited by them, and add, "We think, with regard to art instruction, that it might be employed with very great success in designs for table linen, if properly directed. Faulding, Stratton, and Brough, London, 3756.

"There is ample scope in the manufacture of this article for an infinite variety of designs, but hitherto there has been no attempt to improve upon the old class of patterns. Indeed, it could scarcely have been expected otherwise, as the persons usually employed in designing patterns have, perhaps, had but few opportunities of cultivating their taste in this respect beyond a very limited circle.

"Another cause, perhaps, is to be found in the fact that amongst all the manufacturers we have met with, we know not one who has any knowledge of drawing, or could put the simplest thing into form upon paper, consequently could give no new direction to an artist's skill.

"We think that a school of design with access to works of art, such as those in the South Kensington Museum, well calculated to establish a decided superiority of design for table linen, and many other manufactures."

Some instructive details are given by Messrs. Birrel, Brothers, of Dunfermline, respecting the efforts made to improve the character of design applied to the linen damask trade of Scotland, in which the name of Mr. J. Noel Paton, sen., the designer of the damask cloths they exhibited, is most honourably mentioned; but as their remarks do not bear Birrel, Brothers, Dunfermline.

Appendix L.

upon the special question at issue,—the precise action of schools of art in connexion with the Science and Art Department, no use can be made of them here.

Cotton Manufactures.—Class 18.

Cotton manufactures.

The field for the operation of design in its application to manufacturers of cotton, as such, is limited to jacquard or harness muslin curtains, &c., sewed muslins, damasks, and quiltings. Considerable improvement has taken place of late years in the designs applied to harness curtains and sewed muslins; yet, although the ornamentation of the former shows more skill in mere drawing power and the arrangement of the details used, the principles of a true style of decoration as adapted to the fabric are for the most part wanting.

The number of circulars forwarded to exhibitors in this class was 9; of these, 6 made returns, showing that *two* manufacturers employed *five* students in the production of the designs in the articles they exhibited, viz.:—

Employments of students.

Designers for harness curtains, &c.	5

Jack, J. R., Glasgow, 3673.

Mr. John Robert Jack, 37, Virginia Street, Glasgow, returns the name of *one* student as having been employed as draughtsman, and partly as designer, upon jacquard muslin curtains exhibited by him, and states, "The goods exhibited by me are chiefly the production of those who "have been partially trained in our School of Art."

"I give the preference to those who have been so trained, as I find they "draw better, and their training has done much to get rid of conven- "tionality."

"My principal designer says he considers the School of Art has been "of great value to him, and has no doubt the designers now in training "are far superior to those who have had no such opportunity. This "opinion I endorse."

Auld, Berrie, and Mathieson, Glasgow, 3641.

Messrs. Auld, Berrie, and Mathieson, 111, Union Street, Glasgow, return the names of *four* former students of various schools of art as the designers of the lace curtains and muslins they exhibited, and state that they are not able to give any precise information as to the value of the art instruction given in schools of art, as they purchase such designs as suit them from persons who produce them, whether former students or not.

Harness and Saddlery.—Class 26.

Harness and saddlery.

Only *one* circular was sent to exhibitors in this class as there was no probability that any student had been employed on the articles exhibited except in the instance of the manufacturer selected, as he is a member of the committee of the Birmingham School of Art, and has always taken a deep interest in its welfare and usefulness.

Middlemore, W., Birmingham, 4730.

Mr. William Middlemore, Birmingham, the exhibitor in question, returns the names of *two* students as having been employed on the designing and execution of the articles exhibited by him, viz.:—

Designers for saddlery and harness	2

and states, "I find that the instruction imparted at the Schools of Art "tends to develop, to a certain extent, in the saddler, an appreciation "of truth of outline and beauty of form, which are two of the main "characteristics of a first class saddle.

"On those of my saddlers, however, who are engaged in quilted or "embroidered work, the influence of a course of study at a school of "design is still more marked, for such students are enabled to embody

" in the quilting of a saddle any idea that may be suggested to them. " If, for instance, some saddles were ordered for a foreign market, in " which the arms of the country or some of the plants and animals for " which the country is distinguished were required to be represented in " the ornamentation of the saddle, it would be to the workmen who had " undergone a course of art instruction to whom I should apply."

ORNAMENTAL BOOKBINDING DESIGNS FOR ILLUMINATIONS, LITHOGRAPHY, &c.—CLASS 28.

Bookbinding, illuminations, lithography, &c.

Twenty-three circulars were sent to exhibitors in this class, of which 11 made returns, but the name of only *one* student was mentioned as having been directly employed in designs as exhibited, viz. :—

Occupation of students.

Designer for illuminated bookbinding and illuminations -	1

Messrs. Potts, Watson, and Bolton, Garter Court, Barbican, London, return the name of *one* former student as the designer of the specimens of ornamental bookbinding and illuminated edges, &c., as exhibited by them and state it as their opinion " that the instruction given at the " various schools is based upon the soundest principles and has greatly " influenced their industry and the branches of art manufacture."

Potts, Watson, and Bolton, London, 5321.

Mr. Riviere, 196 Piccadilly, London, state that no students were employed upon the works he exhibited, but adds, "The objects exhibited " in the Kensington Museum have tended largely to cultivate the taste " and expand the ideas of some of my workmen who occasionally visit " the art department, and I may therefore state, that that collection has " been of essential service to myself as well as to those I employ, and in " many instances of incalculable value."

Riviere, R., London, 5325.

Mr. Thomas Underwood, Castle Street, Birmingham, in returning the form sent to him says, "The chromo-lithograph exhibited by me is not " the production of a person instructed in any Government school, but " of the value of such schools there can be no doubt.

Underwood, T., Birmingham, 5292.

" I have in my employ several young men who have acquired all their " knowledge of art by means of these Schools of Art, and can safely " assert that they are the best and cleverest assistants. I should deeply " regret any obstacle being thrown in the way of the full development " of these useful institutions, the knowledge of art being so very essen- " tial to success both to workmen and employer."

OBJECTS SHOWN FOR ARCHITECTURL BEAUTY.—CLASS 10c.

Objects shown for architectural beauty.

Eight circulars were sent to exhibitors in this sub-class. Of these, *two* made returns which showed that *five* students had been employed by them upon the works they exhibited, viz. :—

Modellers for terra-cotta manufactures - -	4
Draughtsman to architectural sculptor - -	1
	5

Pulham, James, Broxbourne.

Mr. James Pulham, Broxbourne, returns the names of *five* students as having been engaged upon the modelling of two fountains in terra-cotta exhibited by him, but does not reply to the third question.

Thomas, John, the late, London.

The successors of the late Mr. John Thomas, Sculptor, Alpha Road, Regent's Park, London, return *one* student as having been employed as draughtsman on certain illustrative drawings exhibited with works in this sub-class, Mr. George F. Norton, the student in question, and now a member of the firm, states that he "attributes his power to usefully " hold his present position, to the art instruction received in the schools, " first at Birmingham and subsequently at South Kensington."

Appendix L.

Arms.—Class 11c.

Arms.

In reply to the two circulars issued in this sub-class, returns are made of *four* students who had been engaged in the decoration of swords and fowling-pieces exhibited, viz. :—

Designer and embosser of sword-blades - -	1
Designer, carver, and chaser of sword-hilts, in steel -	1
Designer, inlayer, &c. of gun-stocks - - -	1
Engraver of gun-locks and furniture - - -	1
	4

Wilkinson and Son, London, 2613.

Messrs. Wilkinson and Son, 27, Pall Mall, London, return *two* students as having been engaged in the ornamentation of the swords exhibited by them, one as designer and embosser of blades, and the other as designer, carver, and chaser of sword-hilts.

Scott, W. and C., Birmingham, 2588.

Messrs. W. and C. Scott, Gun Manufacturers, 95, Bath Street, Birmingham, return the names of *two* students, sons of one of the firm, as designers, &c. of the guns exhibited by them, and state in reply to the question as to the practical value of the art instruction given in schools of art as bearing upon their industry :—"We are decidedly of opinion " that the instruction these youths received at the Birmingham School " of Art has been of great benefit to them and ourselves. It has " improved their taste in the form and general character of manufacture " of guns throughout, without affecting their usefulness."

Conclusion.

Having carefully brought together all the statements made and opinions expressed by manufacturers who, from having had personal experience in the employment of students, whether upon the works exhibited, or otherwise, are entitled to speak with authority on the subject, I conceive that no general observations are called for, inasmuch as all persons interested in the question of the practical value of the art instruction imparted in schools of art, can draw their own inferences from the facts stated and the opinions given.

It may be well to remark, however, in conclusion, that of the 118 returns made, in which it is stated that no students had been employed, whilst 72 manufacturers made no remarks whatever, 34 expressed very decided opinions in favour of the influence of the art instruction imparted in the schools as regards its effects on ornamental industries, and the general improvement of public taste evidenced in the choice of patterns by consumers Of the remaining 12, *four* manufacturers expressed doubts as to the practical utility of the schools to their special industries, and *seven* stated a decided conviction that the instruction had in no way been of use in their pursuits. Two of them are high class decorators requiring, of course, superior artistic power in the student; and four others are calico printers, one of whom stated that in his opinion those "patterns were best that *sold* best."

George Wallis.

10th February 1863.

APPENDIX O.

Report of the Keeper of the Educational Museum, for the Year 1862.

In consequence of the overcrowded state of the Educational Museum, and the constant influx of fresh contributions, it became necessary, in order that these new examples might be exhibited to the public, to remove a portion of the collection from the ground floor to the gallery, and the whole of one division, "Natural History," was accordingly removed and placed in the west gallery. This arrangement, though objectionable in itself, as separating one portion of the collection from the other, has enabled me to arrange for public inspection the greater part of the donations received.

During the past season the collection was examined by a largely increased number of visitors; this increase, especially of foreigners, was doubtless in some measure caused by the proximity of the Great International Exhibition, but it is a curious fact that though the number of visitors was double that of 1861, yet the number of persons visiting the collection for purposes of study during the period of the Exhibition considerably decreased, but on its close and the consequent diminution of the number of visitors, the number of students rapidly increased, and exceeded those of the corresponding months of the previous year.

Additions.

The additions made to the collection, especially of foreign works, have been more numerous than in any previous year since its formation, several valuable and interesting donations of foreign educational works and appliances having been obtained, both from Foreign Governments and private individuals; all these collections had been previously exhibited in the International Exhibition. In Class 1, School Buildings and Fittings, some interesting models, and numerous specimens of school desks and seats and other fittings, are amongst the new contributions. Class 2, General Education, which includes all the elementary works on reading, writing, and arithmetic, has been largely augmented, donations having been received from America, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Prussia, Sweden, &c.

The whole of the Austrian educational collection exhibited at the International Exhibition has been transferred to this Museum, presented by the Austrian Government. Amongst the contributions to this Class from our own country may be mentioned 71 volumes of Weale's series, presented by the publishers. Amongst the donations to Class 3, Drawing and the Fine Arts, are a collection of plaster casts used in the Government Drawing Schools at Stuttgart, and collections of casts, models, and wood carvings from Vienna, Stockholm, and Belgium. In Classes 4 and 5 the additions have not been numerous. In Class 6, Geography and Astronomy, some beautiful isopedical relief models of the country from Munich to Salzburgh have been presented. The collection of original astronomical photographs of the phases of the moon and eclipse of the sun in 1860, and stereoscopic views of the moon's surface, have been presented by Mr. Warren De la Rue; and a large collection of maps and globes, both from at home and abroad, have been added to the Museum.

In the Class of Natural History several elementary collections of shells, rocks, and fossils, a collection of metallic ores and their preparations, and a fine series of diagrams from France. In the Class of Chemistry the additions are not numerous; some small boxes of apparatus for elementary teaching are the most noteworthy. The only other additions, of any importance are a large model of the Gymnasium at Stockholm,

Appendix O.

Mr. R. A. Thompson's Report on Educational Collections.

presented by the Swedish Government, and a series of models, &c. illustrating Dr. Roth's system of physical training. The total number of books, models, and other examples received during the year was,—

Books and Pamphlets presented	-	1,743
„ purchased	-	175
„ exhibited	-	96
Models, maps, diagrams, &c. presented	-	1,661
„ „ exhibited	-	166

Forty-two volumes were withdrawn from the library during the year, but were mostly replaced by new editions, whilst of models, maps, and diagrams there were withdrawn 94; these also were generally replaced by specimens of similar apparatus of improved construction.

The number of persons consulting the works in the reading-room was 4,361, the corresponding number for last year being 4,526.

The seventh edition of the Catalogue was issued in September last; it contains all the additions to the Museum up to the end of August 1862. The Educational Library now numbers nearly 15,000 volumes.

Richard A. Thompson.

Appendix P.

Mr. R. A. Thompson's Report on Food Division.

APPENDIX P.

Report of the Keeper of the Food Museum for the Year 1862.

The augmentation of this collection, like other portions of the Museum under my charge, has been greatly influenced by the International Exhibition of 1862, my official connexion with the Exhibition enabling me to secure for the Food Museum many rare and interesting examples of edible products entirely new to the collection. Very few of these specimens are yet placed in the Museum, but arrangements are now in progress for their exhibition in the Food Gallery.

Soon after the opening of the Exhibition numerous communications were received from exhibitors offering specimens to the South Kensington Museum. In consequence of these communications a circular was prepared and issued to exhibitors, stating that the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education would be happy to receive exhibitors' proposals to deposit in the National Museums any specimens of natural production or of manufacture which they might desire permanently to exhibit.

The replies to this circular were so numerous, and the desire of contributors to the International Exhibition to get their productions exhibited at South Kensington so great, that it became impossible to accept their offers of specimens for this Museum, the space at our disposal being quite inadequate to contain the number of objects offered for exhibition; at the same time many of the objects presented were of a nature unsuited to the Museum.

A second circular was therefore forwarded to the exhibitors, stating that numerous proposals had been made to give or lend to the South Kensington Museum objects exhibited in the International Exhibition which either did not fall within the special scope of that Museum, or would occupy more space than the limited accommodation could afford, and that such objects could only be accepted on the distinct understanding that this Department had full powers to place the objects accepted, either in the South Kensington Museum, or at the disposal of any other national or local museum for which they might appear suitable, and which might be desirous of having them.

In many cases these conditions were acceded to, but the majority of the exhibitors declined presenting their specimens unless they could be exhibited at South Kensington.

Arrangement.

From the perishable nature of many of the objects exhibited, and the rapid deterioration of others from exposure to dust and to the fingers of the public, it became desirable to protect such specimens by placing them under glass. A considerable portion of the collection is now so protected, and I confidently expect that by the end of this year the whole collection will be exhibited in suitable glass cases.

The additional space granted early in the season for the further development of the Food Museum enabled me to make a much better arrangement of the overcrowded collection, and yet leave sufficient room for the introduction of new examples.

The numerous donations made by the Commissioners representing foreign countries at the International Exhibition rendered necessary a still further amount of accommodation for their reception, and a sufficient space has now been placed at my disposal for the proper display of the donations in question.

Additions.

The number of objects added to the collection and actually exhibited during the year was—

Donations - - - - -	386
Lent for exhibition - - - -	76
Purchased - - - - -	76
Total -	528

Among the more important of these are, a series of photographs of microscopic drawings of food adulterations; these photographs were taken from drawings made for the Inland Revenue Office, and form an important auxiliary in assisting the detection of adulterations in food by means of the microscope; a series of East Indian teas; a curious collection of Javanese teas and coffees; a series of models of nets, sluices, weirs, &c., for catching and otherwise tending to the total destruction of salmon in our rivers, presented by the Fisheries Preservation Society; a series of examples illustrating the process of refining sugar; a collection of raw and refined isinglass; and a series of specimens of wood spirit and other raw spirits rendered potable by a new process of purification.

The number of specimens from the Exhibition presented to the Museum, but not yet exhibited, amount to several thousands; among the more important may be mentioned a fine collection of the natural products of the colonies of France, and a collection of the agricultural products of the departments of France, both presented by the Imperial Government; also collections of food products from Austria, Russia, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, India, Brazil, Java, the Phillipine Islands, Australia, &c., &c. These donations are mostly made by the Commissioners representing the several countries and dependencies referred to.

A large proportion of these examples are duplicates of specimens already in the Museum, and were accepted only for distribution amongst national and local institutions. Arrangements for selecting the examples to be retained by this Museum, and for the immediate distribution of the remaining duplicate specimens throughout the country, are now in progress; numerous applications for selections of these duplicate specimens have already been received.

Nearly 800 additional labels have been printed and attached to the specimens, and the labelling of the whole collection is in a very advanced state.

Appendix P.

The travelling collection, consisting of twenty cases, containing the analysis of the more ordinary descriptions of food and beverages, has been exhibited during the year at Sheffield, Romsey, and Leeds.

RICHARD A. THOMPSON.

Appendix Q.

APPENDIX Q.

MR. R. A. THOMPSON'S REPORT ON ANIMAL PRODUCTS DIVISION.

REPORT of the KEEPER of the ANIMAL PRODUCTS MUSEUM, for the Year 1862.

PROGRESS in the formation of this collection is seriously retarded on account of the total inadequacy of the space in the gallery in which it is placed for the development of a Museum containing objects of so varied a character, and so infinite in their applications to arts, science, and manufactures, as that of animal products.

On this account the offers of contributions from British exhibitors at the International Exhibition were mostly declined, there being little or no probability of finding a suitable place for their display. Some from foreign countries were mostly accepted with a view to their distribution amongst local museums; such foreign specimens being presented unconditionally, whilst with British exhibitors the condition was generally imposed that their donations were to be exhibited at South Kensington.

During the past year upwards of 700 specimens have been added to the collection, but in most instances old specimens had to be removed to make room for the new ones; of these additions 394 were presented and 329 lent for exhibition. The number of examples, the property of exhibitors, withdrawn from the Museum was ninety-four, but in most instances they have since been replaced by better specimens or by examples illustrating some recent improvement in the process of manufacture. Among the additions will be found collections of alpaca and mohair fabrics, upholstery feathers, feathers for ornamental and toilet purposes; soaps of various descriptions, a series of examples illustrating the process employed in recovering fat from soapsuds, prepared by Dr. Lankester; some beautiful examples of shellac of various colours for the preparation of varnishes; a collection of ornamental shell work, consisting of baskets, head dresses, brooches, &c. from the Bahamas, presented by the Commissioner for that colony at the International Exhibition; artificial manures; various descriptions of glue and the substances employed in its manufacture; sponges; brushes for manufacturing and domestic purposes, illustrating the uses of hair and bristles; wax models; and a fine series of coral and coral ornaments.

In addition to the examples above enumerated, several collections of raw produce and manufactures from various animal substances have been received from the International Exhibition. These are mostly foreign samples, presented by the Commissioners of various countries, and are interesting commercially, as offering a ready means of comparison between them and productions of a similar character from our own country. These collections are large and contain many duplicates. Arrangements are now in progress for the selection and labelling of such duplicate specimens, and for their distribution amongst national and local museums throughout the country.

Sixty-five labels of a scientific character, and 406 ordinary labels, have been prepared and attached to the specimens. A new edition of the catalogue, edited by Dr. Lankester, is in preparation.

R. A. THOMPSON.

APPENDIX R.

REPORT of the SUPERINTENDENT of the MUSEUM OF CONSTRUCTION.

During the year 1862 the Museum illustrating construction and building materials has steadily increased in the number of contributions offered and accepted for exhibition, and although the International Exhibition doubtless prevented so great a development taking place in this respect as would otherwise have been the case, yet there has been a general desire on the part of manufacturers of building materials and contrivances to be adequately represented in the Construction Museum.

The International Exhibition itself also afforded very considerable opportunities for increasing the collection in the direction of foreign uses and applications of the more immediate materials of construction. A very large collection of cements, bricks, tiles for roofing and flooring, ceramic ware for ornamentation, terra cotta, and similar articles were collected from the best examples of these articles exhibited by various foreign countries.

France, Denmark, Italy, Austria, the Zollvercin, Russia, and Spain have been amongst the largest contributors of building materials.

Most of these articles were presented at the termination of the exhibition to the Department of Science and Art by the several foreign commissions for the exhibition, in behalf of their various exhibitors.

The addition of the above named specimens, and those placed at the disposal of the Museum by British exhibitors and manufacturers, will render the collection very full and rich in this particular subject, viz., the application of terra cotta to construction and constructive decoration.

The total number of contributions received during the year amounts to 290. Of these 24 were purchases, 103 were gifts, and 163 were contributions on loan for exhibition. The purchases include some specimens of modern French majolica Faience for application to decorative purposes. Some examples of terra cotta from Italy, applied to useful objects; and some pieces of terra cotta of English manufacture, chiefly copies of originals in other divisions of the Museum, which were produced on order of the Science and Art Department by Messrs. Blanchard and Co., of Blackfriars Road.

From the International Exhibition also a few objects in this material were procured, the most notable being pieces of Danish manufacture, and an ornamental stove manufactured for the Exhibition by F. Erndt, of Vienna.

The donors to the Museum for the year were as follows:—

MARCH. W. Batten, Esq., Shaftesbury; a small collection of Indian woods from the Bombay presidency.

AUGUST. W. Stirling, Esq., M.P., of Kier, N. B.; a model of his farmstead at Kier.

SEPTEMBER. Dr. Hahn, consul for Austria at Syra; a model illustrating the probable source of the features of the Ionic order of Greek architecture, with a piece of the shell "Dolium galea," from which the mouldings of the order are taken.

OCTOBER. The Italian commission to the Exhibition of 1862, a bas-relief in porphyry.

NOVEMBER. Professor Arnaudon, Turin; a collection of woods.

Appendix R. REPORT ON THE MUSEUM OF CONSTRUCTION.

DECEMBER. In this month the following gifts were received from the International Exhibition of 1862 :—

Specimens of cement, lime, building stone, marble, ceramic ware, wood, and iron work; from 39 British exhibitors.

From the commission for the colony of New Brunswick, models of bridge construction in the colony, specimens of building stone, &c.

From the commission for the colony of Victoria, specimens of terra cotta manufacture.

Through the commission for France, 27 exhibitors in the French portion of the International Exhibition were donors to the Museum of lime, cement, ceramic ware, iron work, paper hangings, &c.

Through the Netherlands commission contributions were received of bricks, tiles for roofing and flooring, &c.

From the Zollverein commission contributions of bricks and cements.

From the Danish commission valuable specimens of terra cotta and ceramic manufacture.

Through the commission for Italy specimens of bricks, roofing and flooring tiles, terra cotta, &c.

Through the commission for Belgium tiles for roofing, flooring, fire bricks, and lumps, &c.

From the Russian commission specimens of glazed and enamelled terra cotta, bricks, and cements.

From the Austrian commission a collection of woods from the imperial and other domains of Austria and Hungary, together with samples of bricks, cements, marbles, &c.

Through the commission for Prussia, from the merchants of Berlin, a valuable model of portions of the New Exchange Buildings at Berlin; samples of bricks, cements, and terra cotta.

Through the Spanish commission samples of glazed wall tiles for wall decoration from Seville and Valencia, roofing and flooring tiles, marble, &c.

Through the commission for Sweden an ornamental stove from O. H. Akerlind, of Stockholm, of white glazed and enamelled terra cotta.

The contributors of articles on loan for exhibition are chiefly metropolitan, but some of the ceramic ware manufacturers in the provinces have also collections in the Museum of their different productions.

Experiments were continued in the early part of the year in colouring various internal cements for wall decoration, and in perfecting the application of refuse marble bedded in cement for cheap and ornamental flooring. The finite results of these trials are exhibited in the Museum, and a good deal of inquiry about them has been made, and every information given.

In the autumn an extensive series of trials were begun to ascertain the strength of the various woods sent from British colonial possessions to the International Exhibition.

These trials were in fact a continuation of those carried on by Captain Fowke at the Paris Exhibition, and were conducted under his direction and superintendence.

They comprise experiments to ascertain the relative values of the woods in regard to the following properties, viz. :—

1. Specific gravity of the wood.
2. Resistance to a transverse strain.
3. Deflection under do.
4. Elasticity under do.
5. Resistance to compression as applied in the direction of the fibre.
6. Resistance to compression as applied transversely to the fibre.

From Jamaica, specimens of	50	different kinds of wood	were	tested.
„ British Guiana	„ 13	„	„	„
„ British Honduras	„ 19	„	„	„
„ Trinidad	„ 58	„	„	„
„ Tasmania	„ 21	„	„	„
„ Siberia	„ 16	„	„	„
„ East India	„ 180	„	„	„
„ New South Wales	„ 166	„	„	„
„ Victoria	„ 57	„	„	„
„ Queensland	„ 187	„	„	„
„ Russia	„ 6	„	„	„
„ Hungary	„ 28	„	„	„
„ Austria	„ 4	„	„	„
Total	805	„	each kind represented by several specimens.	

The detailed results of these experiments will shortly be issued to the public in the form of a report. It should be mentioned that the experiments were conducted with an hydraulic press capable of registering an exerted pressure of 20 tons, which was placed at the disposal of the Department for this purpose by Messrs. Hayward Tyler and Co., of Upper Whitecross Street.

200 labels nearly were written during the year giving information as to the nature and purpose of the objects to which they are attached.

An edition of 500 copies of the catalogue of the collection, illustrating construction and building materials, was disposed of to the public during the year, and a reprint of the book has since been issued for sale at the catalogue stall in the Museum.

At the close of the year it was found practicable to afford increased space in the Museum to the collection illustrating construction and building materials. This will afford an opportunity for a re-arrangement and a new classification of the articles exhibited, and it is believed will offer greater facilities for comparison and study.

To the illustration of the use of terra cotta as a building material much of the newly acquired space will be devoted, and in this branch of material for construction especially, important information will be attainable.

In bricks, tiles, stone, and cement the Museum is particularly rich. The manufacture of moulded and ornamental bricks has made great progress within the last two or three years, and is well represented. Their application to the ornamentation of buildings of every description is increasing rapidly.

The collection continues to be practically utilized by the public, as well as by persons more closely connected with the particular branch of science and industry which the Museum illustrates, and it is believed that the collection possesses specimens of most of the desirable and useful applications to building and construction in general.

FRANCIS FOWKE,
Superintendent.

Appendix S.

Statement of Visitors.

APPENDIX S.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

CONTAINING WORKS of DECORATIVE ART; MODERN PICTURES; SCULPTURE and ENGRAVINGS; ARCHITECTURAL ILLUSTRATIONS; BUILDING MATERIALS; EDUCATIONAL APPARATUS and BOOKS; ILLUSTRATIONS of FOOD and ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

The Museum is open FREE on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays. The Students' days are Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, when the public are admitted on payment of 6*d.* each person. The hours on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, are from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.; on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 10 a.m. till 4, 5, and 6 p.m., according to the season.

COMPARATIVE YEARLY STATEMENT OF VISITORS.

MONTHS.	1862.			TOTAL.
	Free Days.		Students' Days.	
	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	
January	23,303	19,057	5,880	48,240
February	23,504	26,801	4,818	58,123
March	32,981	27,493	4,157	64,631
April	55,029	31,460	3,985	90,474
May	35,979	21,831	7,604	65,414
June	73,665	36,740	18,947	129,352
July	86,858	41,860	34,944	163,662
August	91,172	45,096	25,874	162,142
September	94,812	50,652	22,481	167,945
October	97,586	40,397	33,242	171,225
November	41,667	26,569	6,596	74,832
December	28,899	15,397	4,033	48,329
Totals	685,455	383,353	172,561	1,241,369

Grand Total since the opening of the Museum on the 22nd June 1857 to the 31st December 1862, 3,656,559.

MONTHLY AVERAGE.

1860	23,042	20,619	7,230	50,891
1861	25,779	17,768	6,832	50,379
1862	57,122	31,946	14,380	103,448

COMPARISON OF THE YEARLY NUMBER OF VISITORS.

YEARS.	No. of Visitors.	REMARKS.
1854	104,823	To the Museum of Ornamental Art, only at Marlborough House.
1855	78,427	
1856	111,768	
1857, Note A	268,291	Collections removed to South Kensington opened 22nd June 1857.
1858, Note B	456,288	First calendar year at South Kensington.
1859	475,365	National Gallery British School, open to the public 5th December 1859.
1860, Note C	610,696	
1861	604,550	
1862, Note D	1,241,369	

NOTE A. From 22nd June 1857 to 27th May 1860, FREE on Mondays, Monday Evenings, Tuesdays, Tuesday Evenings, and Saturdays; Students' days, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, the public admitted on payment of 6*d.* Hours from 10 to 4, 5, or 6 in the day-time, according to the season, and from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. on Wednesday Evenings, in the evening.

NOTE B. Subsequent to the 12th May 1858, the numbers do not include visitors to the Museum of Patents.

NOTE C. From 28th May 1860 to 31st December 1861, FREE on Mondays and Tuesdays from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., and on Saturdays from 10 to 4, 5, or 6; and Students' days the public admitted on payment of 6*d.* Wednesdays from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., and Thursdays and Fridays from 10 to 4, 5, or 6.

NOTE D. From 1st January 1862, FREE on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; and on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, Students' days, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6 according to the season, admission to the public on payment of 6*d.* each person.

PHILIP CUNLIFFE OWEN, Deputy General Superintendent.

COMPARATIVE YEARLY STATEMENT OF VISITORS.—Receipts repayable to Exchequer.

YEARS.	Admissions by payment of 6d.		Sale of Periodical Tickets. A.	Sale of Catalogues.	Sale of Lecture Tickets.	Refreshment Rooms. B.	Waiting Rooms.	Private Societies.	GENERAL TOTAL.
	Numbers.	Receipts.							
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1857 - - (From 22nd June.)	17,279	431 5 4	13 17 0	91 3 7	19 6 0	18 18 9	12 16 1	- - -	587 6 9
1858 - -	34,566	864 3 0	51 1 6	181 13 2	66 12 6	50 14 9	17 1 10	24 0 0	1,255 6 9
1859 - -	34,130	853 5 0	35 4 6	168 1 6	72 15 6	42 12 1½	13 15 6	13 0 0	1,198 14 1½
1860 - -	63,979	1,599 9 6	62 3 0	260 6 8	30 7 9	43 8 10	21 13 6	42 12 3	2,060 1 6
1861 - -	57,123	1,428 1 6	75 0 6	193 3 7	39 5 6	100 0 0	25 9 2	37 3 0	1,898 3 3
1862 - -	133,393	3,334 16 6	78 11 6	892 2 10	11 17 6	319 5 3	127 1 5	108 15 0	4,872 10 0
Totals -	340,470	8,511 0 10	315 18 0	1,786 11 4	240 4 9	574 19 8½	217 17 6	225 10 3	11,872 2 4½

Note A.—From 22nd June 1857 to 22nd October 1860, periodical tickets and admission to the Museum were issued at the following rates:—For schools, 1*l.* Annual, 10*s.*; half-yearly, 6*s.*; quarterly, 3*s.*; and monthly, 2*s.*; and Art Library tickets at yearly, 10*s.*; monthly, 1*s.* 6*d.*; and weekly, 6*d.* After the 22nd October 1860, periodical tickets were issued available for Educational and Art Libraries, including admission to the Museum on students' days at weekly, 6*d.*; monthly, 1*s.* 6*d.*; quarterly, 3*s.*; half-yearly, 6*s.*; yearly, 10*s.*; and schools, 1*l.* yearly for any number of pupils.

Note B.—The refreshment rooms were let to contractors upon payment of 5 % on receipts from 22nd June 1857 to December 1858. From January 1859 till 31st March 1862 upon payment of a fixed rental of 100*l.* per annum. From 1st April 1862 the contractors have paid 1*d.* for every 15 visitors to the Museum.

PHILIP CUNLIFFE OWEN, Deputy General Superintendent.

Appendix T.

Summary of Assistance to Industrial Classes.

APPENDIX T.

Summary of the Nature and Amount of Assistance afforded by the Science and Art Department to the Industrial Classes in procuring Instruction in Science.

At South Kensington the 20th of September 1862 and 24th of February 1863.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

I. The Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education aids the industrial classes in procuring instruction in the following sciences:—

Group I.

Subjects.—1. Practical Plane, and Descriptive Geometry.
„ 2. Mechanical and Machine Drawing.
„ 3. Building Construction, *or* Naval Architecture.

Group II.

„ 1. Theoretical Mechanics. 2. Applied Mechanics.

Group III.

„ 1. Acoustics, Light, Heat. 2. Magnetism and Electricity.

Group IV.

„ 1. Inorganic Chemistry. 2. Organic Chemistry.

Group V.

„ 1. Geology. 2. Mineralogy.

Group VI.

„ 1. Animal Physiology. 2. Zoology.

Group VII.

„ 1. Vegetable Physiology and Economic Botany. 2. Systematic Botany.

Group VIII.

„ 1. Mining. 2. Metallurgy.

II. A fixed amount of public funds is voted annually by Parliament, and placed under the superintendence of the Science and Art Department for this purpose. This amount is liable to be decreased and altogether withdrawn. The object of the vote is to afford a limited and partial aid or stimulus towards the founding of a self-supporting system of scientific instruction. The following payments must not therefore be looked upon as perpetual, or in any way conferring on the teacher a claim to any payments beyond those offered for the current year.

III. The assistance granted by the Science and Art Department is in the form of—

1. Payments on results to certificated teachers. (*See* §§ xi., xii., xiv.)
2. Grants towards the purchase of apparatus, &c. (*See* § xvi.)
3. Public examinations in which Queen's medals, honorary certificates, and prizes are awarded to all successful candidates, whether taught by a certificated teacher or not, held at all places complying with certain conditions. (*See* §§ vi., vii., viii., ix., x., xi., xii., xiii.) On the results of these examinations the payment on results are made to the teachers. (*See* §§ xiv., xv.)

IV. Examinations* for certificates to teach any of the before-mentioned sciences are held annually, commencing in the first week in November, at South Kensington, and in Dublin and Edinburgh, if five candidates register themselves for examination in Ireland or in Scotland. Any person whatever may attend this examination by sending in his name to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department, before the 1st of October, stating the subject or subjects in which he wishes to be examined. Certificates of three grades are given in each group and each subject. These certificates are only considered as simple *records of the result* of examination in the various sciences before mentioned, entitling the teacher to earn payments by successful teaching in the subject for which he is certificated.

V. Suitable premises, with firing, lighting, &c., must be found and maintained at the cost of the locality where the school or class is held. If at any time the funds do not cover these requisite local expenses, it must be inferred that there is no such demand as the Government is justified in aiding for instruction in the locality, and the assistance of the Department will be withdrawn.

VI. A local committee of not less than five well known responsible persons must be formed in connexion with every science class, who will carry out the instructions contained in the Appendix.

VII. In order to test the efficiency of the instruction, on the results of which alone the payments are made to the teachers, the Science and Art Department holds, in May of each year a public examination in every locality throughout the United Kingdom which complies with the requisite conditions. Application for this examination must be made to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department before the end of March in each year, stating the number of persons and the subject or subjects in which they are to be examined. Any persons whatever, whether taught by a certificated master or not, may present themselves at this examination on registering their names in time for the local committee to comply with these instructions and paying a registration fee of not more than 2*s.* 6*d.* All persons (except certificated teachers) are eligible to receive Queen's prizes and Queen's medals, under the conditions herein-after mentioned.

VIII. Arrangements must therefore be made by the committee of a science school or class to enable other candidates, besides the students in the class for which the committee act, to present themselves at this examination. The registration fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*, which such candidates may be required to pay, is to reimburse the local committee for any extra expenses incurred by such attendance, and may at their option be remitted.

* Such examinations may be dispensed with in the case of any persons who may have given satisfactory proofs of their knowledge by having taken degrees, or published standard works, or made valuable original researches, &c.

Appendix T.

SUMMARY OF ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

IX. A school or class taught by a teacher not holding a certificate, and which class is unable conveniently to attend the annual examination at a place where there is a certificated teacher, may, by applying to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department, be examined at the same time and in the same manner as the classes under certificated teachers; provided that a committee be formed who will, if necessary, carry out such of the directions in Appendix, and Science Form, No. 88*a*, as apply to examinations. Should the school be a middle class school, it will be required to pay a fee of 1*l.* per 20 students examined. The pupils are eligible to receive Queen's prizes and Queen's medals under the same conditions as the pupils of certificated teachers.

X. If two or more classes in the same town, or within a reasonable distance of one another, apply for the examination of the Department of Science and Art, a general examination committee must be formed by the amalgamation of the several committees to carry out the examinations at some common centre, such as the town hall or other public building. It is only when the classes consist of 100 or more candidates that such amalgamation of the committees will not be insisted on at present.

XI. The examiners will classify the successful candidates under the following heads, in lists which will be published:—

1. All those who have passed in each subject. The standard of attainment required being low, and only such as will justify the examiner in reporting that the instruction has been sound, and that the students have benefited by it.
2. From among those who have *passed*, those who have attained a degree of proficiency in a subject qualifying them for honourable mention, or a 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class Queen's prize, as the case may be.
3. The six most successful candidates in each group throughout the United Kingdom, if the degree of proficiency attained be sufficiently high to warrant their being recommended for Queen's medals.

XII. The 1st class Queen's prizes consist of books which are selected by the candidates from lists furnished for that purpose. To 2nd and 3rd class prizemen, cards of merit recording the results of the examination are given. A student who has once received a 1st class Queen's prize cannot receive a prize in the same subject again. If such candidate should be again successful, his name will simply be recorded in the published list.

This alteration will not come in force till 1864.

XIII. The Queen's medals are—one gold in each group; and one silver and two bronze in each subject for competition throughout the United Kingdom.

These medals cannot be taken by middle class students who are more than 17 years of age. Middle class students above 17 years of age who would have taken the medal, will receive an honorary certificate instead.

XIV. The payments are as follow:—The certificated teacher receives 1*l.* for every student of the industrial classes who has received 40 lessons from him in the subject in which the teacher is certificated, and passes in such subject of scientific instruction; 2*l.* for every one who is honourably mentioned; and 3*l.*, 4*l.*, or 5*l.* for every one who takes a Queen's prize, according to its grade. These students must have received 40 lessons at least from the teacher since the last examination at which payment was claimed on their account. The 40 lessons need not necessarily be all given in one year, but may extend over a longer period. 5*l.* is the maximum that can ever be claimed on account of the instruction of any

one pupil in a subject. That is to say, for a pupil with a 1st class Queen's prize, for whom at a previous examination the teacher received 2*l.* for an honourable mention, he can only claim 3*l.* If the same pupil had previously received a 3rd grade Queen's prize the teacher can only claim 2*l.* on his account, and so on.

XV. The claim of a master for the payments under these several heads is made on Science Form No. 51, which will be sent on application. The certificate must be signed by the secretary and two members of the committee of the science class or school, or by at least three of the committee.

XVI. A grant towards the purchase of apparatus, diagrams, &c. of 50 per cent. on the cost of them, is made to science schools and classes in mechanics' and similar institutions where the teacher is certificated, and to the extent of 5*l.* to other poor schools and classes. A requisition must in these cases be made on Science Form No. 49.

XVII. The travelling expenses (second class railway fare and 10*s.* per diem personal allowance) of a candidate in attending the November examination are paid if he be successful in taking a certificate, or in improving the grade of one he has already taken, provided the candidate is *bonâ fide* engaged in tuition or is preparing for tuition.

XVIII. All payments to certificated teaches on account of science teaching are made by the Science and Art Department, and are only made in respect of a school or class in connexion with the Science and Art Department. They do not apply to any instruction in science that may be given during the three attendances of an elementary school.

XIX. These grants are only made while the teacher is giving instruction in a day or evening school or class for the industrial classes (adults or boys), approved by the Science and Art Department, and open at any time to the visit and inspection of its officers. The managers of an elementary school under the inspection of the Education Department can permit such part or parts of their premises to be used for science teaching as shall not interfere in any way with the three attendances of the elementary school.

XX. The certificated master of an elementary school *who has pupil-teachers* to teach cannot receive the Science certificate allowance even if holding a Science certificate.

XXI. But certificated teachers of elementary schools who have not pupil-teachers to teach have their time out of school-hours at their own disposal, so far as official regulations are concerned, and may if further certificated in science give scientific instruction under the Science and Art Department.

The foregoing regulations will come in force at once, except in the case of now (1st October 1862) existing schools, the teachers of which may elect for one year to remain under the former system or to come under this.

APPENDIX V.

REPORT on the GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, SCHOOL OF MINES, and MINING RECORD OFFICE, 1862.

1. The Geological Survey of the United Kingdom; the collections of the Geological Museum containing specimens which illustrate the survey; the School of Mines and scientific geology; and the Mining Record

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Office, have been supported by Parliament for many years as objects of national importance, and have been gradually connected together as one institution.

2. Seeing no reason to question the sound policy of continuing to promote these objects by public funds, we have directed our inquiries to the best means of improving their administration and extending their usefulness.

Geological Survey.

3. The *Geological Survey* is proceeding satisfactorily. The increasing sales of the maps indicate the public appreciation of it; and the memoirs which Sir Roderick Murchison has caused to be prepared to accompany the maps, add to their interest and usefulness.

4. There are some points in the present administration of the *Geological Museum* which require amendment: some of these are connected with want of space, and some with want of staff. But before entering on these topics, we prefer to notice the *School of Mines*, the efficient administration of which is also dependent on the provision of adequate space in the building.

School of Mines.

5. The *School of Mines* is at present the only large and comprehensive institution of the kind in this country, although attempts have been made to establish somewhat similar institutions in various seats of mining industry.

6. This school was commenced in 1851, and was intended by its originator, Sir H. De la Beche, to afford practical scientific instruction applicable to mining operations, such instruction being illustrated by the Geological Survey and its collections.

7. Courses of instruction have been laid down as shown in a printed prospectus, which is published. Examinations have been established and exhibitions founded.

8. At the time of the commencement of this inquiry, those students who entered for *all* the courses of the lectures were termed "*matriculated*," and made one payment of 30*l.* or two annual payments of 20*l.*, whilst those attending some courses only were termed "*occasional*." The "matriculated" students were those who avowedly devoted themselves to the especial object of the Mining School. Some "occasional" students, though not attending the whole matriculated course of instruction, may be reckoned as having had mining instruction in view.

9. The annual average of "matriculated" students during nine years has been only twelve, that of "occasional" fifty-four. The number of "matriculated" students must therefore not be viewed as the only test of the school. If they were, its maintenance by public funds could hardly be justified. A large proportion of both classes of the students have found employment in the Government Home and Colonial Surveys, and in various chemical, metallurgical, mining, and other works in the British dominions.

10. It has been recommended that the distinctions between "matriculated" and "occasional" students should be abolished, and that all the examinations, prizes, and exhibitions of the school should be thrown open to all its students.

11. The Professors agree that in view of the practical necessities of the existing class of Mining students the instruction at present embraces too wide a range of study in certain directions, and might with advantage be more closely confined to those Sciences which directly bear upon mining. But they also observe that the instruction begins at an elemen-

ry point because the students do not come sufficiently prepared, and at certain essential branches of a mining education are not represented the school. Some of the Professors therefore suggest that it would e desirable to add mining, surveying, and the construction of mining nd metallurgical machines, to the courses of instruction, and to exclude me subjects at present taught from the mining *curriculum*.

12. The principles which we consider should be adopted in the reorganization of the school are as follows.

13. The aim to be kept always in view should be to make the school directly useful as possible to the great mining interest, to teach the greatest numbers, and, with the view of rendering the school as self-supporting as possible, the Professors should derive the principal part of their incomes from fees. From time to time a revision of the Government subsidies and a re-apportionment of the fees among the Professors should be made, always having due regard to the interests of the existing Professors.

14. All suggested changes in the management should be submitted for the approval of the Lord President.

15. The instruction should have especial reference to mining, and should be of a technical character such as is not obtainable elsewhere, embracing those branches only of general science which are applicable to mining, and touching on chemistry, general mechanics, physics, and natural history, only as far as is required for mining purposes. Though it may not be possible at once to cease giving instruction of an elementary character, this should be considered an arrangement of a temporary nature, to be modified annually as the standard can be raised.

16. For the present, general instruction in mechanics, physics, and natural history may be given (by lectures) in the evening classes. In order to mark emphatically the primary work of the school, all instruction *special* to mining should be given in the daytime.

17. *Admission of Students.*—If the matriculation fee be abolished, perhaps the separate fees for each subject might be slightly increased. A limited number of persons possessing elementary knowledge in certain sciences bearing on mining (say for the present one for every 20*l.* paid by the State to the Professor), should be admitted without payment of the *fees*. A test of the possession of the requisite knowledge by candidates seeking for free admission might be afforded by the prizes and certificates given in the local examinations of the Science and Art Department, King's College, University College, and other public schools, and the Society of Arts. When such applications exceeded the number of free studentships, then preference should be given by a special competition. Other persons might be admitted without examination by payment of fees as at present.

18. As a commencement, 8 exhibitions of the value of 50*l.* a year each should be established, to be given, after a competition open to the whole country, to qualified students, and to be held for three years.

19. The present exhibitions are, H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall's two exhibitions of 30*l.* each, which are held for two years, and the Government exhibitions, two of 15*l.* each and one of 25*l.*, held for one year. They should hereafter be called "scholarships," and be increased in number. They should be given by competition to students who have attended at least one year, so that they may be held with the exhibitions already spoken of.

20. It is to be hoped that the leading mining proprietors and others interested in the subject, will establish endowments in connexion with this scheme.

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21. *Examinations.*—All the students should be examined once in the year as a condition of their continuing to belong to the school, and prizes and certificates of competency in the various subjects should be given. No special fee should be charged for this examination.

22. It has been suggested that the name should be changed to the Royal School of Mines, and we think this desirable.

23. The measures recommended above would bring the school into direct relations with, and would stimulate, in various ways, the scientific instruction carried on in all parts of the country.

24. Sir R. Murchison should be requested to prepare, in concert with the Professors, a prospectus of the courses of instruction of a school based upon these principles for the consideration of the Committee of Council on Education, in order that the new system may come into operation in the autumn.

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25. We now turn to *General Scientific Instruction* as distinguished from the special object of the proposed school of Mines. It may be considered under two heads, 1st, the preliminary elementary instruction (in those sciences which bear on mining) which is rendered necessary by the students not being sufficiently prepared on entering; 2nd, general instruction in science such as is afforded in the evening lectures to working men and evening lectures to teachers.

To the first head the remarks in §§ 15 and 16 apply, viz., that this elementary instruction must be considered an arrangement of a temporary nature, to cease as soon as the standard of attainment on entrance can be raised sufficiently high, and that it should, with the exception of chemistry, be given as far as possible in the evening.

With respect to the 2nd head, this general instruction should be regarded as incidental, and due to the fact that the Mining School exists. If there were no Mining School it is doubtful if general instruction in science should be undertaken by the Government. The science examinations of the Committee of Council already prove that the public, with a slight stimulus, will provide it for themselves. Nor is it justifiable that the State should be at the cost of providing scientific lectures to the working men only in a particular district of the metropolis, whilst a similar advantage is not afforded to other places. But as a staff of Professors has been formed for other purposes, there can be no objection to their giving these lectures which are popular, which cost the State nothing, and may be viewed not as an official duty, but an act of good will on the part of the Professors. When the Mining School becomes much larger, it may be a question if these lectures ought not to be given up.

Geological Museum.

28. The building in Jermyn Street is sufficient for the display of the British geological and mineral specimens, but it does not provide sufficient accommodation for foreign specimens or the models of mining machinery. The rooms for the Curators and Professors are inconveniently small and ill-lighted. The ventilation throughout is defective, and in some places the lighting and usefulness of rooms have been sacrificed to architectural effect. Sir R. Murchison pointed out that houses adjoining the Museum might be obtained, one in Piccadilly and one in Jermyn Street, to remedy the want of space, but we cannot recommend this proposal. A temporary remedy may be found by using the Curator's house, whereby not only the Professors would acquire sufficient accommodation, but the large and lofty room used for the working out of fossils would be re-annexed to the Museum.

29. There have never been any accurate registers made of all the property of the Institution, there is no system of recording mechanically what enters the Museum, which there ought to be quite independently of the detailed scientific cataloguing. This duty should be assigned to the registrar, who should be considered the Curator of the whole property. A stores register should be established to record everything that enters or leaves the Museum, and when objects have been entered in this register they should be passed on to the respective Professors to prepare the scientific labels, and the registrar should be held responsible for reporting to the Director that this work is performed and not allowed to fall into arrear. The monthly report of the work done in this respect should be sent to the Committee of Council on Education. An additional clerk would be required to assist in this work, which is quite indispensable.

30. The numbers attending the Museum have been nearly stationary at about 25,000 for the last four years. The Committee of Council have already recommended that the Museum should be lighted and opened some evenings, and we recommend that the lighting, not of the whole, but of certain portions of the Museum be proceeded with forthwith, not merely to give greater facilities of visiting to the general public, but to increase the use of the Museum to students who attend the evening courses.

31. We consider that the enumeration of visitors and some other arrangements connected with catalogues and administration might be established here, so as to increase the usefulness and popularity of the Museum.

Mining Record Office.

32. The Mining records refer chiefly to the metalliferous mines in Cornwall and Devon. Plans of nearly all the workings of the mines in these counties have been completed. The "Mineral Statistics" in the memoirs of the Geological Survey, which are published annually, are highly valued both in England and abroad.

33. The Records of the Coal Mines are comparatively few. They cannot be obtained without paying the coal viewers for them. It has been suggested that it ought to be compulsory to lodge plans in this office, when colliery workings are abandoned. We agree in this suggestion, and consider it should be brought before the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

34. The administration of this office should be made more official and precise.

35. Except to persons who have furnished plans or rendered service, a moderate fee for consulting and searching plans should be charged, and a register should be kept of all applications, showing name, address, and business of the applicant and the object of the search. The fees should be paid into the exchequer.

36. The catalogue of the plans in the office should be published systematically every year, advertised in proper channels and sold. A copy of each edition might be usefully sent to every person who had been a donor to the office, and to the local mining schools and classes.

National Examinations.

37. *Degrees, &c.*—It has been suggested that a further encouragement to the acquirement of mining science might be given by diplomas conferring some title.

38. It is probable that besides the "Schools of Mines" of Cornwall, Glasgow, Bristol, and Wigan, already existing, mining schools will be

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gradually established in other parts of the Kingdom, and that mining science will also be acquired by other means. It is highly desirable to give the whole a culminating point.

39. But it is obvious that an universal diploma could not be granted by any one school in London, however eminent. Any diploma must be granted by an independent and impartial agency.

40. The University of London seemed to fulfil all the necessary conditions, having already by charter the requisite powers. But it has been found that no arrangements can be made with the University of London, as classical knowledge is considered indispensable in the matriculation examination.

41. We do not consider it expedient at present to recommend that a new body should be incorporated by charter for the special purpose of conferring degrees in mining science.

42. Under these circumstances we are of opinion that a General Examining Board should be established, to grant certificates of competency and of merit of three grades in mining science.

43. The examiners should be appointed annually by the Committee of Council on Education.

44. It would be of great advantage if the possession of the proposed certificates were made a condition to the appointment of a mining or colliery inspector and other Government appointments.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.
C. E. TREVELYAN.
ROBERT LOWE.

HENRY COLE, Secretary.
19th June 1862.

28, Jermyn Street, S.W.,
12 July 1861.

SIR,

IN reference to the conversation you held yesterday with the Council of Professors in this establishment, I have first to report, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, that my colleagues and self are of opinion, that the degree which has been suggested for acquirements in the sciences relating to mining might with very great advantage be granted by the University of London.

As to the branches of science in which the examinations of the University should take place with a view to the granting of such mining degree, we think, that the subjects for final examination which should be required of candidates, are the following :—

Mineralogy.
Mining.
Mining Mechanics.
Mining Surveying.
Mechanical Drawing.
Practical Geology, with Palæontology, and Metallurgy.

It is obvious, however, that no candidate could be in a condition to pass such *final* examination unless he possessed a competent knowledge of mathematics, physics, chemistry, and natural history.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
RODERICK I. MURCHISON.

Henry Cole, Esq., C.B.

APPENDIX W.

ANNUAL REPORT of the DIRECTOR-GENERAL of the GEOLOGICAL SURVEY of the UNITED KINGDOM, the MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, the ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, and the MINING RECORD OFFICE, for the Year 1862.

THE report of this year will, I am happy to say, be found to contrast favourably with that of the preceding year.

Geological Survey of Great Britain.—This survey, under the management of Professor Ramsay, has made considerable progress during the past year.

Thus, the following is the amount of country which has been surveyed, viz.:

In Kent and Sussex, 365 square miles of Wealden strata; in Northampton, Bedford, Buckingham, and Oxfordshire 632 square miles of Oolitic beds and the overlying drift; and in the counties of Cheshire, Stafford, Derby and Lancashire, 267 square miles of carboniferous rocks.

Again, in the counties of Edinburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow, Fife, Berwick, Lanark, and Peebles, 1,166 square miles have been surveyed of the old red sandstone, Silurian rocks, and drift. Making a total area surveyed in Great Britain:

In England -	1,264
In Scotland -	1,166
	2,430 square miles.

being an increase of 1,000 miles on the survey of the previous year.

The following maps on the one-inch scale have been published during the year: sheets 8 and 89 S.E., and sheets 86, 94, 95, 102, 103 and 104 of the Lancashire coalfield, on the six-inch scale, as well as sheet 32, Fifeshire.

The following maps are in the hands of the engravers; several of these would have been published but for the delay of the engravers, over whom the Survey has no control. These sheets are Nos. 4, 6, 9, 10 N.E., S.E., 52 S.W., 87 N.E., S.E., 88 S.W., England. Sheet 34 Scotland, one-inch.

On the scale of 6 inches to the mile, sheets 87, 88, 106, and 113 Lancashire, sheets 24, 25, 31, 33, and 37 Fifeshire, and sheets 2, 6, 12, and 17 Edinburghshire.

Two sheets of horizontal sections, Nos. 62 and 63, across the coalfields of Edinburghshire and Haddingtonshire have also been issued.

Three memoirs have been published, illustrating (1) the geology of the Isle of Wight, (2) the country around Bolton le Moors, and (3) a second edition of the "Wigan coalfield."

The third edition of the Explanatory Catalogue of the Rock Specimens in the Museum (referred to in the last report) has also been published, after re-arrangement by Professor Ramsay and Mr. Bristow.

The accompanying index maps, A. and B., show the progress made by the Geological Survey in England and Scotland.

It is also gratifying to observe the large increase in the sale of the maps, sections, &c. during the past year, as shown in the accompanying table (V.)

Geological Survey of Ireland.—This branch of the survey under the local director, Mr. J. Beete Jukes, during the year 1862, produced the

Appendix W. Report of Director-General of the Geological Survey, &c.

following results. The new ground examined amounted to about 1,028 square miles, the linear miles of boundary traced being about 1,513 miles, as shown in the following table:—

Counties.	Area in square miles.	Boundaries in linear miles.
Queen's County - - - -	32	57
King's County - - - -	440	576
Clare - - - - -	127	156
Galway - - - - -	151	341
Longford - - - - -	14	22
Westmeath - - - - -	264	361
Totals - - -	1,028	1,513

The accompanying index map (C.) shows the area surveyed during this year, as well as that previously surveyed and also that which will be next examined.

In addition to this entirely new work, the Irish surveyors have also been engaged in carrying on the re-examination of the districts of igneous rocks running from Wicklow into Waterford, an area of 387 square miles having been thus re-examined, and 650 miles of new boundary traced. This was effected in the absence, during the latter part of the year, of one of the trained surveyors, Mr. Wynne, who has been transferred to the Indian survey.

Six new sheets of the one-inch maps have been published during the year 1862, as shown in the accompanying index map (D.), which also points out those previously published, and those which are in course of preparation. Of the latter, one is being engraved, and two are ready to be sent in for engraving.

The published sheets of the map now amount to 93 out of the 205 into which Ireland is divided.

Four new numbers explanatory of the maps, describing seven sheets, have been brought out during the year. Of these 93 published sheets of the map 63 are now fully described in these explanations. Several other numbers are in a forward state of preparation, two of them being in the press.

Six new sheets of sections have been issued during the year, bringing the total of the new series up to sixteen.

The number of specimens of fossils collected during the year was only 907, the collectors having been chiefly occupied in assisting in the arrangement of those previously collected, or in examining ground from which no fossils had ever been procured, in order to determine whether or not it was really devoid of them.

Mr. Baily has examined 7,687 specimens during the year, of which 2,583 have been tabletted, 3,587 selected as duplicates, and the remainder rejected as worthless. Lists of fossils accompanied by notes and illustrations have also been drawn up for publication in the explanations.

Several additional rock specimens of interest have been collected, and the catalogue of those previously in the museum has been published during the past year.

Natural History Branch of the Survey and Museum.—According to the report of Professor Huxley 2,862 specimens have been labelled, tabletted and placed in the collections under his charge, during the year. 492 duplicates have been placed in the stores for distribution

ien a sufficient accumulation shall have taken place. Eight hundred d seven specimens have been purchased, and three hundred and rty-seven have been received as presents. The Collectors of the rvey have sent up 1,109 specimens, which have been named, and a oper selection has been made for the collections.

The "Primary Catalogue" has been extended as far upwards as the taceous fossils, and the interpolations rendered necessary by additions ve been made in that part of it executed last year which relates to the læozoic rocks.

In the performance of this work 2,785 tablets have been catalogued d re-arranged, 501 lables have been re-written, and nearly 1,000 cimens have been mounted.

The progress of the catalogue may seem to be slow, but considering e tedious character of the manual labour involved, and the fact that ly two persons, Mr. Etheridge and Mr. Sharman (the former of whom ccasionally taken away by work for the field survey), are employed on it, Professor Huxley thinks that it cannot well be accelerated.

A part of the catalogue, however, has gone to press, and Professor xley hopes to have the introduction and the portion relating to læozoic fossils printed in the course of the year.

The most noteworthy among the donations and purchases of the past ıs, a list of which is subjoined, are the following:—Donations: an cellent series of fish and molluscan remains from the Glasgow Coal easures, presented by Wm. Grossart, Esq., of Glasgow; numerous uable specimens of Staffordshire coal fossils, from Jas. Ward, Esq., Longton; a large and valuable set of mollusca, from the pleistocene ls of Copford, Essex, and the peat of the Kennet Valley, presented by Pickering, Esq.

The only important purchase is the fine collection of carboniferous nes and mollusca, obtained from Mr. Molyneux of Stafford, which ntains many specimens, particularly of fish, of great value and interest.

Professor Huxley has delivered his ordinary course of lectures to the dents of the Royal School of Mines, a course of evening lectures, and course of six lectures to the working men.

The preparation by Professor Huxley of a new Decade (XI.) of fossil nes is far advanced, six plates being already executed, and he expresses obligations to Dr. Taylor, Dr. Rankin of Carluke, Mr. Garner and . Ward, for the materials used in the Decade.

The remains of no less than three new genera of labyrinthodonts from carboniferous rocks of Great Britain have come under Professor xley's notice during the last twelve months. For a number of cimens of particular interest and beauty he offers his especial thanks Mr. Russell, of Chapelhall, Airdrie. Preliminary notices of these portant fossils have been communicated to the Geological Society, but l descriptions, with sufficiently ample illustration, will appear in the moirs of the Survey. This work, the labour of which has been con-erable, has been a part of the official duty of Professor Huxley.

The Palæontologist, Mr. Salter, reports that he has been largely gaged this year in the reduction of the catalogues of Silurian fossils m the books embodying the Survey data, or from specimens observed him in other cabinets. The catalogues of the fossils of the following ks are ready, viz.: Cambrian; Lingula flags, Llandeilo (upper and ver), Caradoc, and Llandovery (upper and lower). The remaining alogues of the Upper Silurian, Devonian, and carboniferous formations in progress.

Mr. Salter has examined 3,800 palæozoic fossils sent up by the rveyors or collectors, and of these 900 specimens have been sent to e Museum; 800 have been named, but reserved in working drawers;

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1,800 have been named as duplicates, and 300 have been laid by as bein desirable for the Scotch and Irish collections.

While superintending this work Mr. Salter has also been attending t the plates and descriptions of the Silurian fossils for Professor Ramsay' Memoir on the Geology of North Wales, now going through the press.

Besides the usual demonstrations given to the students, Mr. Salte has spent six weeks in field duty, completing a memoir on the correlatio of the Upper Old Red Sandstone of Pembrokeshire with the Upp Devonian of the north-west of Devonshire. These observations are i harmony with the fossil data previously obtained by Professor Juke and Mr. Salter, in the south of Ireland.

It is well to notice that certain collections of fossils from foreig countries have been received for many years and now constitute a interesting series which is useful for the comparison of the palæontolo gist, and also to the lecturers for exhibition at their lectures. Whils the donors of these foreign fossils have been duly thanked for the presents, I have usually explained that such fossils cannot be exhibite as a part of our national establishment. Hitherto such fossils have bee confided to the care of the palæontologist and kept in separate room distinct from the Museum. I have now given directions that no add tional foreign specimens should be received without my special sanctio after the conservator of the fossil collections shall have reported th they are likely to be of real use in the establishment.

Museum of Practical Geology.

The donations to the Museum and Library during the year hav been more than usually numerous, and are stated in the lists ap pended. The two valuable and instructive models of the Shipley Co liery, presented by Messrs. Woodhouse and Jeffcock, and the mod of the Upleatham Iron Ore Mines, presented by Messrs. Pease Darlington, are specially worthy of notice. These were obtained fro the International Exhibition, which contributed very important additio to the Museum. Numerous and liberal offers were indeed declined f want of space. In a museum like this it is more beneficial, both t the students and to the public, to exhibit a well selected, compact, an properly arranged series of geological, mineralogical, and metallurgic specimens, illustrating the British Isles, than to endeavour to displa extensive collections from various other countries. Under this necessity regretted to be obliged to decline a very generous offer of the Commi sioners of the whole of the Mineral Collections in Class 1 of the Zol verein Department.

The number of visitors during the year has amounted to 26,92 This though an increase on all forner years is not so great as I anti pated, especially as the Museum was kept open during the whole yea and not closed for one month as usual. It is worthy of remark, ho ever, that the effect of the International Exhibition was to increase t number of foreign visitors, whilst it decreased the number of o own country. This was strikingly shown in the opening month the Exhibition, May, when the number decreased 1,000; *i. e.*, befo the mass of foreign visitors arrived.

Eight hundred and sixty-five copies of the Guide to he Museu and sixty-two copies of the new edition of the descriptive catalogu of the rock specimens have been sold during the year.

In consequence of the arrangements sanctioned by the Lords of t Committee, that part of the adjoining house at 27, Jermyn Street, n used as a laboratory, has been given up to the fossil branch of the Surv and Museum, and the demand made in a former report for additio space has in a great measure been met.

Thus, the room originally constructed for a model room, but which has hitherto been used for the classification and arrangement of the fossils, has now been added to the public portion of the Museum, and has afforded much additional space for the exhibition of many newly acquired and highly instructive mining models.

Very considerable progress has been made, since the appointment of an assistant curator, in preparing the inventories and catalogues of the contents of the Museum. Preparatory to making these catalogues it was necessary that the whole of the specimens should be re-labelled, which has been done. The Catalogue of the Minerals is now in the press, and as the MSS. is complete the publication of it will not be much longer delayed.

*Royal School of Mines.**

The following is a tabular statement of the students entered and fees received during the sessions 1860–61 and 1861–62.

Description of Students.	Nos.	1860–61. £	s.	d.	Nos.	1861–62. £	s.	d.
Students entering for 1, 2, or 3 years, with a view to become Associates.	6	180	0	0	17	410	0	0
Occasional students entering for special courses, viz. :								
Chemistry	66	130	0	0	40	158	10	0
Natural History	10	20	0	0	8	24	0	0
Physics	29	45	10	0	19	60	0	0
Geology	26	40	10	0	27	49	0	0
Mining	11	21	0	0	9	26	10	0
Mineralogy	14	29	0	0	12	27	0	0
Metallurgy	8	16	0	0	8	25	0	0
Applied Mechanics	22	33	0	0	14	28	0	0
Mechanical Drawing	1	2	0	0	3	6	0	0
LECTURES TO WORKING MEN.								
1st course	600	15	0	0	600	15	0	0
2nd course	600	15	0	0	600	15	0	0
3rd course	600	15	0	0	600	15	0	0
4th course	600	15	0	0	—	—		
EVENING LECTURES.								
1st course on Chemistry by Dr. Hofmann.	243	60	15	0	141	35	5	0
2nd do. Physics, by Dr. Tyndall	258	64	10	0	283	70	15	0
3rd do. Natural History by Professor Huxley.	203	50	15	0	138	34	10	0
4th do. Geology, by W. W. Smyth.	228	57	0	0	141	35	5	0
Total	—	810	0	0	—	1,034	15	0

The slight changes in the description of students, referred to in my previous report, were productive of some good, the entries of students

* The former name of the Government School of Mines has been changed to that of the Royal School of Mines, by authority of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

who are candidates for the associateship having exceeded those of the preceding year.

The Lectures to Working Men have continued to be as attractive as ever, but the attendance at the evening lectures was not equal to that of the first course of these lectures. This is more to be attributed to the time of year at which they were delivered, owing to the morning engagements of the lecturers, than to any want of interest on the part of the public in such evening instruction.

Lectures in connexion with the British Museum.—Professor Owen, the Superintendent of the British Museum Natural History Collections, again delivered a course of six lectures on fossil Birds.

Mining Records.—Notwithstanding the onerous duties which were imposed upon Mr. Robert Hunt in relation to the International Exhibition much progress has been made in the Mining Record Office. This will be to a great extent apparent from the list of documents, amounting to 185, which have been added during the year to our Records. (See table I.)

A portion of those furnished by Mr. J. J. Rogers, M.P. for Helston, are important manuscripts connected with the early tin trade of Cornwall, some of them dating from the reigns of Charles I. and James II.

Valuable additions of plans and sections of the British mines have been made, and by the liberality of some of the Foreign Commissioners at the International Exhibition we have become possessed of drawings of foreign mines, &c., which for reference, as showing the continental system of working, and the care with which their surveys are made, cannot fail of being useful.

Statistical records of all the lead mines of the United Kingdom have been carefully prepared, extending back to 1768. Since 1845 every sale has been recorded. The production of copper and tin mines is regularly registered, and inquirers have now the advantage of consulting the statistics of copper mining complete from 1815, and those of tin since 1852.

The International Exhibition afforded Mr. Hunt the opportunity of meeting a large number of mineral proprietors and miners, from whom he has received the assurance of a continuation of that assistance which has enabled him to give a real value to the mineral statistics.

A return of the number of collieries in the United Kingdom in several specified years has been prepared for the Home Office; a return showing the variations in the produce of all our mines and collieries for the years 1859, 1860, and 1861, for the Board of Trade.

At the request of Lord Kinnaird much statistical information relating to the mines of the United Kingdom has been compiled for the Royal Mines Commission, of which his Lordship is the chairman.

It is indeed certain that the Mining Record Office continues to increase in usefulness to the public, and that the mineral statistics are becoming each year more important to the mining, commercial, and manufacturing interests of this country.

Chemical Laboratory.—Dr. Hofmann reports that the attendance of the students has been most assiduous and satisfactory; the average number of students attending each session having been thirty-seven. The maximum number which the laboratory could conveniently accommodate is forty, a number which Dr. Hofmann thinks should on no account be exceeded, because an appropriate personal supervision on the part of the Professor and his assistants could not possibly be exercised over a larger number of students.

It is pleasing to be informed that of the twenty-two students in chemistry who presented themselves for examination (the largest number yet known), eleven of them obtained certificates of the first class.

In addition to the usual course of morning lectures, Dr. Hofmann as given two evening courses, one of six lectures to the working men, nother of ten popular lectures to a mixed audience. The usefulness of iese lectures is well illustrated by the attendance which they invariably ecure, and Dr. Hofmann expresses his opinion that they are likely to ecome as prominent a feature of the Institution as those to the work- g men.

Dr. Hofmann has, as in former years, during the last twelve months ontinued to assist the Department of Science and Art by conducting ie examinations of the candidates for science certificates. He has i a similar manner acted as examiner of the students of the Inland evenue Laboratory, who attend the lectures of the Royal School of Iines.

The facilities for study afforded by the late International Exhibition ave been such that it would have been unpardonable to neglect opportunities which may not occur again for many years. The information ollected during these studies have been embodied by Dr. Hofmann in i elaborate report on Class II. of the International Exhibition hemical substances and processes), which forms part of the Jury eports; and here I may be allowed to observe, that the results elicited y the Exhibition must have been encouraging to all those who take an nterest in the welfare and the progress of the Royal School of Mines. he pupils of our shool have indeed been foremost among the champions the great industrial contest. The new industry of coal-tar colours, generally admitted to have been the most striking feature, which in ie Department of Chemistry has been elicited by the Exhibition of 862. Now, this industry emanated directly from the Laboratory of the oyal School of Mines; Mr. Perkin, Dr. Medlock, Messrs. Nicholson, Iaule, and Simpson, to whose exertions the colossal development of iese branches of chemical manufacture is chiefly due, having received eir chemical education from Dr. Hofmann in our Institution. These entlemen have never ceased to consider the industrial achievement hich they have accomplished as the fruit of the purely scientific searches in which they have been engaged while passing through the raduated system of the laboratory instruction of Dr. Hofmann.

The number of students during the two past sessions is as llows:—

	1861.	1862.
Spring Session - - -	35	40
Summer „ - - -	36	39
Winter „ - - -	39	33
	110	112

Metallurgical Laboratory.—From the report of Dr. Percy it appears iat during the past year the number of students who attended the ctures on metallurgy, and learnt the art of assaying metals, ores, and ineral substances was about the same as heretofore. Many of these udents availed themselves of our resources especially with a view to ualify themselves either for exploration in the mineral districts of the olonies, or for employment in metallurgical works at home. Their ttention and the progress which they made in their studies, theoretical s well as practical, were generally satisfactory.

Dr. Percy has had occasional assistance in analytical work connected ith the public service, and in investigations calculated to elucidate nportant questions concerning metallurgy and which it appears come pecially within the province of this Institution.

He has also been engaged, doubtless with much advantage to the public, in the service of the Admiralty as a Member of the Committee on Iron Plates.

The following is a return of the students attending the Metallurgical Laboratory in 1861 and 1862:—

Spring Session	13	6
Summer „	7	9
Winter „	10	8
	30	23

Concluding Observations.—Having acted during the late International Exhibition as Chairman of Class I., or that of Mineral Products, assisted by Dr. Percy, Mr. Warington Smyth, Mr. H. Hussey Vivian, M.P. and Mr. Hunt, I can testify, on the part of my associates and self, that the foreign jurors who co-operated with us were highly gratified in witnessing the accuracy of delineation in our maps and sections as well as with the order and arrangement of our Museum. It was indeed from this feeling that so many valuable donations have been offered to our Museum by foreign and British exhibitors. One Prize Medal was awarded for our maps and sections, and another for an originally constructed model of a copper and lead mine.

The exhibition of the mineral products of the British colonies and their illustration by excellent maps and sections were peculiarly striking. In these illustrations we specially recognize the efficient labours in Victoria of Mr. A. C. Sellwyn, one of our former surveyors at home and in Canada, of those of Sir William Logan, who contributed much to our advancement under the direction of the late lamented Director General, Sir Henry de la Beche. The Geological Survey of India, conducted by Dr. Oldham, who was for some years Local Director of the Irish Survey, also contributed interesting data to the Great Exhibition. Those gentlemen, as well as Mr. Wall, a pupil of our school, received Prize Medals, the latter for his effective delineation of the geology of Trinidad in conjunction with Mr. Sawkins.

In conclusion, it is very gratifying to be able to state, that the working of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom and the Royal School of Mines has been so carried on as to elicit high praise from a foreign gentleman of great distinction, recently Minister of Finance of the kingdom of Italy, himself a distinguished mathematician and crystallographer.

Signor Sella having been employed by his Government to visit the mining and geological schools and establishments of the different kingdoms of Europe, with the view to the formation of a geological survey of Italy, thus writes in a published official document after an examination into the detailed operations of our Survey:—

"England is without doubt the country where geological maps are prepared with much greater accuracy than in any other land. The singular importance of her mining industries, the spread of the elementary principles of geology, the zeal applied by the geologists charged with these labours, and the precision of their works, have been so accomplished that few undertakings of the British Government have so much contributed to the benefit of the public as the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom."

RODERICK I. MURCHISON,
Director General.

21st February 1863.

I.

List of Documents added to the Mining Record Office during the Year 1862.

1. Boscean, plan of workings.
2. East Grenville, plan of surface and lodes.
3. Tolcarne, surface and underground plan.
4. Do. longitudinal section.
5. Do. plan showing western ground.
6. Bosorne and Ballowal, united, plan of workings.
7. Spearne Moor and Carnyorth. United, plan of sett and workings.
8. Do., longitudinal section.
9. Carnyorth, St. Just, longitudinal section of workings.
10. Europe, general map of, showing railways, rivers, &c.
11. Ruhrort Coal Field, plan of.
12. Concordia Colliery, section of workings.
13. Ruhrort Coal Field, sections of borings. (12.)
14. Roland and Concordia pits, section of coal beds.
15. High Crompton, Lancashire, map of district.
16. Pelyn Wood, plan of surface and workings.
17. West Condurrow, plan of workings.
18. Do. longitudinal section on Killivose lode.
19. Do. transverse section.
20. Burgstädter Mining District, ground plan of the Zellerfeld principal veins.
21. Do. longitudinal section.
22. Do. longitudinal section from the rear of the Zellerfeld chief veins.
23. Do. ground plan, do. do.
24. Do. ground plan of the 4th mining district of the Zellerfeld veins.
25. Do. longitudinal section of do. do.
26. Do. ground plan of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd mining districts.
27. Do. longitudinal section of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd mining districts.
28. Bergwerks Wohlfahrt Mine—Table of the preparation of ores from.
29. Saint Ives, Hull Allen, plan of workings.
30. Do. longitudinal section on Roderick's lode.
31. Do. longitudinal section on south lode.
32. Great Huel Alfred, longitudinal section on Week's lode.
33. Percy Main Colliery, section of Howden pit.
34. Map of Gold Mining District of Ballaarat.
35. Do. Castlemaine.
36. Holmbush Mine, plan of, with additions to, March 1862.
37. Do. longitudinal section on lead lode; additions to March 1862.
38. Do. longitudinal section on Holmbush lode; additions to March 1862.
39. Do. longitudinal section, Flapjack lode; additions to March 1862.
40. Huel Ann, Wendron,—plan of surface.
41. Caradon Mining District, plan of.
42. Pendarves Consols, plan of surface and workings.
43. Do. plan of workings, 1852.
44. Do. longitudinal section of.
45. North Huel Vor, plan of workings.
46. Do. transverse section.
47. Saint Ives, East Consols, plan of,—and district.
48. Do. longitudinal section.
49. Cornubia Mine and Chiverton Estate, plan of workings.
50. Do. plan of sett showing lodes.

Appendix W.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, &c.

51. Cornubia Mine and Chiverton Estate, longitudinal section.
52. Do. transverse section. 1845.
53. Huel Sperris, plan of lodes and district.
54. East Boscaswell Downs, plan of sett and lodes.
55. Huel Ellen, St. Just, plan of sett and lodes.
56. Huels Margery Venture and Saint Aubyn, plan of sett and lodes.
57. Do. section of Huel Margery.
58. Great Huel Cleveland, plan of district and lodes.
59. Huel Squire, St. Just, plan of sett and lodes.
60. Huels Concquer and Lady, plan of sett and lodes.
61. West Huel Margaret, plan of sett and lodes.
62. South Ding Dong, plan of sett and lodes.
63. Saint Ives, Huel Allen, plan of workings.
64. Do. longitudinal section of Carboua lode.
65. Rosewarne Consols, plan of sett and workings.
66. Do. longitudinal section of Caunter lode.
67. Do. longitudinal section of engine lode.
68. Rosewall Hill, longitudinal section, showing shafts and lodes.
69. Do. plan below 90 fms. level showing Carbona.
70. Huel Hearle, plan of sett and workings.
71. Do. transverse section at engine shaft.
72. Do. longitudinal section on engine shaft.
73. Huel Reeth, plan of workings.
74. Do. longitudinal section of south lode.
75. Millpool, plan of workings and sett.
76. Do. section of new lode.
77. Do. longitudinal section on Harvey's lode.
78. Alderley Edge, dial pointing out principal places in the locality.
79. Trelyon Consols, plan of surface and workings.
80. Providence Mines, additional workings to.
81. Wendron Consols, plan of surface and workings.
82. East Carn Brea, section of south lode.
83. Huel Reeth, section of pit work.
84. Yorkshire Coal Field, (South) section of strata.
85. South Yorkshire Coal Field, plan of.
86. Salt Works at Marosujvar in Transylvania, ground plan and section, showing arrangements.
87. Do. ground plan of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd divisions.
88. Do. vertical section of do.
89. Do. transverse section showing details of construction.
90. Salt Works, Santa Felice, Venice, plan of the works.
91. Do. plans and sections showing details of construction.
92. Przibram in Bohemia, geological and mining map of.
93. Rhonitz, plan of the iron mining district.
94. Coppy Hall Colliery, map of surface.
95. Do. section of strata.
96. Huel Clinton, Falmouth, plan of workings.
97. Teufelsgrund Lead and Silver Mine, Grand Duchy of Baden, plan of workings and longitudinal section.
98. Teufelsgrund Lead and Silver Mine, Grand Duchy of Baden, longitudinal and transverse sections.
99. Schindler Lead and Silver Mine, ground plan.
100. Do. vertical section.
101. Worvas Downs, longitudinal section.
102. Tyringham Consols, plan of sett and lodes.
103. Do. longitudinal section.
104. Reeth Consols, plan of workings.
105. Do longitudinal section of Durlo lode.
106. Brea Consolidated Mines, plan of sett and lodes.

107. Brea Consolidated Mines, section of Brea Mine.
108. Do. longitudinal section of Trevissa.
109. Huel Trenwith, St. Ives, longitudinal section.
110. Huel Rose, plan of, and district.
111. Drift Moor Consols, plan of sett and lodes.
112. Do. longitudinal section.
113. Do. transverse section.
114. Huel Tyringham, plan of, and district.
115. Huel Chance and Boskenna, plan of district and lodes.
116. Huels Edwards and Kenowe, plan of sett and lodes.
117. Zennor Consols and Huel Grylls, plan of district and lodes.
118. Lilleshall Colliery, Shropshire, vertical section of strata.
119. Upleatham Mines, section of strata from east to west.
120. Reeth Consols, plan of workings on Reeth Consols lode.
121. Do. longitudinal section do.
122. Map of Gold Mining District of Maryborough.
123. Gold Bearing Reef,—section of Johnson's
124. East Providence,—plan of sett and workings.
125. East Huel Margaret,—plan of workings.
126. Landshipping Colliery,—section of strata.
127. Broadmoor do. do.
128. East Carn Brea, plan of sett and workings, 1862.
129. Tyr Nicholas Works, Newport, section of strata.
130. Great Huel Vor, plan of Huel metal on Schneider's lode.
131. Do. longitudinal section of bottom levels on south lode.
132. Do. section of lodes from 142 to 152 fathoms level.
133. Do. section of Winze in 142 fathoms level.
134. Do. plan of 152 fathom level, east.
135. Do. plan of do.
136. Do. section of, below 142 fathoms level.
137. Bampfylde Copper Mine, plan of workings.
138. Do. section of workings, 1862.
139. Dolcoath Mine, transverse section on main lode and branches.
140. Trevenen, Wendron, longitudinal section on Rogers' and engine shaft.
141. Tresavean mine, series of transverse sections.
142. Tresavean and Tretharup, longitudinal section of, and boundary of Huel Rogers.
143. Trenonwy and Chellow, plan of these bounds, showing run of the lodes.
144. Mengearne and Tregunstis, plan of mine setts and workings.
145. Huel Prosper, plan of workings at different levels.
146. The Gears, sketch showing workings and boundaries.
147. Castle Downs or Polhigey Downs, plan of these bounds.
148. North Downs Mine, plan of tin bounds.
149. Lletty Shenkin Colliery, section of strata.
150. Cotton Park Estate, plan of and section of strata.
151. Huel Ketty Sett, Memorandum of Agreement, December 1816.
152. Copper Trade, depressed state of, 1785. Account of Meeting held in Truro.
153. Tresavean and Tretharup, ticketings of ores sold from 1781 to 1785.
154. Trevenen and Tremenhere, proceedings in Chancery regarding these mines, in 1738.
155. Convocation Papers of Stannary Parliament, dated 26th October, 2nd year of James II.
156. Convocation Papers, Convocation held at Lostwithiel, 15th August, 12th year of King Charles 1st.
157. Convocation Paper, Convocation of Tinners held at Lostwithiel, in the year 1636.
158. Tin Trade of Cornwall, account of, from 1715 to 1816.
159. Foreign Tin imported from January 1817 to January 1818.
160. Tin imports and exports, year ending 1822.
161. Tinners of Cornwall, address to.
162. Tin exports, from 1788 to 1791.

163. Tin, extract from letter from Canton, 19th November 1791.
164. Account of Meeting of Smelters in June 1840.
165. Tin, address to the King on this subject by those interested in the Duchy of Cornwall.
166. Copper, account of Meeting held in Truro 28th May 1785, owing to the depressed state of the trade.
167. Convocation Papers, notes of, 16th September 1703.
168. Huel Trevenna, reports, 1853.
169. Tregunstic and Mengearn, letters and reports.
170. Lead ore, letter stating price of in July 1798.
171. Tin ore, letter stating price of in March 1798.
172. Trevisky and Barrier, mine accounts, reports, &c.
173. Trevenen and Tremenhere prospectus, May 1834.
174. Huel Prosper, cost book, 1795 to 1799.
175. Tresavean and Tretharup, accounts, 1780 to 1807.
176. Pell Bounds, details of the sizes of blocks of tin.
177. Accounts, &c., referring to early workings of Tresavean.
178. Petition of Stannars, 20th August 1744, praying for a renewal of the Convocation, to W. Pitt.
179. Province of Asturias, geological map, with descriptive memoir.
180. Rio Tinto, Atlas of the mines of, and memoir, 1856.
181. Almaden and Almadennejos, memoir of these mining districts, 1861.
182. Segovia, province of, geological and topographical memoir, 1855.
183. Valladolid, province of, do. 1856.
184. Partido de los Jarales, plan of, 1851.
184. Tuscany, topographical sketch of the smelting works at Pietro Santa.

II.

DONATIONS to the MUSEUM.

ROBERTSON, Capt.—A specimen of Eschara, one of the Polyzoa (Bryozoa) found attached to the bottom of the "Melbourne," on her return from China, where she had been laying six months in the Zang-tse-kiang.

ARUNDELL, Right Hon. Lord.—Two specimens of building stone, from the Wardour Quarries, Tisbury, Wilts.

PEARCE, Richard, Esq.—A fine specimen of Allophane, from a mine near Truro, Cornwall.

FREEMAN, Messrs. W. & J.—A cube of building stone, from the Polyphant Quarry, three miles West of Launceston, Cornwall.

MORGAN, Morgan, Esq.—Specimens of iron ore from various mines in the Brendon Hills, near Taunton, Somersetshire.

COWPER, Emerson, Esq.—Four interesting specimens of a "breccia" vein, from Alston, Cumberland.

OMMANNEY, Capt. E., R.N.—A small collection of volcanic products from Etna.

SORBY, H. C., Esq., F.R.S.—Five specimens of artificial Pseudomorphs, prepared by himself.

GREEN, A. H., Esq., M.A.—A quern, found in a pit about one mile east of Bletchley, N.E. Bucks., and two Roman coins found in a similar position to the quern.

BELL, J. Lothian, Esq.—A specimen of crystallized sodium, produced at the Washington Aluminium Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SIDEROFF, M.—Specimens of graphite, discovered by him at Nijny Tunguski, east of Tarikamsk, on the river Yenesei.

The CARMARTHEN UNITED LEAD MINING COMPANY, (Limited).—A specimen of Galena, from their mine near Capel Bettws, Trelech ar Bettws, Carmarthen.

KITSON, J., Jun., Esq.—Part of a railway wheel tyre, showing the perfect welding of iron and cast steel.

ARRINGTON, Robert, Esq.—Part of the bottom of an old glass pot, exhibiting columnar structure, arising from slow cooling; and a piece of glass exhibiting the conchoidal fracture, struck by a single blow with a round-faced hammer from a thick piece of plate glass.

ANKLIN, Lady.—Crystals of Augite and Pélé's hair, from Hawaii, Sandwich Islands.

ANFORD, W. T., Esq.—Specimen of doubly-capped quartz from Saxony.

AUERMAN, H., Esq.—Specimen of Anglesite on brown iron ore, from the great open cast, Pary's Mine, Anglesea; also a chalcedony arrow head, from the South-east coast of Vancouver's Island.

he Geological Survey of Canada.—Specimen of chrome garnet, with calc spar from Orford, Canada; also a valuable series of rock specimens, collected and described by Dr. Sterry Hunt.

EAVEN, W. H., Esq., Two specimens of copper pyrites, from Benjamin's Chair, Lundy Island.

ARKLY, His Excellency Sir Henry, K.C.B.—A mass of meteoric iron, found in the Western Port District, Victoria; also a horseshoe forged out of a piece of meteoric iron found in the same locality. From the International Exhibition, 1862.

EYNELL, W. R., Esq.—A specimen of crystallized galena on bitter spar, from the Alston Moor District.

URNE, P., Esq.—A self-extinguisher to prevent the improper opening of safety lamps, as employed in the Earl of Lonsdale's Whitehaven Collieries, November 1862.

COLAI, Signor.—Specimens of Anglesite, Cerussite or Iglesiasite, Galena, &c., from the mines of the Monteponi Mining Company, Cagliari.

ANFORD, Henry F., Esq.—Two specimens of Graphite from Ceylon; two celts from the temples at Gorruckpore in Oude; and a Khyberee knife from the Khyber Pass, Afghanistan.

CHELL, Messrs. R. R., & Co.—Model of a tin smelting furnace, with moulds, tools, &c., and ingots of tin, from the Trereife Works, Marazion. From the International Exhibition.

DMANN, Prof. A.—An instructive series of forty-six cubes of Swedish rocks. From the International Exhibition.

N Celsing, Mr. S. G.—A gas-welding furnace for gas from coal or peat, for which a prize medal was awarded at the International Exhibition for ingenious construction.

ODHOUSE & Jeffcock, Messrs.—Two large and instructive models of the Shipley Colliery, for which a prize medal was awarded at the International Exhibition; also a series of coals and ironstones from Derbyshire, Warwickshire, &c.

EENWELL, G. C., Esq.—Two cases from the International Exhibition, containing sections and specimens illustrative of the coal field of East Somerset, and of the deposit of iron ore and its products at Westbury.

W, George, Esq., F.S.A.—A case of specimens from the International Exhibition, illustrative of the coals and clays of the Shropshire coal field, together with sections of the strata.

THEW, Nathaniel, Esq.—Specimens of roofing slate from the Rhiwbryfdic Company's quarries. From the International Exhibition.

SE, Messrs. J. & J. W.—A valuable and instructive model of portion of the Upleatham Ironstone Mines, with specimens of ironstone, &c., from the International Exhibition.

THEWS, J., Esq.—Two ancient mining tools found in the Birch Tor Mine.

STER, G. B., Esq.—Model of a coal shaft, with cages and apparatus. From the International Exhibition.

BERT, M.—A very fine block of nephrite from the Sayan Range, Eastern Siberia; a series of specimens of graphite from the Alibert Mines, East Siberia; and a fine crystal of Topaz from Miask, Siberia.

TEIRO, J. J., Esq.—Specimens of blue and green carbonate of copper from the mines of Cino Bay, 13° S. lat., Benguela, Angola, West Coast of Africa.

Appendix W.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, &c.

GASTALDI, Signore Bartolomeo.—Models of fossils and flint implements; also models of crystals for illustrating crystallography, exhibited by the School of Applied Engineering, Turin, at the International Exhibition.

The WALDBÜRGERSCHAFT OF UPPER HUNGARY,—Various ores, metals, and metallurgical productions from their smelting works, exhibited at the International Exhibition.

The DIRECTION OF MINES, FORESTS, AND ESTATES, Schemnitz.—Two models of machinery for dressing ores, exhibited in the Hungarian Department of the International Exhibition; also two drawings of charcoal blast furnaces, with some specimens of iron.

The COMMITTEE IN CEYLON FOR FURTHERING THE OBJECTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—A specimen of plumbago, from Ceylon, exhibited at the International Exhibition.

OSTBERG, C., Esq.—A collection of ores from Dannemora, exhibited in the Swedish Department of the International Exhibition.

WAGSTAFFE, Thomas R., Esq.—A pedestal of granite from Fremator, exhibited in the International Exhibition.

CRAWFORD AND BALCARRAS, THE EARL OF.—A large block of cannel coal from the Haigh Colliery, Wigan, for which a prize medal was awarded at the International Exhibition.

GAMMIE, George, Esq.—Specimen of native Oxford ochre.

NICHOLLS, J., Esq.—Specimens of slates and elvans from the neighbourhood of Tintagel.

HOLLAND, Samuel, Esq.—Specimens of roofing slate from Port Madoc.

BARKER, F., Esq.—Specimens illustrating the methods of inlaying marbles, manufactured by S. Birley, from the International Exhibition.

MORGAN, Messrs. & Sons.—Two specimens of anthracite coal, from Gwaun-cal-Curwen Colliery, Llanelly.

PICKMAN, Messrs., & Co.—A valuable collection of the productions of their porcelain manufactory at Seville, with a complete set of the raw materials employed therein; also a photograph of the works. Exhibited at the International Exhibition, and for which a prize medal was awarded.

SEAFIELD, EARL OF.—Two cubes of serpentine and one of granite, and specimens of steatite and asbestos from Portsoy.

HALL, Spencer, Esq.—Ferruginous concretions, found in the sand of Nower, about a quarter of a mile from Dorking, on Mr. Barclay's estate at Berry Hill, Surrey.

BRADLEY, Christopher L., Esq.—Specimens of copper and lead ores, from Yorkshire. Exhibited at the International Exhibition.

BROWN AND JEFFCOCK, Messrs.—A map of the South Yorkshire coal field, with specimens of coal and ironstone.

WINN, Rowland, Esq.—A case containing specimens of the South Yorkshire coal and ironstone.

EMERY, Messrs. F., & Son.—An illustrative series of the colours manufactured by them, and used in painting porcelain, china, and earthenware. From the International Exhibition.

MOORE, Rev. W.—Two specimens of cerusite.

SCROPE, G. Poullet, Esq., M.P.—A large geological model representing the chain of "Puys" or volcanic cones which rise from a plateau of granite that separates the basin of the Allier on the east from that of the Sioul on the west, Puy-de-Dôme, France.

HUNT, Robert, Esq., F.R.S.—A cut prism of quartz.

The LILLESHALL COMPANY.—Vertical section of, and specimens from, the Lilleshall Colliery and Works, near Newport and Shiffnal, Shropshire.

MARSH, O.C., Esq.—Crystals of selenite containing sand, Sussex Vale, New Brunswick.

GARBY, John, Esq.—Specimen of native bismuth from Dolcoath Mine, Camborne, Cornwall.

The MONK BRIDGE IRON COMPANY.—Two portions of railway wheel tyre showing the welding of iron and cast steel.

OWN, W. M., Esq.—A series of specimens of auriferous quartz, from Victoria, Australia.

DGWAY, Mr.—Specimen of coal from Auckland, New Zealand.

YAR, Mark, Esq.—Plans and drawings relating to mining, from the International Exhibition.

TRENHAM REEKS, Curator.

III.

DONATIONS of FOSSILS to the MUSEUM.

Date.	No. of Specimens.	Name and Particulars.
		Professor G. DAWSON, Montreal.
n. 24	1	Specimen of Dadoxylon Halli, as a microscopic slide.
	8	Specimens of Coal crustacea, from the Joggins.
		Mr. JOHN RUTHVEN.
29	2	Good specimens and several casts of Upper Silurian fossils from Westmoreland.
		Mr. JOHN YOUNG, Glasgow.
30	29	Specimens of Trochus (?) biserratus.
		Specimens of Chemnitzia, from the Carboniferous limestone of Glasgow.
		W. GROSSART, Esq., Glasgow.
b. 20	41	Specimens of Mollusca.
	17	Specimens of Fish, from the Coal-measures of Glasgow.
		J. WARD, Esq., Longton.
20	42	Specimens of Staffordshire coal fossils.
		Mr. RICHARD GIBBS, Geological Survey.
25	1	Fine specimen of Cardinia Listeri (rock specimen), from the Lower Lias of Bridgend, Glamorganshire.
		Dr. KRANTZ.
e 3	8	Specimens of Devonian Starfish, from Birkenfield, Germany.
		Rev. HOUSMAN, Wolverhampton.
4	1	Specimen of Atrypa reticulata, Dudley.
		— EVENS, Esq.
26	5	Saites and Teeth of Crocodilian Reptile, from the Seed Bed of Gurnet Bay, Isle of Wight.
		— VALPY, Esq.
18	25	Specimens of Middle Devonian Fossils, from Ilfracombe.
		Dr. RANKINE.
y 24	9	Specimens of Mollusca from Carluke.
		Mr. PARKER.
24	1	Specimen of Productus, Lancashire Carboniferous Limestone.
		Mr. JOHN BOLTON, Ulverstone.
g. 11	26	Several specimens of Upper Silurian Fossils, from Westmoreland.
		Dr. RANKINE.
12	3	Specimens of Coal. Glasgow.

Appendix W.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, &c.

Date.	No. of Specimens.	Name and Particulars.
		Rev. P. B. BRODIE.
Sept. 15	1	Specimen of Limulus rotundus. Coal measures, Coalbrook Dale.
		Rev. NORMAN GLASS.
„ 19	1	Specimen of Terebratula, showing loop. Kent.
	1	„ Bellerophon dilatatus. Ireland.
	1	„ Micraster cor anguinum with Thecidea attached, from Grays, Essex.
	1	„ Thecidium.
		J. F. DAVIS, Esq.
Oct. 10	1	Specimen of Spongia, from the Upper Greensand, of Pewsey, Wiltshire.
		J. PICKERING, Jufnell Park Road.
„ 16	52	Species consisting of specimens of Mollusca, from the Copford beds, Essex, and the peat deposits of the Kennet Valley, near Newbury, Berkshire.
		— GREENWELL, Esq.
Nov. 25	3	Specimens of Coal plants, from the Coal-measures of Radstock, Somersetshire.
		C. J. MEYER, Esq.
Dec. 10	25	Specimens of Terebratula, from the Lower Greensand of the Isle of Wight, and Godalming.
		Rev. P. B. BRODIE.
„ 13	3	Specimens of Archæoniscus Brodiei, from the Purbeck Limestone of the vale of Wardour.
		T. H. MCCHESNEY, Esq.
„ 18	45	Specimens of the Carboniferous Fossils from the Western States of America,

IV.

DONATIONS to the LIBRARY.

The ROYAL MINING SCHOOL AT CLAUSTHAL.—Plans and sections of the principal mineral veins in the Zellerfeld and Burgstädter district, and geological maps of the Hartz and North-west Hartz mountains, by O. Prediger.

The COUNCIL OF THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Volumes IV. to XIX. (inclusive) of the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Institution, with abstracts of the discussions.

G. POULETT SCROPE, Esq., M.P.—Volcanoes, the character of their Phenomena, &c., 2nd edition, revised and enlarged. 1 vol. 8vo., cloth, 1862.

Dr. HOFMANN, F.R.S.—Faits pour servir à l'Histoire des Bases Phosphores 8vo., 1862.

SECRETARY SIR GEORGE GREY.—Traité Pratique de la Jurisprudence des Mines, Minières, Forges, et Carrières. Par M. Etienne Dupont. 2e édition Tome 1, 1862.

MESSRS. GRUNER & LAN.—État présent de la Métallurgie du Fer en Angleterre. Par M. Gruner et M. Lan. 1 vol., 8vo., 1862.

SIR THOMAS PHILLIPPS, BART., F.R.S.—Nerri's Art of Glass. Translated by C. M. Folio, 1826.

SIR F. LOGAN, F.R.S.—Geology of Canada, 1862. 1 vol., 8vo. Descriptive catalogue of a collection of the Economic Minerals of Canada and of it

(A)

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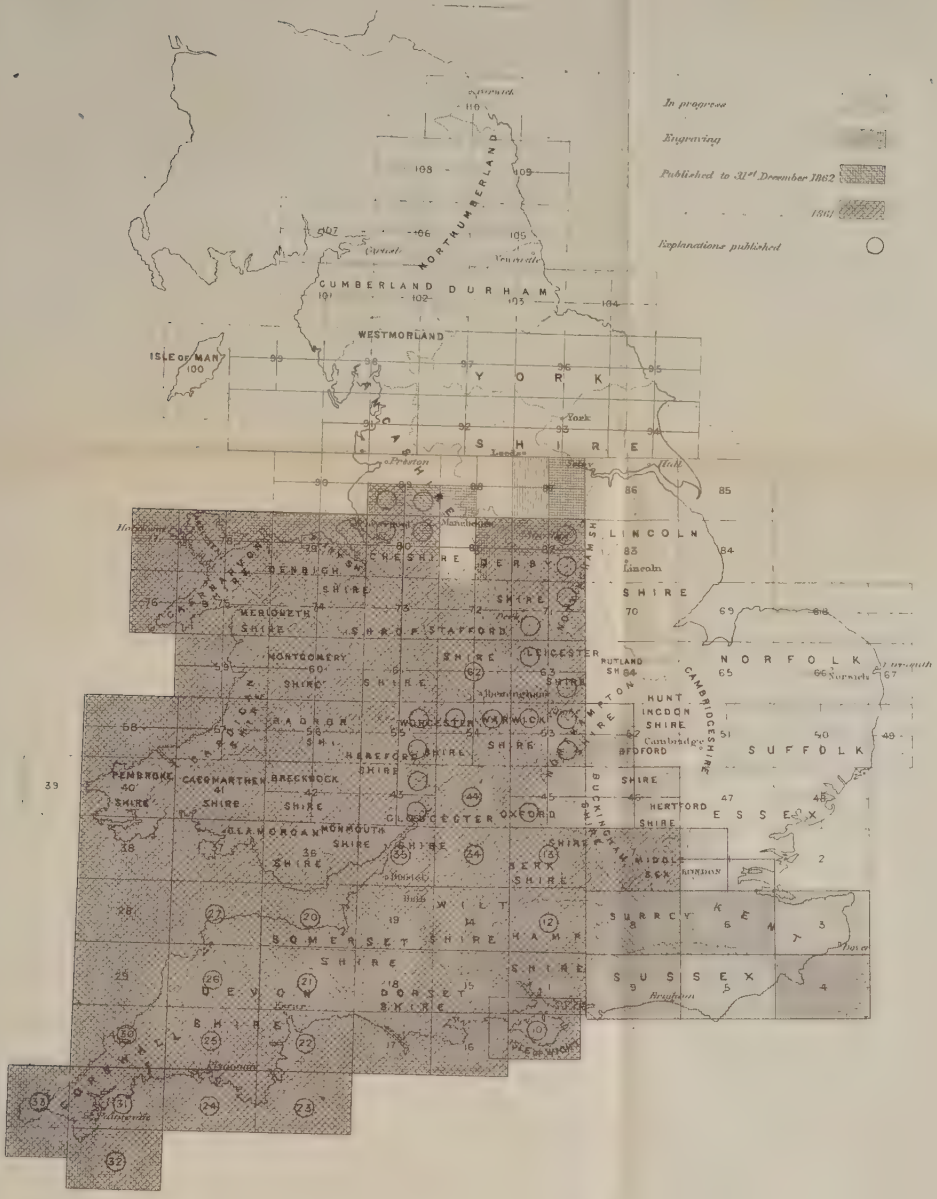
to the

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF ENGLAND

Published on the Scale of One Inch to a Mile



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INDEX SHADED

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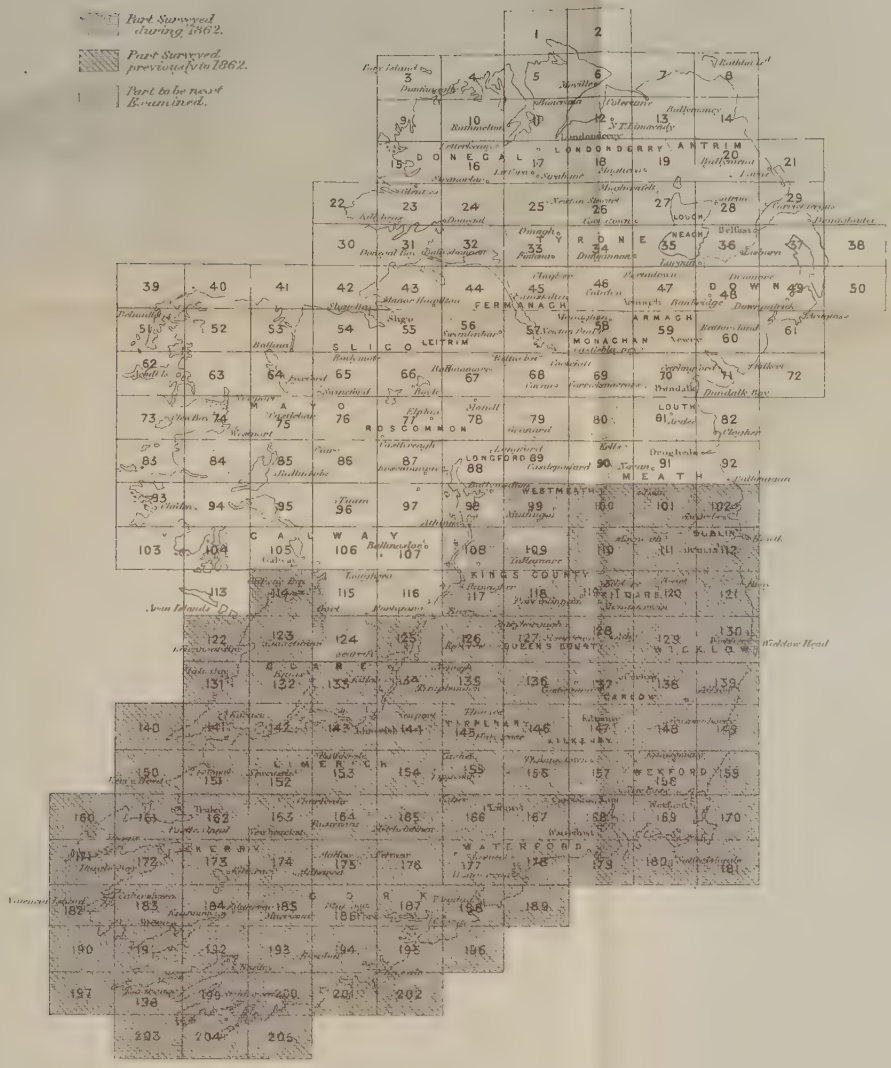
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND

On the Six Inch Data Maps at the close of the

YEAR 1862.



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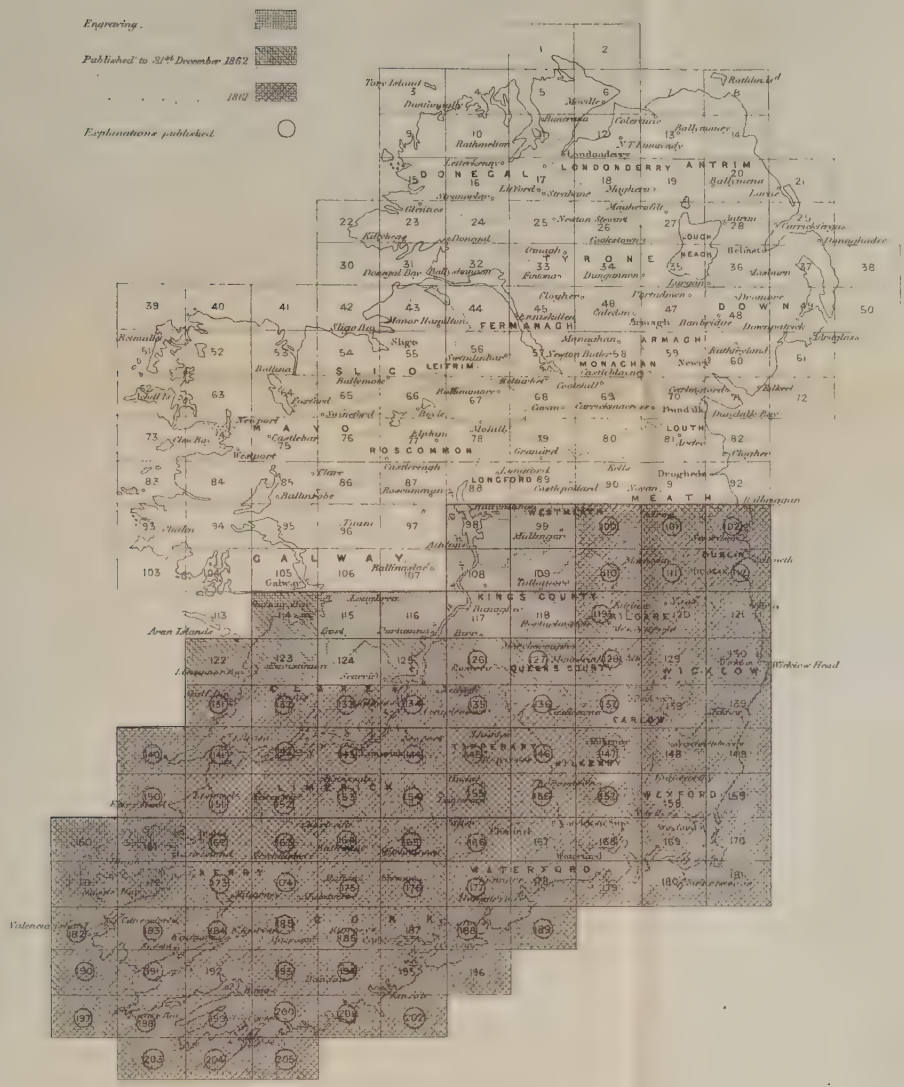
to the

GEOLOGICAL MAP of IRELAND

Published on the Scale of One Inch to a Mile



Crystalline Rocks, sent to the London International Exhibition for 1862. 1 vol., 8vo.

La Société des Sciences Naturelles de Neuchatel.—The Memoirs of the Society. 4 vols., 4to., 1836–59.

Professor James Hall, of Albany.—Report on the Geological Survey of the State of Wisconsin.

M. A. Daubrée.—Mémoire sur les Dépôt Métallifères de la Suède et de la Norvège. 8vo., 1844.

M. A. Sismonda.—Carte Géologique du Piémont, &c. 1862.

Signor B. Gastaldi.—Nuovi Cenni sugli Oggetti di alta Antichità trovati nelle Torbiere e nelle Marniere dell' Italia. 4to., 1862.

Sir Henry Barkly.—Gold Field Statistics of Victoria, for 1861. Vol. III. of the Monthly Report of the Mining Surveyors.

The Council of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; Part I., Vol. XXIII., of the Transactions, and Vol. IV. of the Proceedings of the Society.

Professor Alphonse Favre.—Carte Géologique des Parties de la Savoie, du Piémont et de la Suisse voisines du Mont Blanc.

The Council of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers.—Vols X. and XI. of the Transactions of the Institute. 8vo., bound. 1862.

Professor A. Erdmann.—A Geological Map of the Province of Westerås, being the first sheet of a detailed map of Sweden.

Dr. Wallich.—The North Atlantic Sea Bed, comprising a Diary of the Voyage on board H.M.S. Bulldog, in 1860. Part I. 4to., 1862.

W. P. Jervis, Esq.—Mineral Resources of Central Italy, including a description of the Mines and Marble Quarries. 8vo., cloth, 1862.

M. le Ministre de l'Intérieur de Belgique (through the Foreign Secretary).—19 volumes of the "Annales des Travaux Publics de Belgique," "Compte-rendu des Opérations des Chemins de Fer pour les Années 1857 à 1861," and "La Carte du Sous-sol de Belgiques (neuf feuilles), par feu le Professeur Dumont.

H.M. Commissioners for the International Exhibition.—The Illustrated Catalogue, in four volumes.

Trenham Reeks,
Librarian.

V.

Return of Maps, Sections, and Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland supplied to Agents for Sale during the Year ending 31st December 1862.

	1861.	1862. Gt. Britain.	1862. Ireland.
Whole sheets	634	816	645 copies.
Quarter sheets	1,782	2,154	
Horizontal sections	281	461	37 „
Vertical sections	124	275	
Index of signs and colours	10	8	
Small Index maps	97	30	
Sheets, 6 inches to 1 mile	190	301	
	3,118	4,045	682
Memoirs	468	448	
	3,586	4,493	

Appendix X.

APPENDIX X.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY.

REPORT of the CONDITION and PROGRESS of the MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, and GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF SCIENCE APPLIED TO MINING AND THE ARTS, for the Year 1862, by Sir ROBERT KANE, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director.

CONSIDERABLE progress has been made in completing the arrangement of the special branches of the Museum, and some very interesting additions have been made to its collections during the past year.

The preparation of the detailed catalogues of specimens has been proceeded with. Two important portions have been printed and published within the year; 1st, the catalogue of the various collections of rocks; 2nd, the catalogue of the collections of fuels, and of the products derived from them; also the collections of ores of iron, and of the specimens illustrating the manufactures of iron and steel. Another number of the catalogue, containing the collections of specimens illustrating the mining, metallurgy, and industrial applications of the important metals copper and lead, which had been commenced at date of last report, is now completed and ready for publication.

The collection illustrating the industrial applications and uses of shells has been arranged and illustrated by a series of descriptive labels.

Among the more important donations to the Museum during the past year may be mentioned,—

The collection of illustrations showing the various styles of British calico prints, designed to suit the requirements and tastes of various countries, from Messrs. Dalgleish, Falconer, and Co., Manchester.

An interesting collection of 24 specimens illustrating the present condition of the manufacture of porcelain in Spain was presented by Mr. Horatio Jones, on the part of Messrs. Pickman and Co., of the Cartaga Porcelain Manufactory, Seville.

A collection of 25 specimens of various qualities of paper manufactured from pine wood was presented, through Mr. Gaupp, on the part of the Royal Commissioner for the Kingdom of Wurtemberg at the Great International Exhibition. These specimens, which are of great practical interest in the present state of the paper manufacture, are from the establishment of M. Voelsers and Son, Heidenheim, Stuttgart.

It being understood that the authorities of the Science and Art Department had arranged that all presentations to the institutions under their control from exhibitors at the Great International Exhibition should be in the first instance delivered over to the officers of the South Kensington Museum, to be subsequently distributed as the official authorities might deem fit, no opportunity was afforded of obtaining donations directly to this Museum, those articles above noticed which were presented from Seville and from Wurtemberg having been forwarded apparently in ignorance of the existence of such official arrangements.

A detailed list of the donations received is annexed, forming Appendix B.

Several important additions were made to the Museum by purchase during the year, of which a detailed list, with prices, is given, forming Appendix C. The principal were,—

An illustrative educational series of 656 minerals, from Mr. Krautz, of Bonn, embracing the following special divisions. Cleavage, structure, and imitative shape; aggregation, dichroism, and other physical pro-

perties; pseudomorphism, by loss, by exchange, by replacement, or by organic remains. By means of this collection the means of instruction available to the professors of chemistry and of geology will be materially increased.

A series of vases and cups in granite, greenstone, porphyry, and marble, illustrating the applications of those substances as objects of ornamental art in combination with metals and enamels, was obtained from the International Exhibition. These articles serve also as a comparative collection, showing what can be effected with similar materials found in Ireland.

Interesting specimens of wood carving and filigree work, of silk tapestry, of enamels, and of mosaic work, were obtained, also by purchase, from among the collections of the Great International Exhibition. In the selection of those articles care was taken to choose objects which should be in accordance with the wants of the Institution, and should serve to complete the several series of illustrations already in the Museum.

A bust column of the red Galway granite has been added to the series of illustrations of Irish rocks and minerals.

A very complete and valuable model of the gas works of Newcastle-on-Tyne has been added to the collection of models, and the illustrations of the important department which embraces the industrial history of fossil fuel and its products has been thus in so far rendered more complete.

In reference to the inventory of the Museum, there is annexed, forming Appendix D., a copy of my letter of May 1859, explaining the mode of proceeding followed to that time, and of which my Lords were pleased to approve. The inventory of acquisitions and losses has been regularly kept since, and is posted monthly to present date.

The Museum Galleries were open, as usual, on week days from 11 till 4 o'clock, and were visited during that time by 24,788. The Galleries were also opened to the public in the evenings during the delivery of the several courses of lectures from 7 till half-past 9 o'clock, and in addition on Mondays and Thursdays at the same hours during the winter months. The total number of visitors in the evenings for the year was 10,551. The total number of visitors to the Museum during the year was, therefore, 35,339, being an increase of 346 on the preceding year; or, omitting the special occurrence of the conversazione given in the Galleries of the Museum by the Statistical Society during the meeting of the Social Science Congress in 1861, which was attended by 2,000 persons, the real increase of visitors to the Museum in 1862 over 1861 was 2,346.

Chemical Department.

The business of the Chemical Laboratory has been conducted by Mr. Galloway during the year with very satisfactory results. There were performed 21 analyses of the important commercial products of white lead, salt cake, and bleaching powder; 26 analyses of different varieties of milk, in reference to their purity and nutritive power; 18 analyses of ores and metallurgic products; 9 analyses of manures and agricultural products; 3 analyses of waters; and 2 determinations of the heating powers of varieties of peat and peat coke.

There was further executed in the Chemical Laboratory by the senior students, under Mr. Galloway's direction, a complete examination of the quality of milk sold in Dublin; an examination of the comparative rapidity with which tannin in different tanning materials undergoes decomposition; an analysis and crystallographic description of a complex cyanide of iron, copper, and potassium.

These several interesting researches have been published in the scientific journals.

Appendix X.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY.

Library.

The Museum Library has been availed of, as usual, by the registered students during the session. The number of those who attended was 37.

Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Industrial Arts.

The several courses of lectures on the industrial sciences have been delivered by the professors during the past year in a very satisfactory manner. The detailed arrangements of the subjects and hours proposed for the session 1862-63 having obtained the sanction of my Lords, were embodied in the official programme, of which a copy is annexed, forming Appendix E.

The public courses delivered partly in the Royal Dublin Society and partly in the Museum of Irish Industry will be reported on by the joint Committee of Lectures under whose direction those lectures are given.

For Professor Jukes systematic course on geology in the theatre of this institution 35 registered students were entered. At the termination of the course 10 students presented themselves for examination, and competed for prizes, of whom eight received certificates of proficiency.

For Professor Sullivan's systematic course on chemistry 37 students were registered. At the examination closing the course 10 students competed for prizes, of whom four received certificates of proficiency.

For Professor Barker's course of lectures on Natural Philosophy 28 registered students were entered, of whom 11 competed for prizes at the closing examination, of whom five received certificates of proficiency.

For Professor Harvey's course of systematic lectures delivered partly in the Royal Dublin Society's Botanic Garden, Glasnevin, seven registered students were entered, all of whom competed for prizes at the closing examination, and five received certificates of proficiency.

Owing to very severe and protracted illness, Professor Kinahan was not able to carry on the class of practical zoology, nor to deliver the course of systematic lectures on that science during the past year.

Instruction in practical chemistry was given during the day and also in the evening to the students attending the laboratory classes; 188 day lessons and 113 evening lessons were given during the session. The general session forms two laboratory terms. The day classes were attended by six students in the first, and eight in the second term. The evening class was attended by 18 pupils in the first, and 18 in the second term. The total number during the general session was 14 day and 36 evening pupils, making 50 in all.

The conduct of the students was very good, and their progress satisfactory, as was proved by the success with which the several difficult and important analytical investigations already noticed were carried out by them.

At the close of the session four of the students of the junior evening class, and four of the students in the special class for organic chemistry, presented themselves for examination, all of whom answered extremely well, and received certificates. The details of the results are given in Appendix F.

At the close of the session in June the general examination in natural philosophy, geology, botany, zoology, and general chemistry, was held; but one student presented himself, and the answering, although very good, was not considered to come up to the standard that should deserve the highest honour of the session. The silver medal was, therefore, not awarded, but the candidate received a prize to which the real merit of his answering fully entitled him.

Owing to the absence from Ireland of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant at the time of the commencement of the several courses of lectures

n the beginning of October, the distribution of prizes was postponed until December, when the public courses had been brought to a close. Dr. Kinahan's illness having left some time vacant, I delivered four ectures on the industrial products obtained from coal, and his Excellency he Earl of Carlisle was pleased to honour the Institution with his resence on the occasion of the last lecture of my course, and at its close o deliver the prizes. His Excellency was pleased to express his pproval of the progress which the Institution had made during the ear, and of the remarkable proficiency manifested by the students. hose four lectures were attended by 1,021 persons.

(Signed) Robert Kane,
Director of the Museum of Irish Industry.

21st January 1863.

APPENDIX B.

ist of Specimens presented to the Museum of Irish Industry from the 1st January to the 31st December 1862.

eries of specimens illustrating the different stages and styles of calico printing.
Presented by Messrs. Dalgleish, Falconer, and Co., Manchester.

ample of chloride of lime and a specimen of salt cake.
Presented by John Kane, Esq., Chemical Works, Dublin.

pecimen of pure sulphur from the Volcano at Guadaloupe.
Presented by R. Sydney Lambert, Esq., 21 South Mall, Cork.

ix specimens of elastic bitumen.
Presented by F. J. Foot, Esq., Geological Survey of Ireland.

wenty-five quires of various kinds of white and coloured paper made chiefly from pine wood.
Presented by R. Gaupp, 53, Brompton Square, London, for H. Voelsers, Son, Heidenheim, Germany.

pair of white vases, painted flowers and gold. 1 Grecian pillar with vase, top cromo-lithographic flowers and gold. 1 tea tray with equestrian figure, centre. 1 small centre piece in three tiers. 1 Parian vase. 6 rich plates. 1 plate, Queen's pattern. 3 plates, painted flowers in cromo-lithograph. 2 plates painted green and black in cromo-lithograph. 4 painted plates. 1 vase and cover. 1 plate.
Presented by Horatio Jones, Esq., 37, Pembroke Square, Kensington, London, for Messrs. Pickman and Co., Cartaga Porcelain Manufactory, Seville.

APPENDIX C.

ist of Specimens purchased and added to the Museum Collections, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1862.

	£	s.	d.
lineral specimens	5	0	0
pecimen of quartz crystal	0	5	0
lineral specimens	60	0	0
pecimens of carbonate of lime	0	2	6
elescope for goniometer	1	14	0
lodels of gasworks machinery	80	0	0
ne water-colour drawing	1	5	0
ne gallery illustration	1	5	0
pecimens of rocks, &c.	0	10	0
Ditto wood carving	9	10	0
Ditto porphyry	1	13	0
Ditto agate, &c.	15	0	0
asket in filigree work	7	0	0

Appendix X.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY.

	£	s.
Specimens of calcite - - - - - -	1	5
Ditto porphyry, &c. - - - - -	82	0
Ditto enamels - - - - - -	33	4
Specimen of wood carving - - - - -	14	0
Mosaic table - - - - - -	15	0
Specimen of Galway granite - - - - -	12	0
Specimen of tapestry - - - - - -	18	0
Mineral specimens - - - - - -	4	0

APPENDIX F.

EXAMINATION in ZOOLOGY.—Session of 1861–62.

Examiner, JOHN R. KINAHAN, M.D.

1st Prize - -	- William E. Dudley.
2nd „ - -	- Richard Fitzgerald.
3rd „ - -	- James J. B. Scott.

EXAMINATION in GEOLOGY.—Session of 1861–62.

Examiner, J. BEETE JUKES, M.A.

1st Prize - -	- William E. Dudley.
2nd „ - -	- Miss S. G. Keough.
3rd „ - -	- Miss M. Sibthorpe.

EXAMINATION in CHEMISTRY.—Session of 1861–62.

Examiner, WILLIAM K. SULLIVAN, Ph. D.

1st Prize - -	- Miss Zoe L. Coneys.
2nd „ - -	- Henry G. Chute.
3rd „ - -	- George Griffin.

EXAMINATION in PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—Session of 1861–62.

Examiner, WILLIAM BARKER, M.D.

1st Prize - -	- J. P. H. Boileau.
2nd „ - -	- B. Emanuel.
3rd „ - -	- W. A. Traill

EXAMINATION in BOTANY.—Session of 1861–62.

Examiner, WILLIAM H. HARVEY, M.D.

1st Prize - -	- Vincent A. Smith.
2nd „ - -	- John J. Spear.
3rd „ - -	- Richard Fitzgerald.

EXAMINATION in PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Session of 1861–62.

Examiner, ROBERT GALLOWAY, F.C.S.

Junior Evening Class.

1st Prize - -	- Miss Matilda Coneys.
2nd „ - -	- James Cahill.
3rd „ - -	- Samuel Johnson.
4th „ - -	- John Lawler.

EXAMINATION in PRACTICAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY—Session of 1861–62.

Examiner, ROBERT GALLOWAY, F.C.S.

Prizes.

Equal - { James Dunne. / Michael Hanratty. / Sidney R. Pontifex.

GENERAL EXAMINATION in GEOLOGY, ZOOLOGY, BOTANY, PHYSICS, and CHEMISTRY.—Session of 1861–62.

EXAMINERS.

J. BEETE JUKES, M.A. | WILLIAM BARKER, M.D.
JOHN R. KINAHAN, M.D. | WILLIAM K. SULLIVAN, Ph. D.
WILLIAM H. HARVEY, M.D.

1st Prize - - - Richard Fitzgerald.

Medallists.

William E. Dudley. | John Lawler.
Miss Statia G. Keough. | James Dunne.
Miss Zoe L. Coneys. | Michael Hanratty.
Miss Matilda Coneys. | Sidney R. Pontifex.
James Cahill. | Samuel Johnson.

SUMMARY.

	Totals.
The number of persons who visited the Museum from the 1st January to the 31st December 1862 inclusive was - - - - -	24,788
Number of students who visited the Museum during the Session -	37
Professor Jukes' Systematic Lectures - - - - -	746
Dr. Sullivan's ditto - - - - - -	881
Dr. Barker's ditto - - - - - -	342
Professor Jukes' Free Lectures - - - - -	3,019
Dr. Sullivan's ditto - - - - -	4,015
Dr. Harvey's ditto - - - - -	490
Number attended Sir R. Kane's Addresses on the Industrial products of coal, and the Distribution of Prizes - - - -	1,021
	35,339

NUMBER of STUDENTS who competed for Prizes in the Year 1862.

Natural Philosophy - - - - - - - - -	11
General Chemistry - - - - - - - - -	10
Practical Chemistry - - - - - - - - -	8
Geology - - - - - - - - - -	10
Zoology - - - - - - - - - -	10
Botany - - - - - - - - - -	7
General Examination - - - - - - - - -	1

Appendix Y.

Report of Royal Dublin Society.

APPENDIX Y.

Annual Report of the Royal Dublin Society for the Year 1862.

To the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Education, Department of Science and Art.

Sixty-one members were admitted into the Society during the session which ended on 30th June 1862.

Shortly before the termination of the last session, the attention of the Council was directed to a paper printed by order of the House of Commons, containing the correspondence which passed between the Society and the Government on the subject of increased grants of public money, required by the former for the completion of its various departments. Several important questions, of which the Council then for the first time became aware, were raised in the course of this correspondence, especially in the report of Captain Donnelly, R.E., dated the 11th of December 1861, the most prominent of which was one affecting the constitution of the Society.

Subsequently a letter was received from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, enclosing a copy of the parliamentary paper containing the correspondence before referred to; and also a printed paper headed "confidential," consisting of copies of certain Treasury minutes, in pursuance of which a commission, consisting of the Right Honourable the Lord Justice of Appeal; Sir Richard Griffith, Baronet; Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B., and Captain Donnelly, R.E., was issued to inquire into the Royal Dublin Society and other analogous institutions in Dublin, supported either wholly or in part by public grants, and to report thereon.

The Commissioners, who met in the Society's house, commenced their sittings on Wednesday 1st October 1862, and closed their inquiry on Friday October 10th 1862.

In the interval several witnesses, members and officers of the Society, were examined, their evidence taken down by a shorthand writer, with the view, as the Council understand, of its being printed and transmitted along with the report to the Society.

The Council regret that the report has not yet been received.

Very important repairs have been effected and works of improvement executed in the house and premises during the past year. Thus, the granite walls at each side of the entrance gate in Kildare Street have been restored, the front of the house pointed, certain decayed portions renewed, parts of the exterior as well as of the interior painted, and the general repairs of the premises most carefully attended to. A heating apparatus has been constructed in the Museum of Natural History. For these the Society is indebted to the careful superintendence of the Board of Public Works.

In addition to the foregoing an ornamental iron railing, the design of Captain Fowke, R.E., which separates the lawn from Merrion Square has been completed, and the unsightly boarding removed. In February last an estimate was submitted of the cost of the railing referred to, which amounted to 809*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* On account of this sum the Society have paid 544*l.* 10*s.*, leaving a balance of 265*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* still due to the contractors, a liability which there were not then funds in hand to discharge.

n order to meet in part the expense of this work to which no part of parliamentary grant is applicable, the Society appropriated the rent ich amounted on 29th September 1862 to 400*l.*) due to it by the stees of the National Gallery, which, although it was guaranteed by of Parliament and admitted by the Lords of the Treasury, the ncil regret to state is still unpaid, their repeated applications for ment not having been complied with.

The Council need hardly observe that were the sum referred to now l the Society could not only discharge its debt to the contractors the railing but also be in funds to proceed with the laying out and oration of the lawn, which is at present in a very unsightly state.

t is obvious that for the satisfaction of all parties interested in this ter a settlement of the claims of the Society for the rent of the ional Gallery should no longer be delayed. For it should be embered that as long as the rent remains unliquidated the title of Trustees to the ground upon which the Gallery is built cannot be sidered as complete.

The Society held its sixth examination for general and commercial ificates of merit on the evenings of Monday June 9, 1862, and five owing days. These examinations were conducted by examiners sen from amongst the members, who as on former occasions acted tuitously.

The number of candidates and of the certificates and prizes awarded set forth in the following table, viz. :—

Candidates.		Certificates.				Prizes.	
		General.		Commercial.			
ales.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
60	5	19	4	4	—	8	1

LECTURES.

n addition to the courses regulated by the Committee of Lectures the particulars of which see their report) the following were delivered der the Society's authority :—

ate.	Subject of Lectures.	Names of Lecturers.	No. of Lectures.	Total Attendance.	Average at each Lecture.
62.					
.	French Literature -	M. Désiré Pontêt -	16	1,246	77
ch	Agriculture - -	E. W. Davy, M.B. -	12	1,394	116
il	ditto -	ditto -	6	610	100
r	Elements of Art -	H. Macmanus, R.H.A.	5	907	181
	Mineralogy - -	R. H. Scott, M.A. -	12	738	61
				4,895	535

Appendix Y.

REPORT OF ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

The large stove palm house has been erected, but the interior is n yet in a fit state for the reception of the plants. It is obvious that wh this house shall be occupied, an increased allowance for fuel will necessary. The conservatory adjoining, which was constructed out the materials of a former one, has been completed and is fully furnish with plants: it is found to work satisfactorily.

Considerable additions were made to the collection of hardy plants the course of the past year. The part of the garden occupied with me cinal plants has, under the superintendence of Dr. Frazer, a memb of the committee entrusted with the management of the departme been completely renovated and re-arranged.

The curator draws attention to the expediency of the portion of t garden set apart as an arboretum being enlarged by the acquisition of adjoining piece of ground, not only on account of the introduction numbers of new shrubs and trees, for which space is required, but being necessary to provide increased room for the large number visitors who crowd the garden, especially on Sundays.

The Botanical Museum has been much improved by the acquisition additional cases, which has enabled the curator to exhibit a considera number of valuable specimens previously undisplayed.

Supplies of plants and specimens have been sent, as in former yea to illustrate Dr. Harvey's lectures on Botanical Science in the Societ theatre, Kildare Street, and in the Museum of Irish Industry. The p fessors and lecturers on Botany to the College of Surgeons, and in ot Schools of Medicine in Dublin, and to the Queen's College, Galw have also obtained illustrative specimens for their lectures; and pupils of the School of Art attached to the Society have had the adv tage of being supplied with examples to aid them in their studies.

Exchanges of both plants and seeds have been numerous and imp tant. Thus highly valuable donations have been received from McNab, of the Botanic Garden, Edinburgh; Mr. Clarke, of the Bota Garden, Glasgow; and Mr. Frazer, of the Nursery, Comely Ba Edinburgh: as well as from many other contributors.

Amongst the most valuable donations received, the Council refer s cially to a tree fern, the *Cyathea serra*, having a clean stem, twelve in height, presented by Lady Dorothea Neville, of Dangstein, Ha To the same lady the Society is indebted for a young healthy plan the Manchineel tree, *Hippomane mancinella*.

From the Messrs. Veitch, of the "Exotic" Nursery, King's R Chelsea, plants of the *Nepenthes dominicana* and *N. Lavata*; and f the Messrs. Lord, of Clapton, *Œrides gigantia*, *Caladium Lowii*, other rare and valuable plants have been received.

Highly important donations have been presented by foreign and c nial contributors, whose names have been recorded in the Socie journal, and to all of whom the Society has already returned its thanks.

Number of Visitors on Sundays	- - -	188,2
„ „ on week-days	- - -	47,0
Total	- -	235,2

Notwithstanding the enormous increase in the attendance of the p it is the gratifying duty of the Council to record that the conduct of people has been most exemplary; the property in the gardens not ha suffered any material injury.

Horticultural Exhibition.

the month of June the Society held an exhibition of plants, rs, fruits, and vegetables, which was visited by 4,990 persons.

Museum of Natural History.

hough considerable progress has been made in the identification, rvation, and arrangement of the specimens, the Council regret to be ed to repeat that the collections remain to a great extent unavail- or the instruction of the public, in consequence of the Museum ing being in an unfinished state.

e construction of a heating apparatus, with means provided for ing thorough ventilation, enabled the director to display in a highly ictive and attractive manner a small portion of the Collection of in a series of wall cases, which were erected in the year 1861; a which, in consequence of the exhaustion of the small fund voted years since for that object, has necessarily been suspended.

twithstanding the very unfavourable state of this department, a derable increase in the attendance of the public during the past nas been recorded; so many as 20,721 persons having visited the um, being an increase of fifteen per cent. in excess of those of the ding year.

ice the appointment of Mr. Robert H. Scott as *locum tenens* for Dr. ler, the state of whose health has compelled him to suspend his offi- luties as Professor of Mineralogy, Mr. Scott has been engaged in ing out the arrangement of the Mineral Collection, which had been nenced by the Reverend Professor Haughton, and he has also exhi- a portion of the metallic minerals in a few of the old cases.

a result of Mr. Scott's appointment much facility has been afforded ne study of Mineralogy in the Society, of which several students already availed themselves. In addition to those who attended at iblic course of lectures, three separate classes were formed during ason for the demonstrative study of Mineralogy. This return to a r practice of the Society supplies a want in Dublin which had fore been greatly felt by those who desired to study this special h of science.

eral very interesting donations have been received during the year; g which may be enumerated a valuable collection of tertiary fossils Malta, presented by Doctor A. Leith Adams, surgeon 22nd regi- some mammals, birds, and shells from the islands and shores of acific Ocean, presented by Commander Alexander Boxer, R.N.; a collection of echinoderms, crustaceans, and mollusceans, presented muel R. Graves, Esq., of Liverpool, being the result of dredging ions carried on in the Baltic by him and the Reverend Professor hton during their recent cruise in those waters. Some valuable ons have also been made by the Reverend Professor Haughton and obert Henry Scott to the collection of the Donegal specimens, ted by them last year; and a further donation of Scandinavian has been made by the former.

eral specimens have also been received from the Royal Zoological y of Ireland.

Chemistry applied to Agriculture.

) courses of Lectures were delivered by Professor Davy during the 862. The one on the Chemistry of Food, embracing the most tant articles of our diet and agricultural produce. The second on emistry of the Soil and its relations to vegetable and animal life. the examinations held upon the termination of these courses in books were awarded to the best answerers.

Appendix Y.

REPORT OF ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

Two courses of practical laboratory instruction were also conducte by Professor Davy, the first consisting of 18, the second of 20 demon strations. At the close of each course examinations were held, an prizes in books awarded to the successful competitors. The answerin is reported to have been most creditable and much better than at an previous examinations.

Fifty-two analyses and examinations of manures, soils, water, agricul tural produce, &c. were performed, many original investigations pro secuted, and several preparations made for the Agricultural Museum.

Evening Scientific Meetings.

The Society held seven meetings for the discussion of subjects con nected with Science and Art, at which highly valuable communication were read followed by animated discussions; the most important o which were published in the Society's Scientific Journal.

The attendance at these Meetings amounted to 899 persons.

Library.

During the year 1862 the Library was opened to the public on 27 week days from 11 a.m. until 5 p.m., and also on 139 evenings fro 7 p.m. until 9.30 p.m.

		Daily Averag
The number of readers during the daytime (exclusive of members of the Society) was on 277 days	14,726	54
Of evening readers (139 evenings)	2,056	15
	16,782	

being 2,739 in excess of those in 1861.

During the past year a considerable extent of additional shelving w constructed in certain of the rooms formerly occupied by the Museu of Natural History, which has totally absorbed the small sum, 200 voted for this object. Several rooms remain still unfurnished, and bei in the same suite it is found to be impracticable to make much use the former until the entire shall have been supplied with book-cases a furniture.

Agricultural Department.

Spring Cattle Show.

The Spring Cattle Show was held on Tuesday April 21st, 1862, a three following days. The following table sets forth some of the pa culars of the Exhibition:—

Description of Stock, Implements, &c.	Entries.	Prizes.		
		Money.	Medals.	Honora Certifica
		£ s. d.		
Bulls	188	—	18	3
Cows and heifers	96	5 0 0	23	—
Fat stock	63	—	25	—
Sheep (lots)	67	10 0 0	20	—
Swine (lots)	47	—	25	—
Horses	16	20 0 0	6	—
Poultry	197	20 10 0	6	—
Implements and Machines	1,860	—	—	—
Total	2,534	55 10 0	123	3

The Council have to deplore the continuance again during the show f unpropitious weather, which most injuriously affected the attendance f the public, and consequently the receipts taken at the entrance gate. 'he number of persons who attended the Exhibition, excluding mem- ers of the Society and herds, amounted to 8,033, being about 3,500 less ıan that returned for the previous spring show.

The "Irish Farmers' Gazette" challenge plate, and the "Irish Rail- ay" challenge cup, were both awarded for the first time to George oe, D.L., of Nutley, county of Dublin, for his short-horned bull Leviathan." And the cup presented by Mr. Ganley was won by Ir. W. T. Crosbie, of Tralee, for his short-horned bull "Crown of Athelstane."

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant visited the show, and took the hair as President of the Society at the Meeting for the announcement f prizes, on which occasion 458 persons were present.

Christmas Show of Fat Stock and of Farm and Dairy Produce.

This Exhibition was held on Tuesday December 17th 1862 and ollowing day.

The chief features of the Exhibition are set forth in the following ible, viz. :—

Description of Stock.	Entries or Lots.	Prizes.		
		Money.	Medals.	Certificates.
		£ s. d.		
nplements - - -	196	— —	—	—
xen - - - -	8	5 0 0	7	—
ows and heifers - -	33	5 0 0	14	—
heep (lots) - - -	29	10 0 0	14	—
wine, (lots) - - -	8	5 0 0	6	—
oultry - - - -	117	32 0 0	—	—
utter, honey, frieze -	31	12 15 0	1	—
ereals, &c. - - -	63	— —	11	—
urnip and mangold seeds	83	— —	6	—
erbage plants - - -	26	1 10 0	—	—
ulbs, tubers, roots - -	119	18 10 0	2	—
ibre-yielding plants -	5	3 0 0	1	—
eneral collections - -	9	3 0 0	1	—
Total - -	727	95 15 0	63	—

The silver challenge cup presented by the Messrs. Ferguson was ermanently won by Mr. Allan Pollok, of Lismany, Ballinasloe; and the lessrs. Dickson, Hogg, and Robertson's cup, offered for the best col- ection of green crops, by Mr. James Brady, of Marino, co. Dublin.

Agricultural Museum.

The Agricultural Museum is in a much more perfect state than it has een since the period of its first formation.

In the course of the year full descriptive labels were printed and ttached to each specimen, so that the collection may now be regarded s a volume to be consulted with the aid of the samples before the eye f the reader.

In consequence of the visits which the curator was authorized to nake to London, Limerick, and other places, some valuable contributions or the collection have been obtained.

Appendix Y.

REPORT OF ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

The Museum was visited during the year by 18,400 persons.
The *Statue Gallery* was visited by 1,867 persons.

DEPARTMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.

School of Art.

The number of students who received instruction in and through the agency of the school during the session which terminated on 31st August 1862, is as follows:—

Central School:—	
Day Classes—Males	50
„ Females	160
Evening do.—Males	124
Prize Students	10
Total	344
Parochial and other Out Schools:—	
Males and Females	640
Total	980

Two exhibitions of the works of students were held, and visited by 940 persons.

At the annual examination, held in November 1862, the following prizes were awarded, viz.:—

Pupil Teacherships	2
Prize Studentships	3
Local Medals	19
First and Second Grade Prizes	221

At the national competition, national medallions were respectively awarded to James H. Underwood and Miss Harriette Harman.

The works executed in competition for the Taylor prizes and scholarship were exhibited in November 1862, and the following prizes adjudged, viz.:—

Taylor Scholarship of 40*l.* to Henry Crowley, for an original composition on a subject from Dante's Inferno.

A prize of 10*l.* to Wm. Perry, for an Historical composition in oil.

At the meeting for the distribution of prizes, held in December, the Marquis of Kildare presiding, 350 persons were present.

The following abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure of the School for the session of 1861–62 is appended, viz.:—

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Head Master's share of fees from students	92	2	8
Second Master's ditto	99	12	7
Assistant Master, two months' salary	4	0	0
Clerk's salary, one year	50	0	0
Male and female attendants' wages, one year	59	16	0
Prizes to students	36	0	0
Examples	13	14	2
Purchase and repairs of casts	38	5	0
Making, labelling, and printing catalogues of examples, casts, &c.	18	15	9
Fittings, furniture, and repairs	7	7	8
Fuel and light	16	4	11
Stationery, freights, and incidents	5	11	7
	£441	10	4

	£	s.	d.
Expenditure brought forward -	441	10	4

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.			
Fees from students - - -	280	10	11			
Allowance from Department for prize students - - - -	10	0	0			
Grant for prizes from profits of Art Exhibition - - - -	36	0	0			
				326	10	11
Balance paid by Royal Dublin Society -				£114	19	5

The increased sum paid by the Society for the support of the School Art has arisen partly from a sum of 20*l.* expended in the purchase of sts exhibited in the Art Exhibition, and partly from a decrease in the es of pupils.

In conclusion the Council annex a summary of the attendance of e public on the several Departments during the past year:—

	Numbers.	Total.
atural History, Museum - - - -	- -	20,721
otanic Garden, week days - - - -	188,262	
„ Sundays - - - -	47,019	
		235,281
brary, Day Readers - - - -	14,726	
„ Evening ditto - - - -	2,056	
		16,782
atue Gallery - - - -	- -	1,867
hool of Art Exhibitions - - - -	- -	940
stribution of Prizes - - - -	- -	350
ening Meetings, Scientific - - -	899	
„ Agricultural - - -	458	
		1,357
gricultural Exhibitions, Spring Show - -	8,033	
„ Christmas Show -	1,007	
		9,040
rticultural Exhibition - - - -	- -	4,990
ricultural Museum - - - -	- -	18,400
hool of Art, Students:—		
Central School - - -	344	
Out School - - - -	640	
		984
ctures, exclusive of those delivered under the authority of the Committee of Lectures, see their report -	- -	4,895
Total - - -	- -	315,507

By order of Council,
WM. EDW. STEELE, M.D.,
Assistant Secretary.

February 1863.

Appendix Z.

BALANCE SHEET OF ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX Z.

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, DUBLIN.

BALANCE SHEET for GOVERNMENT REPORT for Year ending 31st December 1862.

Dr. CHARGE.

Return of admissions for 1862:		£	s.	d.
3,540	Members, free		—	
180	Visitors, at 2*s.* 6*d.*	22	10	0
369	„ at 1*s.* 0*d.*	18	9	0
12,620	„ at 0*s.* 6*d.*	315	10	0
1,067	„ at 0*s.* 3*d.*	13	6	9
115,180	„ at 0*s.* 1*d.*	479	18	4
132,956				
1,126	Public schools and institutions, free.		—	
134,082	Total.	£849	14	1
Government Grant		500	0	0
Members' subscriptions		247	0	0
Incidental receipts		8	6	8
Animals sold		80	10	0
		£1,685	10	9

Cr. DISCHARGE.

	£	s.	d.
Balance of last account	178	3	0¼
Animals purchased	67	13	7
Food for animals	705	4	0¼
Incidental expenses	194	15	6
Salaries and wages	320	13	1
Building and grounds	201	5	10
Interest on debentures	4	0	0
Balance to next account	13	15	8½
	£1,685	10	9

(Signed) B. McDOWELL,
Hon. Secretary.

APPENDIX A A.

EPORT of the COMMITTEE of LECTURES to the LORDS of the COMMITTEE of PRIVY COUNCIL on EDUCATION, for the Year 1862.

THE Committee having in their former reports fully stated their ews in relation to scientific education in the provinces, confine themves in the present report to a statement of the results of their operans during the past year.

Six courses of lectures were delivered in the theatre of the Royal iblin Society, with a general average attendance of 125 persons.

Three courses were given under their direction in the theatre of the iseum of Irish Industry, showing an average attendance of 222 rsons.

Owing to the illness of Professor Kinahan the usual courses in zoology re not given.

Six courses were given in provincial towns, with an average attendance 97 persons. These latter courses were followed by examinations, at ich 113 students presented themselves; 20 first class prizes and 17 ond class were awarded.

Science schools and classes, in accordance with the regulations of the ience Directory were carried on under the supervision of this comttee at Belfast (where there were two schools) Lisburn, Carrickfergus, nmel, Cork, and Bandon. From returns obtained from the several chers it appears that the total number of students in attendance on several classes was 393, of whom 236 presented themselves for exanation in May last. The results of that examination were highly isfactory, 220 students passed, 49 obtained first class prizes, 58 ond class, and 40 third class; 3 gold, 4 silver, and 6 bronze medals re also awarded, and two of the successful candidates from the ndon school obtained exhibitions in connexion with the Jermyn eet school. It is unnecessary to go into greater detail respecting se schools, as the usual returns have been already furnished to the partment directly from the several local committees and teachers.

The Committee refer with pleasure to these results as affording a isfactory attestation to the usefulness of the work they have been nducting for the last few years, the marked success just referred to ng no doubt in a considerable degree attributable to the taste for nce and the knowledge of the elementary portions of the several jects which have been diffused through the instrumentality of the nmittee.

They regret, however, that they are obliged to add that the local nmittees have again reported that the financial condition of the ools is very unsatisfactory.

They refer to the appendix for details in connexion with the several rses above referred to.

Dated this 10th day of January 1863.

MAZIERE BRADY, Chairman.

App. AA.

PROVINCIAL LECTURES, IRELAND.

APPENDIX 1.

RETURN of the PUBLIC LECTURES delivered in the Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society during the Year 1862.

No.	Date.	Subject.	Lecturers.	Number of Lectures.	Total Attendance.	Average Attendance
1	January -	Natural Philosophy -	Professor Barker -	20	1,935	96
	May - -	Structural & Physiological Botany.	Professor Harvey -	12	924	77
3	May & June	Systematic Botany -	Ditto -	12	539	45
4	October -	Natural Philosophy -	Professor Barker -	12	2,197	183
5	November	Chemistry - -	Professor Sullivan -	12	2,273	189
6	December	Physical Geography -	Professor Jukes -	12	1,876	156

APPENDIX 2.

RETURN of PUBLIC LECTURES delivered in the Theatre of the Museum of Irish Industry during the Year 1862.

No.	Date.	Subject.	Lecturers.	Number of Lectures.	Total Attendance.	Average Attendance
	May -	Economic Botany -	Professer Harvey -	6	490	81
	October -	Elementary Chemistry	Professor Sullivan	12	4,015	334
	November	Physical Geography -	Professor Jukes -	12	3,019	251

APPENDIX 3.

PROVINCIAL LECTURES and EXAMINATIONS during the Year 1862.

—	Date of Lectures.	Places.	Subject.	Lecturers.	Average Attendance.	Number of Candidates at Examination.	Prize award 1st Class.	Prize award
1	May & June	Galway -	Botany - -	Prof. Melville -	141	36	5	
2	June - -	Carrick-on-Shannon.	Chemistry -	Professor Davy	82	6	5	
3	June & July	Aughnacloy	Geology - -	Prof. Harkness	70	19	3	
4	July & Aug.	Swords -	Zoology - -	Dr. John Barker	73	17	1	
5	September	Dungannon	Chemistry -	Robert H. Scott	88	10	2	
6	Sept. & Oct.	Armagh -	Heat and the Steam Engine.	Prof. Wm. Barker	126	27	4	
				Total - -	580	113	20	
				General Average	97			

APPENDIX BB.

eport of the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts, for the year 1861–62.

he Council submit a report of the proceedings of the academy for past year, and up to the present date.

ince last 18th October the academy has held 14 meetings, including four stated quarterly assemblies. The council has met regularly n the first Monday of each month, and in addition four special meet- have also been held.

n conformity with the provisions of the bye-laws, "that a day should named for the opening of the annual exhibition which should not be arted from in each year," the academy named the first Monday in as the opening day.

he exhibition of the present year opened punctually at the day ointed, viz., Monday the 5th May. It remained open for 14 weeks, ing nine of which it was open in the evenings by gaslight at a re- ed price of threepence. 508 works were exhibited, being somewhat than last year; but as a larger proportion than usual were by resi- t artists, it was therefore a better exponent of the artistic talent of country, and an evidence of its progress.

he following is the analysis of attendance and receipts:—

313 season tickets, at 2*s.* 6*d.* each -	£39	2	6
131 family ditto, „ 2*s.* „ -	13	2	0
1,054 admissions, „ 1*s.* „ -	52	14	0
4,830 ditto evenings, „ 3*d.* „ -	60	7	6
2,278 catalogues, „ 4*d.* „ -	37	19	4
Commission chargeable on sales of works (1,556*l.* 8*s.*) - - - - -	90	12	11
	£293	18	3

hese results show a falling off in the receipts as compared with last of 131*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, being most apparent in the evening admissions, uring 10 weeks that the exhibition of 1861 was open in the evenings reduced admission of one penny 33,421 persons were admitted, zing 139*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*; and this year, when open in the evenings nine ks, at an admission of threepence, but 60*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* was received. profits of last year's exhibition were about 80*l.*, this year the profits cely amount to as many shillings. This falling off cannot be bed to the want of attraction in the works exhibited, as the exhi- n was in no way inferior in character to that of last year. No ot some of the falling off must be ascribed to the pressure expe- ed by most classes in Ireland during the year, as well as to the ction of the Great International Exhibition. Numbers also ex- ed that the exhibition, even at the last moment, would have been ed for the usual low admission of a penny, and therefore abstained visiting the exhibition till too late, and there is reason to think this expectation may militate against the exhibition receipts for a . It is gratifying to find, however, that the private purchases have ased in this year's exhibition as compared with those preceding, . 1*s.* being private purchases, 567*l.* 15*s.* were by the Shilling Art on of Dublin, 173*l.* by the Art Union of Ireland, and 220*l.* 12*s.* by reat Britain Art Union. These figures show that the art unions eland have also fallen off considerably in their receipts.

App. BB.

REPORT OF ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.

A consequence of this deficiency in the exhibition receipts will be tha for the ensuing year the officers of the Academy, the secretary, trea surer, and keeper must give their services to the institution without an remuneration, as although a large portion of their duties are directly i connexion with the schools and the educational department, still n portion of the annual grant is applicable to payments to their officers the small salaries occasionally paid to those gentlemen for their service being altogether contingent upon the profits of the exhibition; but ever if this were not the case the present grant of 300*l.* is only barely sufficien to meet the expenses chargeable under the head of educational purposes

It is but just to add that the duties of the officers have been mos efficiently and zealously performed, but an institution can scarcely b described as on an efficient basis, which requires a zealous performanc of duty on the part of its officers at the loss of their time and profes sional avocations; it is obvious, therefore, having regard to the uncer tainty of exhibition receipts that an increased grant is absolutely neces sary for the efficient working of the institution, so as to secure b moderate fixed salaries the services of officers which are essential to th educational functions as well as the general operations of the Academy.

A conversazione was held during the exhibition, and was honoure by the presence of his excellency the Lord Lieutenant; 350 of the nobi lity and gentry of Dublin were also present by invitation of the Presi dent and Council. The object of holding the above was to induce th middle and higher classes to take a greater interest in the exhibitions o the Academy, as it is undeniable that the public of Dublin do not atten or patronise art exhibitions to the extent which the inhabitants of th large towns in England and Scotland are in the habit of doing.

During the year the wearing of a distinctive academic costume by th members has been graciously sanctioned and confirmed by his excel lency the Lord Lieutenant, and a gold chain and medallion has bee presented to the Academy, purchased by the private subscriptions o the members, the wearing of which officially by the President has bee also approved and sanctioned by his excellency.

The small exhibition room has been painted and fitted up for th study of the living model. All the casts in the antique school havin required repairs and painting have been put into a state of thorough re pair, and are now well fitted for the study of the students. In conse quence of the necessary repairs the antique school could not be opene till the autumn session.

A set of rules and regulations for the schools have been drawn u sanctioned and approved by the Lord Lieutenant. Medals to be award to the successful students in the Academy's schools have been prepare with the sanction of the Department of Science and Art, and have bee successfully executed by Mr. Woodhouse of this city.

Lectures have been delivered by the professor of painting, H. M Manus, Esq., at the opening of the several school sessions in the pa year.

The schools of the living model opened on the 11th November for t winter session, and closed on the 4th April. After the closing of t exhibition the school opened for the autumn session on the 25th Augu and the year's sessions concluded on the 17th October, the avera daily attendance nine. The school of painting opened the 19th Nove ber; winter session closed on the 4th April. Re-opened for the autu session on 25th August, closing on 17th October, average attendance fi The antique school, on account of the necessary repairs and painting the casts was only open during the autumn session, viz., from the 2 August to the 17th October, average daily attendance three.

The inspector from the Department of Science and Art, Eyre Cro Esq., visited the Academy for the annual inspection on the 30th Oc

ber, and in conjunction with the president and Mr. G. F. Mulvany acting for the keeper, owing to the unavoidable absence of that officer, made the following awards:—

Silver medal to	Mr. Henry Crowley	for	studies in oil	from the life.
Bronze do.	,, Edward R. Byrne	,,		from the antique.
Ditto do.	,, N. Walsh	,,		drawing from the life.
Ditto do.	,, Henry Crowley	,,		do.
Ditto do.	,, Arthur G. Mayne	,,		painting from the life.
Ditto do.	,, William Perry	,,		do.
Ditto do.	,, John Woodhouse	,,		modelling from the life.

The distribution of the medals took place at a full meeting of the Academy held on the 30th October, at which the honorary members and associates were present, and a numerous assemblage of the gentry of Dublin, and the inspector from the Department of Science and Art. The various studies produced by the students during the year's sessions were with some few exceptions exhibited on that occasion, amounting to 7 works.

This being the first year under the new arrangements, may be regarded as to some extent a probationary one, but the council feel that the results have been satisfactory, that the schools are conducted upon an efficient system, and that even better results may be anticipated in future years; but as under the new arrangements students must pass through the departmental schools, before entering those of the Academy, their number is necessarily more dependent upon the efficiency of other institutions than heretofore.

The five large paintings by Jordano and Bassano are much in want of cleaning and lining, but the Academy has no funds to devote to their necessary repair, and the works in consequence are almost useless as objects of study to the students.

Annexed is the abstract of income and expenditure as furnished by the treasurer:—

Copy Abstract of the Accounts of the Royal Hibernian Academy for the year ending 31st March 1862, as rendered by the Treasurer, Geo. F. Mulvany, Esq., R.H.A.

1861–1862. Dr.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Treasurer's hands on 31st March 1861	83	12	7
April 8. Parliamentary grant for 1860–61	300	0	0
Oct. 5. Do. for house repairs	300	0	0
Ditto for 1861–62	300	0	0
Annual exhibition, namely—			
369 season tickets at 2*s.* 6*d.* each - £46 2 6			
129 family tickets at 2*s.* each 12 18 0			
1,278 admission tickets at 1*s.* each - 63 18 0			
33,421 admission tickets at 1*d.* each - 139 5 1			
4,460 catalogues at 4*d.* each - 74 6 8			
	336	10	3
Commission on the sale of pictures	94	0	11
	£1,414	3	9

Cr.	£	s.	d.
*Cash advanced by the Bank of Ireland	194	16	2
Rent, taxes, and insurance	14	16	5
Repairs of building	319	10	2
Fuel, gas and other lights	61	0	2
Annual exhibition	278	4	5
Advertising and printing	135	5	6
Salaries, wages, and allowances	167	0	0
Life and painting schools	103	16	0
Books	2	10	0
Incidental expenses	92	6	0
1862, March 31st. Balance	44	18	11
	£1,414	3	9

* By error of lodgment through Paymaster-General's Office the grant for 1860–61 was credited to the Hibernian Military School. A cheque drawn by trustees of Royal Hibernian Academy for 200*l.* was honoured at the bank, and thus a debt of 194*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, being amount of cheque less balance in bank, was incurred.—G.F.M.

App. BB.

REPORT OF ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.

ABSTRACT of the TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS from 31st March to 31st October 1862.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand 31st March 1862	44	18	11
Government grant	300	0	0
Commission on the sale of pictures	86	17	11
Annual exhibition, namely—			
313 season tickets at 2*s.* 6*d.* each - 39 2 6			
131 family tickets at 2*s.* each - 13 2 0			
1,054 admission tickets at 1*s.* each - 52 14 0			
4,830 admission tickets at 3*d.* each - 60 7 6			
2,278 catalogues at 4*d.* each - 37 19 4			
	203	5	4
	£635	2	2

(Signed)
G. F. MULVANY, R.H.A.
Treasurer.

Cr.	£	s.	d.
Rent, taxes, and insurance	10	16	0
Repairs of building	—		
Fuel, gas and other lights	14	6	9
Annual exhibition	192	9	8
Advertising and printing	42	17	10
Salaries, wages, and allowances	92	3	4
Life and painting schools	53	9	0
Incidental expenses	47	2	7
Balance in hands 31st October 1862	181	17	7
	£635	2	2

CATTERSON SMITH, President, R.H.A.
M. ANGELO HAYES, R.H.A., Secretary.

7th November 1862.

APPENDIX C C.

Industrial Museum of Scotland.

Edinburgh, 1st January 1863.

In my last report on the 1st January 1862, I pointed out that the porary buildings into which the various collections of the Industrial seum had just been removed, were nearly ready for the admission of public. I made every effort to accelerate this desirable event, and ng to the excellent assistance I received from my able assistant . Galletly, Mr. Paton, the extra clerk, and the attendants, all of whom rked with the best spirit, I was enabled to allow the municipal and ious learned bodies of this city, and Leith, to hold conversaziones in Museum during the month of April, and very interesting and highly sfactory meetings were thus held, the numbers attending them being ollows :—

Visitors who attended conversaziones upon the invitation of the fol- ing public bodies :—

April 2nd,	Royal Society of Edinburgh - -	220 Visitors.
„ 8th,	Corporation of Edinburgh - -	530 „
„ 14th,	Corporation of Leith - -	330 „
„ 15th,	Society of Solicitors to the Supreme Courts	300 „
„ 17th,	Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce -	450 „
„ 22nd,	Royal Scottish Society of Arts -	300 „
„ 23rd,	Watt Institute and School of Arts -	310 „
„ 26th,	The Working Classes convened by their Committee of Delegates - -	600 „
„ 28th,	The Royal College of Surgeons -	220 „
„ 29th,	The Pharmaceutical Society -	356 „
	Total - -	3,616 „

n May our work was so far advanced as to admit of the Museum ng opened to the public one day in the week, and notice was issued t limited numbers would be admitted between the hours of 10 a.m. 4 p.m. on Saturdays. By the end of June our arrangements were rably complete, and admitted of freer access being given to the lic ; I therefore announced that the Museum would be open free to public on Wednesdays and Saturdays, prolonging the time of admis- on Saturdays until 10 o'clock p.m.

The following table shows the extent to which this was appreciated by public.

Number of Visitors to the Industrial Museum of Scotland during the 1862, distinguishing the numbers who attended on Saturday nings after 5 o'clock p.m., to indicate that the working classes take cial interest in the institution.

Month.	Day.	No. of Visitors before 5 p.m.	No. of Visitors after 5 p.m.	Total.
- 5	Saturday -	490	608	1,098
9	Wednesday -	46	- -	46
12	Saturday -	617	766	1,383
16	Wednesday -	187	- -	187
19	Saturday -	389	1,092	1,481
23	Wednesday -	206	- -	206
26	Saturday -	437	1,109	1,546
30	Wednesday -	218	- -	218

App. CC. Number of Visitors to the Industrial Museum of Scotland—*continued.*

INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, SCOTLAND.

Month.	Day.	No. of Visitors before 5 p.m.	No. of Visitors after 5 p.m.	Total.	
August - 2	Saturday -	436	1,046	1,482	
6	Wednesday -	256	- -	256	
9	Saturday -	546	1,171	1,717	
13	Wednesday -	239	- -	239	
16	Saturday -	650	1,119	1,769	
20	Wednesday -	230	- -	230	
23	Saturday -	589	1,216	1,805	
27	Wednesday -	484	- -	484	
30	Saturday -	616	1,182	1,798	
September 3	Wednesday -	317	- -	317	
6	Saturday -	662	1,476	2,142	
10	Wednesday -	289	- -	289	
13	Saturday -	385	1,307	1,692	
17	Wednesday -	262	- -	262	
20	Saturday -	493	1,281	1,774	
24	Wednesday -	268	- -	268	
27	Saturday -	618	1,049	1,667	
October - 1	Wednesday -	230	- -	230	
4	Saturday -	835	1,238	2,037	
8	Wednesday -	170	- -	170	
11	Saturday -	913	1,122	2,036	
15	Wednesday -	196	- -	196	
18	Saturday -	791	813	1,604	
22	Wednesday -	128	- -	128	
25	Saturday -	402	553	955	
29	Wednesday -	101	- -	101	
November 1	Saturday -	532	749	1,281	
5	Wednesday -	119	- -	119	
8	Saturday -	660	604	1,264	
12	Wednesday -	121	- -	121	
15	Saturday -	522	776	1,298	
19	Wednesday -	99	- -	99	
22	Saturday -	543	622	1,165	
26	Wednesday -	107	- -	107	
29	Saturday -	505	683	1,188	
December 3	Wednesday -	97	- -	97	
6	Saturday -	491	758	1,249	
10	Wednesday -	135	- -	135	
13	Saturday -	554	732	1,286	
17	Wednesday -	121	- -	121	
20	Saturday -	635	746	1,381	
24	Wednesday -	165	- -	165	
26	Friday - -	518	- -	518	
27	Saturday -	584	445	1,029	
29	Monday -	519	- -	519	
30	Tuesday -	535	- -	535	
31	Wednesday -	571	- -	571	
				46,047	{ On pul days
Admissions previous to 5th July, and by special application on close days - - -				6,078	
				52,125	

The unfitness of the temporary buildings in every respect for the urposes of a Museum has been a serious drawback, but this has been some measure overcome by the excellent arrangements made by the fficers of Her Majesty's Board of Works, under the direction of Ir. Matheson, who by good management have made every inch avail-ble, and have allowed the arrangement of the collections into 15 ell-marked divisions, in the following order:—

1st. Illustrations of the processes of working quarries and collieries, gether with the implements used and the products obtained.

2nd. Illustrations of mining, smelting, and other operations for taining metals in the state fit for use in the metallic manufactures.

3rd. Constructive materials and their applications, containing a fine ries of the building stones of Sotland; a considerable collection of the ilding stones of England and Ireland; illustrations of the manufacture encaustic tiles, with very fine examples of that manufacture from essrs. Minton, of Staffordshire, and Messrs. Maw, of Shropshire; rnamental stones used for decorative purposes; enamelled slate, glass, c.; building materials from many different countries; a large series of rra-cotta works, native and foreign; and an extensive collection of tive and foreign woods used for constructive and ornamental purposes; autiful *carton-pierre* works of Messrs. Jackson and Sons, &c.

4th. Fine works in metal, showing in most cases complete series of ages illustrating the processes of their manufacture from the plain etal up to the perfected article.

5th. The fine collection of models of agricultural implements and achines presented by the Highland and Agricultural Society, &c., and rious series of the agricultural productions of other countries.

6th. Illustrations of the arts of glass and pottery. This is a very mplete collection, containing all the raw materials in every stage of eparation, the tools employed, with models of the kilns, furnaces, nplements, machines, &c., allowing a complete elucidation of the teresting processes employed in these manufactures; also a small storical series illustrating the European history of pottery, and the ate of the art in other countries.

7th. Illustrations of the costume of various nations, and the more aracteristic objects of personal ornament.

8th. The materials and processes used in the various manufactures materials for clothing, such as silk, cotton, linen, woollen, leather, d skin articles; and illustrations of other textile manufactures, as rpets, matting, &c., and of the dyeing and printing of textile fabrics.

9th. Miscellaneous manufactures indicating the style of decorative t of various countries; also the applications of ivory, shells, bone, rtoise-shell, horns, whalebone, feathers, fish scales, coral, &c.; and ge series showing the various states of gutta percha and caoutchouc m their original milky condition through a great variety of their plications to useful and ornamental purposes. This room also contains namental carvings in stone and wood.

10th. The food collection formed on the model of the very admirable d instructive one in the South Kensington Museum. Besides the st materials of food, the collection of which is very large indeed, and which only a small portion can be displayed, this room contains nilar illustrations to those at South Kensington of the constituent rts of the more common kinds of food. These are found to excite eat interest, especialy in the working classes, and will be greatly tended as soon as we have room for development in the new building. e have in this department also very fine collections of the fishes and ell-fish used for food, the narcotics used by man, and excellent models the edible fruits of the tropics, both in wax and papier mâché. The

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Industrial Museum, Scotland.

value of the food collection is greatly enhanced by the excellent descriptive labels furnished by the Department, which are all framed and hung as near as possible to the objects which they describe.

11th. Contains a fine model of a paper-making machine, the cases around it and the walls being occupied with the raw materials used for paper making, illustrative of the stages in its manufacture; a selection from our very large collection of home-made and foreign varieties of paper, and its various applications; specimens also of lithography, chromo-lithography, photo-zincography, photo-lithography, block printing, &c.

12th. Contains educational appliances, philosophical instruments, and the commencement of an educational library.

13th. Contains a very larges series of chemicals, with illustrations of chemical processes and manufactures, as dyeing, tanning, candle and soap making, &c. Fine models belong to this section of a sulphuric acid manufactory and gas works. The materia medica collection, which is now of great value, is also partly exhibited in this Department, and so also the oil, gum, and starch series.

14th. Contains tools, implements, and machines used in the industrial arts, with models of mechanical appliances, &c.

And, 15th, is occupied with miscellaneous collections, such as arms, basket work, and a variety of articles, which we have been compelled to place there for want of other space.

In making this arrangement, besides providing for the interest and instruction of the public, I have had to keep in mind the necessity for having those objects brought forward and exhibited which are most liable to damage by moth, damp, and other causes; and, notwithstanding almost constant changes, these evils cause continued anxiety, as the old and badly situated buildings in which the Museum is now located are most unfavourable to the preservation of our specimens.

The existence of this necessity for constantly changing the specimens on view, and the very limited time which we expect to remain in these premises, have of course prevented any attempt to prepare a printed catalogue; but the specimens are so labelled as to prevent this from being any serious inconvenience to the public. The preparation of the manuscript register has, however, been carried on as actively as the very limited staff of this Museum would allow; but all specimens received up to the present date have been duly entered in the inventory, and labelled.

The following is an exact account of the position of this part of the business of this Museum:—

Specimens registered in 1862 - - -	2,073
Do. labelled „ „ - - -	2,478
Number of labels printed and written - -	2,720
Inventory titles prepared - - -	100
Detailed catalogue or register entries prepared	56
Specimens prepared - - - -	983

The detailed registration of the Museum specimens has been brought up to March 1860. This work remained in abeyance for the first four months of the year on account of the arrangement of the specimens in the temporary Museum; but inasmuch as the specimens are now inventoried in a condensed form, and the whole, or very nearly the whole, of the specimens labelled up to date, half the work of the registration of the specimens still unfinished may be said to be accomplished. When I was appointed to the superintendence of this Museum in 1860, I found the registration two years in arrear, but these arrears were lessened to the extent of half a year by the middle of 1861; but since that period,

owing to the interruption caused by removal from the old premises, and the arrangement of the Museum in the present buildings, we have relapsed into the same position of arrears, viz., two years, as seen above. I must, however, point out to you that this is a small falling back, when it is borne in mind that the accession of specimens during the years 1860 and 1861 was very large, amounting to 5,633 specimens, which of course involved a great amount of labour in recording in the inventory, in labelling, and in preparing for exhibition. The past year of 1862 has also been a most laborious one, not only from the extra work caused by the opening of the Museum to the public, but also by the great accession of specimens, especially during the last three months, when the exceedingly large contributions obtained from the International Exhibition have been arriving almost daily in great numbers.

The International Exhibition has been of great service to the Industrial Museum; not only has it enabled myself and assistant to gather a valuable store of information upon subjects connected with industrial art, but it has also enabled us, through the extreme liberality of many of the exhibitors, and the supplementary grant received from the Treasury, to enrich our collections to an unprecedented extent, as will be seen by the annexed list of contributions and purchases. In former years it has been usual to specify in the annual report some of the more important contributions; on this occasion I leave the detailed list to speak for itself, because, when all the contributors have been equally ready to assist and liberal in bestowing, it would be invidious to make any selection. I must, however, mention that the large contributions of the Imperial Russian Commission, the Royal Italian Commission, the Imperial Royal Austrian Commission, and the Imperial Brazilian Commission represent a very large money value, besides adding greatly to the practical value of the Museum.

We have every reason to expect that by the end of June or the beginning of July the contractor will hand over to us the new Museum; and I shall lose no time in pushing forward those interior arrangements which will be necessary for the reception and display of the various collections, including that of natural history, which is now the property of the Crown, and which, placed in juxtaposition with the applications of the materials of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms to industrial purposes, will have a double value as a means of instruction. For carrying out this plan the construction of the building is most admirably adapted, and presents a fitness for its intended objects which has been rarely, if ever, equalled in such structures.

The following is a list of the additions made during the past year:—

List of Donations to the Industrial Museum of Scotland, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1862.

30 specimens illustrating the manufacture of soda, bleaching powder, &c.
Presented by Messrs. Gaskell, Deacon, and Co., Woodend Chemical Works, near Warrington.

Native dress made of New Zealand flax.

Chinese carving in sandal wood.
Presented by J. G. Morison, Esq., Portobello.

9 specimens illustrating the manufacture of oxalic acid from sawdust.
Presented by Messrs. Roberts, Dale, and Co., Manchester.

29 specimens illustrating the manufacture of silk, merino, and cotton hose.
Presented by Messrs. Ward, Sturt, and Sharp, Belper.

10 specimens of dyed carded cottons, and 2 of sewing thread.

Cast-iron mill window with hinged sash.
Presented by Messrs. Strutt and Co., Belper.

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INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, SCOTLAND.

3 specimens illustrating electro-plating in brass.
Presented by Mr. Jobson Smith, Sheffield.

Dutch woollen blanket.
Presented by Messrs. J. C. Zaalberg and Son, Leyden.

Refined burning oil from American petroleum.
Presented by Messrs. Craig and Rose, Edinburgh.

Dutch cotton blanket.
Presented by Messrs. L. and A. Schaap, Amersfoot.

2 Dahlke's patent water filters.
Presented by the Silicated Carbon Filter Company, London.

6 specimens of chocolate, rock cocoa, and ground cocoa nibs.
Presented by Messrs. J. S. Fry and Sons, Bristol.

Dutch lithographs, including a map of Palestine, map of the natural history and industry of the Netherlands, and a map of Boni, as specimens of chromo-lithography.
Presented by Messrs. J. Smulders and Co., the Hague.

58 specimens of Bradford cloths, chiefly for ladies' wear.
Presented by Messrs. A. and S. Henry and Co., Bradford.

6 specimens illustrating the manufacture of murexide and a silk handkerchief piece dyed with same.
Presented by Mr. R. Rumney, Manchester.

Greenhouse sash pulley; fly trap; model of a double hinge; bricks made by an American machine.
Presented by A. W. Holmes, Esq., Makeney Lodge, Derby.

30 specimens illustrating the manufacture of bonnets from straw and horse hair, including 14 bonnets real size and in model.

10 specimens of Dunstable basket work.
Presented by Mr. A. J. Tansley, Luton.

3 straw bonnets and a specimen of straw plait.
Presented by Messrs. Munt, Brown, and Co., Luton.

8 specimens of straw used in the bonnet manufacture, and one of plait.
Presented by Messrs. E. and J. Reading, Chesham.

6 specimens of straw for Dunstable laid work.
Presented by Mrs. Crump, Dunstable.

Crinoline bonnet, straw bonnet, and straw hat.
Presented by Mr. J. Cotchin, Luton.

2 straw hats and 1 child's Italian chip hat.
Presented by Messrs. Kershaw and Co., Luton.

7 specimens of straw hats.
Presented by Messrs. Alabaster and Elliott, Luton.

54 specimens of straw plaiting, including straw and straw splitters used in the manufacture.
Presented by Messrs. F. and E. Horn, Dunstable.

13 cards of cotton braids used for ladies' bonnets.
Presented by Messrs. Standring and Brother, Manchester.

15 specimens of crinoline, manufactured from horse-hair, for bonnets, and specimen of horse-hair.
Presented by Mr. A. J. Vieweg, Luton.

Teapot and sugar basin of old Derby porcelain.
Presented by Mr. James D'Egville, Edinburgh.

Model of a Chinese junk.

Chinese opium and hookah pipes.

4 Chinese agricultural models.
Presented by Dr. J. Ivor Murray, Hong Kong.

2 specimens of worsted from Iceland.
Presented by Mrs. Helen B. Lindsay, Edinburgh.

Burning oil from Siberian springs.
Presented by Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart, and Co., Edinburgh.

Models of a hat and bonnet block in plaster of Paris.
Presented by Mr. John Pearse, Luton.

6 specimens of shoddy and mungo.
Presented by Messrs. Littles, Leach, and Co., Leeds.

specimens of porphyry paving stones from Broadlaw quarry, near Edinburgh.

rghum sugar made from the sugar millet.

ham tea of the Mauritius.

Presented by the Science and Art Department, London.

Chinese artificial pearls ; 1 Chinese iron coin.

Presented by Dr. Macgowan.

specimens of flour, syrup, grape sugar, and other substances, prepared from potatoes.

Presented by Messrs. Schoneveld and Westerbaan, Gouda.

hysical and commercial Map of the World, 14 feet by 12 feet, by A. Keith Johnston, F.R.S.E.

Presented by the Author.

avoy woman's dress ornamented with seeds.

Presented by Professor Macdonald, St. Andrew's.

age of Lieut.-Col. Shortrede's traverse table, electrotyped by Messrs. Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh.

Presented by Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons.

4 specimens illustrating the manufactures of the Esquimaux of Greenland and Pondsbay, including dresses, ornaments, model figures, canoes, weapons, skins, &c.

Presented by Mr. Robert Brown, 15, Buccleuch Street, Edinburgh.

lustrations of Dutch letterpress printing, including 3 octavo pattern books, 3 pamphlets, 1 sheet of large type printing, and copies of the Laws of the Netherlands in very small type.

Presented by Messrs. J. Enschedé and Son, Haarlem, Holland.

specimens illustrating the processes in copper smelting ; 1 specimen of artificial graphite ; 1 specimen of caustic soda.

Presented by Messrs. Evans and McBryde, Chemical Works, St. Helen's.

ortrait of the King of the Belgians on steel.

Engraved and presented by M. Alphonse Hoka, Liege.

samples of compressed hay and other forage.

Presented by Mr. E. J. Davis, London.

aizena or Indian corn flour.

Presented by the Glencove Starch Company, New York.

ory shavings used for measuring lines.

Presented by Mr. H. C. Meyer, Hamburgh.

specimens of inlaid vulcanized india-rubber for pavement, wall decoration, &c.

Presented by Messrs. P. B. Cow and Co., London.

lk of *Sapota Mullieri*, a substitute for gutta percha.

aves of *Curatella Americana*, used for polishing wood.

alambo bark, used in South American pharmacy.

Presented by Professor T. C. Archer.

pecimens of Siberian graphite and accompanying rock, &c.

odonite from Siberia.

arieties of Crimean wines.

reparations from Russian wheat and buckwheat.

airs of Russian leathers for boots.

ir of slippers made by Tartar women.

ussian sashes of silk and gold.

ssian riding-whip.

ssian bronze bell.

Presented by George Peterson, Esq., St. Petersburgh.

specimens of photo-lithography and chromo-lithography.

Presented by Messrs. Simonau and Toovey, Brussels.

pecimens of liquorice roots, and prepared liquorice.

Presented by Messrs. R. Macandrew and Co., Frodsham.

specimens illustrating the manufacture and applications of cocoa-nut fibre.

Presented by Mr. Thomas Treloar, London.

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INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, SCOTLAND.

25 shells of edible mollusks, and 2 shells of *Pinna Squamosa*.
Presented by Robert Macandrew, Esq., of Isleworth.

3 medallions made of a composition of sawdust and blood, called "bois durci."
Presented by M. Latry and Co., Paris.

Miniature painting in a silver brooch, Delhi work.
Presented by Mrs. Archer, Argyle Square, Edinburgh.

Piece of an ash tree struck by lightning near Edinburgh; walking stick of blackthorn.
Presented by Mr. Francis Bruce, Dalrymple Place, Edinburgh.

Hop leaf, seed, and lupuline.
Presented by Messrs. Handyside and Co., Derby.

Card of Faber's pencils, manufactured from Siberian graphite.
Presented by Messrs. Heintzmann and Rochussen, London.

5 varieties of hops.
Presented by Messrs. P. Lawson and Son, Edinburgh.

Fine iron casting from Ilsenberg.

Greenland book in Danish and Runic, as a specimen of native typography, &c

Specimen of ornamental work woven in silk at Coventry.
Presented by S. C. Hall, Esq., Bannow Lodge, Brompton, London.

Aluminate of soda.
Presented by Messrs. Bell, Brothers, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Specimen of turquoise in the matrix, and 3 polished specimens from Feroozmines, Persia.
Presented by Lady McNeill, Granton House.

11 polished specimens of Cornish serpentine.
Presented by Robert Matheson, Esq., Office of H.M. Works, Edinburgh.

4 varieties of coffee, and a specimen of rice in the husk, from Angola.
Presented by Mr. F. A. da Monta, Vasconcellos.

15 specimens illustrating the manufacture of kamptulicon.
Presented by Messrs. F. G. Trestrail and Co., London.

9 specimens of creosoted wooden piles, sleepers, &c., showing their state of preservation after being in use for periods of from 3 to 22 years.
Presented by Mr. P. M. Moir, Register Street, Edinburgh.

8 specimens of chemical manures.
Presented by the Blaydon Chemical Manure Company, Blaydon-on-Tyne.

Patent stone bricks, composed of sand and lime.
Presented by Messrs. Bodmer, Brothers, Newport, Monmouthshire.

Fine crystal of bichromate of potash.
Presented by Messrs. J. and J. White, Glasgow.

4 model tablets designed to facilitate the teaching of perspective.
Presented by Mr. John Holt, London.

Japanese silver itcheboo; Chinese sword.
Presented by Mr. James Jeffrey, late of Hong Kong.

Large and fine mass of kidney-shaped hæmatite, and 9 smaller specimens.
Presented by the Parkside Mining Company, Whitehaven.

60 North American Indian and Esquimaux specimens, including a chief's dress; various parts of dresses; hunting, smoking, and provision bags; porcupine quill work; feather ornaments; models of canoes; stone pipes; labrets; baskets, &c.
Presented by Mr. Bernard R. Ross, Fort Simpson, Hudson's Bay Territory.

11 North American Indian specimens, consisting of belts and bracelets of porcupine quill work; silk embroidered shoe-tops and leather used for same, and a stone pipe.
Presented by Miss Christina Ross, Fort Simpson, Hudson's Bay.

A specimen of soap made by the North American Indians of moose fat, tallow and birch ashes.
Presented by Mr. Nicol Taylor, Hudson's Bay.

7 North American Indian specimens, consisting of a water kettle, smoking bags, drinking pipe of swan's pinion bone, and ochres; Esquimaux labret.
Presented by the Rev. W. Kirkby, Hudson's Bay.

6 sheets of machine-ruled design or point paper, and 5 used sheets.
Presented by Messrs. C. Stead and Son, Dalton, Huddersfield.

Shirt collar and ladies' gauntlets made of steel, with and without enamel.
Presented by Mr. J. C. Stewart, 93, South Bridge, Edinburgh.

Indian hubble-bubble.
Presented by Mr. L. D'Egville, Edinburgh.

Works in carton pierre, consisting of a chimney piece surmounted by life-sized statues and panel for mirror; tripod stand; medallion with figures of animals; scroll ornaments; 2 patterns of cornices; and 71 pieces of ornamental mouldings.
Presented by Messrs. G. Jackson and Sons, 49, Rathbone Place, London.

34 specimens illustrating the manufacture of zinc, including a large casting broken to show crystalline fracture; lead piping coated with an alloy of tin and silver.
Presented by Messrs. Courage and Co., Bagillt, Flintshire.

17 specimens illustrating the manufacture of pig iron from the Cleveland ore, Yorkshire.

4 railway chairs.
Presented by Messrs. Gilkes, Wilson, Pease, and Co., Middlesborough-on-Tees.

Polished cube of spathose iron ore from the Ebbw Vale Company's Mines, Brendon Hills, Somersetshire.
Presented by — Darby, Esq., of Ebbw Vale Park.

Polished specimen of blackband ironstone from Mr. Dixon's Mines, Lands of Craigton, Renfrewshire.
Presented by W. S. Dixon, Esq., Govan Iron Works, near Glasgow.

Polished specimen of blackband ironstone from Crofthead, Linlithgowshire.
Presented by James Hunter, Esq., Coltness Iron Works.

25 specimens, consisting of black, tin, and terne plates, rails, bar iron, &c.
Presented by Messrs. Townshend, Wood, and Co., Swansea.

Manufactures from Shropshire clay, including 12 squares of encaustic tile flooring in oak frames; 2 squares of tesselated flooring; 9 framed drawings of tile pavements; 2 ornamental chimney cans; capital of a pillar; section of an architrave; and 19 coloured bricks and tiles of various kinds.
Presented by Messrs. Maw and Co., Benthall Works, near Broseley.

2 octagonal chimney cans, cooking apparatus slab, and a large brick.
Presented by Messrs. Madely, Wood, and Co., Shropshire.

Clay manufactures, including an ornamental chimney can; piece of a balustrade; moulded cope; and 3 other articles.
Presented by the Coalbrookdale Company, Shropshire.

6 bricks for coping, corbels, plinths, rebates, &c.
Presented by Messrs. Burton, Shropshire.

Piece of a moulded coping and of a 9-inch drain tile.
Presented by Mrs. Thorne, Shropshire.

Collection of Victorian products and manufactures, including 32 specimens of woods used for constructive purposes; slab of polished granite; 2 building stones; 6 specimens of auriferous quartz, wash drift, &c.; 11 food specimens; 16 pieces of wrought timber for carriage building; 2 complete moulded architraves, and 77 pieces of same; circular-headed window; and flower stand of spiral balusters.
Presented by the Colonial Commission of the International Exhibition of 1862.

4 designs for shawls from plants indigenous to the colony.
Presented by E. Bateman.

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INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, SCOTLAND.

Tasmanian products and manufactures, including 20 specimens of woods; 16 pieces of wrought timber for house and carriage building; whale's teeth; bone stone; petrified wood; 4 food specimens; native shell necklace; raw silk; and 8 specimens of wool in glazed cases of Huon pine.

Presented by the Colonial Commission of the International Exhibition of 1862.

Canadian products, including 31 specimens of woods; 15 specimens of materia medica; 30 specimens of cereals, pulses, &c.; and a dressed porpoise skin.

Presented by the Colonial Commission of the International Exhibition of 1862.

British Guiana products, including 16 specimens of food; 13 materia medica substances; 14 specimens of gums, oils, dyes, &c.; tapioca sieve; 6 kinds of fibres; 178 specimens of medicinal and tanning barks; and ornamental and other seeds.

Presented by the Colonial Commission of the International Exhibition of 1862.

Trinidad products and manufactures, including 29 vegetable substances used as food; 19 specimens of materia medica; 4 specimens of oils; 10 specimens of various vegetable substances; palm fibre fan; baskets, and cassava squeezer; carved calabash basket; 30 specimens of vegetable fibres; shark's skin; and a specimen of native pottery.

Presented by the Colonial Commission of the International Exhibition of 1862.

Austrian products and manufactures, including 200 specimens illustrating the manufacture of iron; 9 specimens illustrating the manufacture of vermillion; 9 specimens of copper; ribbon of tin and sheet of foil, very large; 13 specimens of coal, peats, plumbago, and sulphur; 12 manures; 10 varieties of oils; 6 preparations of guarana; 17 specimens of food products; madder root; 4 specimens of willow cloth and prepared willow; glass case with two kinds of feathers.

4 cases containing four fleeces, from Count Wallis, Koleschowitz, Bohemia.

4 fleeces of merino wool in glazed cases, from Count Wladmir Mittrowsky.

2 unwashed fleeces of the Electoral breed in glazed cases, from Count Ernest Waldstein-Wartenberg.

2 Silesian unwashed fleeces, from Baroness Leopoldina Widmann.

6 unwashed fleeces, from Prince John Adolphus Schwarzenberg.

4 Moravian fleeces in glazed boxes, from Baron John Mundy.

2 Bohemian fleeces in glazed boxes, from Mr. Joseph Machazek.

2 Silesian fleeces in glazed cases, from the Countess Rodolphine Bellegarde.

3 fleeces in a glazed case, from Prince Hugo Thurn and Taxis.

2 specimens of fleeces.

Presented by the Imperial Royal Austrian Commission of the International Exhibition of 1862.

Hungarian products, consisting of 26 specimens of minerals and metals, including iron and copper and their ores, nickel ore, rock salt, sulphur, manganese, native soda, &c.; 25 specimens of materia medica; 7 specimens of flax and hemp; 9 dyeing and tanning materials; 7 specimens of oil seeds; 10 varieties of wines, and 3 other food products; 13 illustrations of the manufacture of matches; 9 specimens of tobacco; 5 samples of Hungarian wool in a glazed case; 2 small samples of wool; cocoons and raw silk; refined wax; prepared horse-hair.

Presented by Dr. Joseph Szabo, Pesth.

Russian products and manufactures as under:—

3 pieces of malleable iron, 2 damasceened sword blades, from the Imperial Mining Department, St. Petersburgh; 6 pieces of bar iron and 2 of fine sheet iron, from the Michailof Mining Works, Government of Perm; Caucasion iron ore; steel axe.

40 copper ores and accompanying rocks, 18 pieces of refined copper, and 7 pieces of copper and brass sheet and wire in glazed cases, from Major General A. Pashkof's Works at the Bogoyavlensky Copper Mines, Government of Orenburg.

Cake and sheet of cadmium, from the Mining Department of Poland.

4 coins in gold, silver, and copper.
2 bronze medals.
specimens of graphite and one of iron ore accompanying it, from Mr. Sidoroff's Mines, Eastern Siberia.
pieces of pottery, bricks, and crucibles.
rindstone and 3 hone stones.
0 specimens of cereals, pulses, and other agricultural products; 24 sheep and other skins; 10 framed agricultural and industrial maps, from the Agricultural Department, Ministry of Crown Domains
8 specimens of cereals, pulses, and other agricultural products from various producers.
2 specimens of oils, dyes, tanning materials, and other vegetable substances.
4 specimens of various food products, including wines.
specimens of cotton and cotton fabrics.
09 specimens of flax and hemp, retted and unretted.
7 kinds of paper, card board, and mounting board, manufactured by Mr. J. Epstein, Sorewka, Government of Warsaw.
4 varieties of paper, manufactured by the Troitzko-Kondrovski Paper Mill Company, Government of Kalooga.
specimens of paper, from the Nevsky Mills, St. Petersburgh.
9 varieties of candles, and a specimen of tallow and stearine.
petroleum products from Baku on the Caspian Sea.
odel of a house for drying grain, from the Mustiala Agricultural College.
0 specimens of raw silk and cocoons, from various producers.
ase containing 12 samples of merino wool, from Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Helena of Russia.
nfinished kerchief of cygnet down and 2 small pieces of work in swan's down, manufactured by Mrs. A. Veenogradof, Nijni-Novgorod.
ider down; grey and white goose down.
ne boots of uncurried leather, manufactured by Master W. Laube, St. Petersburgh.
elt boots; fossil ivory.
moyede male and female dress of reindeer's skin, from the Agricultural Department.
moyede woman's cap of reindeer's skin, from Master J. Rotchef.

Presented by the Imperial Russian Commission of the International Exhibition of 1862.

alian products, consisting of 200 specimens of cereals, pulses, and other food products; 24 varieties of wines; 20 specimens of oils and oil seeds; 5 alcohols from various substances; 13 dyeing and tanning materials; 1 woad pastel mould, and 4 woad dyed worsteds; 9 specimens of materia medica, &c.; 19 specimens of hemp; Leghorn straw; 65 varieties of cocoons and cocoon frame; egg and blood albumen and hematozine; wood of medicago arborea; 2 amadou fungi; 2 bundles of cork; mits, net, and yarn from the byssus of Pinna squamosa; 23 mineral waters.

Presented by the Royal Italian Commission of the International Exhibition of 1862.

recian products, including 40 specimens of cereals, pulses, and other agricultural products; 7 tanning and dyeing substances; oil seeds; cocoons; and raw cotton.

Presented by the Grecian Commission of the International Exhibition of 1862.

anish products, including 13 specimens of marbles and other minerals; 5 specimens of copper and iron; 71 specimens of cereals, pulses, and other agricultural products; Esparto plant, and rope made of it; 6 specimens of tobacco leaf; Ladiango resin; bees' wax; Castile soap; Cordovan sole leather.

Presented by the Royal Spanish Commission of the International Exhibition of 1862.

pieces of Spanish porcelain, consisting of parian and painted vases, pillar ornament, centre piece, dishes, ornamental plates, &c.

Presented by Messrs. Pickman and Co., Cartaja Porcelain Manufactory, Seville.

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INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, IRELAND.

Turkish products, including 55 specimens of cereals, pulses, and other agricultural products; 8 tanning and dyeing substances; 5 specimens of materia medica, &c.; scented earth; iron ore.
Presented by the Royal Turkish Commission of the International Exhibition of 1862.

Brazilian products as under:—

Basin and ewer made of clay and the bark of the pottery tree; 4 pieces of pottery; 47 varieties of oils; 29 specimens of caoutchoucs and gums; 15 materia medica substances; 53 specimens of food products, including tea, coffee, chocolate, spirits, spices, &c.; guarana, a tea substitute; fish palate and fish scales for rasping guarana; 5 alcohols; 7 dyes; 19 specimens of tobacco and cigars, including a large roll of Amazonian tobacco; 37 products from the carnauba palm; 25 specimens of fibres; 5 specimens of oil seeds, &c.; raw cotton and cotton cloth; bark cloth; vanilla; razor strop of agave vivipara; 6 varieties of candles; raw and refined potash and charcoal from coffee husk; glycerine; amadou.
Presented by the Imperial Brazilian Commission of the International Exhibition of 1862.

Ceylonese produce, consisting of 41 specimens of vegetable food products, including fruits; 3 specimens of dyes and 2 of gums; sack of the bark of antiaris saccidora; moss used for stuffing; graphite.
Presented by the Ceylonese Commission of the International Exhibition of 1862.

Costa Rica produce, consisting of 11 specimens of vegetable food products; 8 materia medica substances; chica leaves; Carana balsam.
Presented by the Costa Rica Commission of the International Exhibition of 1862.

Vancouver products, including copper ore; section and drawing of a Douglas pine; bark of yellow cypress, and rope made of it; sheep's wool; photograph on American leather cloth.
Presented by the Vancouver Commission of the International Exhibition of 1862.

New Brunswick produce, including 8 specimens of native woods; 8 agricultural products; 3 specimens of iron ore; Albertite coal; 3 specimens of marble and other building stones.
Presented by the Colonial Commission of the International Exhibition of 1862.

Eucalyptus manna and Dugong oil from Queensland.
Presented by Queensland Commission for the International Exhibition of 1862.

Venezuela produce, including cebadilla seeds; myrica berries yielding myrtle wax; raw cotton; and a specimen of charqui.
Presented by the Venezuela Commission of the International Exhibition of 1862.

Citrate of lime and curled cedar wood from Bermuda.
Presented by the Bermuda Commission of the International Exhibition of 1862.

4 food products, including quinoa blanca, quinoa amarga, purple and white maize.
Presented by the Peruvian Commission of the International Exhibition of 1862.

Raw and prepared coral, lalo fibre, and faham leaf cigars.
Presented by James Morris, Esq., Commissioner for the Mauritius International Exhibition of 1862.

Small basket of palm leaf from the Seychelles Islands.
Presented by Mrs. Morris.

3 specimens of gum, 8 specimens of woods, and iron ore from Madagascar.
Presented by the Governor of Mauritius.

Cluster of the currant grape from the Ionian islands.
Presented by Sir Henry Storks.

237 specimens of Chinese materia medica.
Presented by H. W. Carey, Esq., Wanstead, London.

Chinese specimens, consisting of 41 pieces of calico in various colours, and 102 varieties of paper in various colours and patterns.
Presented by E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of China.

Pair of shoes as worn by Her Majesty in state ; two pattern ladies' boots.
Presented by Messrs. Gundry and Sons, 1, Soho Square, London.

Garter loom from Fair Isle, Shetland.
Presented by Mr. Johnston, Fair Isle, through the Rev. J. E. Cumming, Edinburgh.

Maori axe from New Zealand.
Presented by W. Fraser, Esq., late of New Zealand.

Drawings of patent roving frame, self-stripping carding engine, and patent automatic carding engine.
Presented by Messrs. W. Higgins and Sons, Salford.

2 specimens of enamelled slates, and 1 of marbled glass.
Presented by Mr. W. Stanley, London.

4 pieces of silk embroidery.
Presented by Mr. J. Chambers, 4, Upper Sackville Street, Dublin.

3 models for elementary instruction in drawing.
Presented by George Sharp, Esq., R.H.A., Dublin.

16 photographs of microscopic objects.
Presented by W. H. Olley, Esq., Stoke Newington, London.

32 pieces of Italian terra cotta, consisting of a small female statue on pedestal, framed scroll ornament, capitals, cornices, vases, and other architectural objects.
Presented by Mr. R. Piegaja, Lucca.

21 specimens of fish from Nova Scotia, preserved in glass jars.
Presented by the Hon. Joseph Howe, Nova Scotia.

21 specimens of raw and manufactured isinglass.
Presented by Mr. J. W. Hart, St. Mary Axe, City, London.

Model of Trotman's anchor.
Presented by Mr. J. Trotman, 42, Cornhill, London.

Model of a gas retort bench, with hydraulic main, connecting pipes, &c.
Presented by Mr. A. Potter, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Full sized gas retort of Stourbridge clay ; section of a fire clay seam, in mahogany case ; specimens of fired and unfired clay.
Presented by Messrs. King, Brothers, Stourbridge Fire Clay Works.

23 specimens illustrating the manufacture of Norfolk and Suffolk flax.
Presented by Messrs. Costerton and Nayler, Scole.

26 specimens of copper and tin ores from Cornwall.
Presented by Messrs. S. Higgs and Son, Penzance.

Model illustrating a mode of signalling to the guard on railways ; moveable seat for third-class passengers ; 8 slabs of wood, iron, and stone coated with anti-corrosive paint ; miner's lamp.
Presented by Dr. James Gray, Newton Terrace, Glasgow.

12 specimens of chalk pit products, including 2 dressed cubes of chalk.
Presented by Messrs. Meeson and Co., Grays, Essex.

Compressed wooden pegs for keying rails in chairs, with mould and model of railway chair. From the collection of the late Professor Henslow.
Presented by Sir William Hooker, Kew Gardens.

5 photographs as specimens of toning in photography, &c.
Presented by M. Aime Girard, Paris.

3 shades of green and a specimen of blue ultramarine.
Presented by Dr. Reinhold Hoffmann, Marienberg, Grand Duchy of Hesse.

2 large blocks of blue ultramarine.
Presented by Dr. Wilkens, Kaiserlauten, Bavaria.

3 specimens of prepared lac of different colours.
Presented by Dr. Carl Mellinger, Mentz, Grand Duchy of Hesse.

Preserved yeast.
Presented by Mr. C. Wölfel, Bayreuth, Bavaria.

13 specimens of necklaces, bracelets, &c. of glass beads, in imitation of pearls, and in various colours.
Presented by Mr. E. G. Greiner, 85, Wilheim Street, Berlin.

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Industrial Museum, Scotland.

Card of samples of the wool of the Negretti sheep.
Presented by Messrs. Goldschmidt and Co., Hamburgh.

Raised map in needlework for the use of the blind.
Presented by Mr. James Gray, 31, Richmond Street, Edinburgh.

Rug manufactured at the Asylum for the Blind in Edinburgh from an original string pattern constructed by the donor.
Presented by Mr. Thomas Campbell, 24, Richmond Street, Edinburgh.

Set of five Swiss postage stamps.
Presented by Mr. Paul Chrouschoff.

9 specimens illustrating the manufacture of alum, including a large section of alum as crystallized in the tubs.
Presented by Messrs. J. Wilson and Sons, Hurlet.

48 specimens, being a collection of forest and agricultural products raised by the donor on the "Landes" de la Gironde, in France, formerly considered quite barren.
Presented by M. Léopold Javal, Deputy of France.

Donations to the Library.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey, viz.:—
British Organic Remains, Decade X. The Iron ores of Great Britain, Part III. The Geology of various English Districts, 4 Parts. Geology of the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh. Mineral Statistics for 1862.
Presented by H. M. Government through Sir Roderick I. Murchison.

Work on Russian Cottage Architecture.
Presented by the Russian Commission of the International Exhibition of 1862.

List of Specimens added to the Industrial Museum of Scotland, by purchase, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1862.

	£	s.	d.
Small Chinese mirror with carved ivory back	1	3	0
Chinese porcelain cup and cover	0	5	0
Japanese porcelain cup with inlaid shell ornament	0	12	0
Pair of Manilla cock spurs	0	3	0
7 Indian specimens in ivory, metal, &c.	2	4	0
Straw-sorting machine	2	10	0
Japanese porcelain plate	1	0	0
Gilt and enamelled tazza	7	17	6
Gilt and oxidized casket	9	9	0
Bronze statuette of a negress	4	0	0
Bronze statuette of a rifleman	1	15	0
Specimens of "shoddy" and "mungo" cloth	1	7	6
Chinese feather headpiece	2	0	0
Specimens of food adulterants	0	8	5
Type-rubbing machine	2	2	0
4 wax models of food specimens	1	5	6
Indian specimens :			
Table top of inlaid marble	40	0	0
Ivory workbox	6	0	0
Inlaid ivory portfolio	0	6	0
Sandal wood box	2	4	0
Carved soapstone tray	2	0	0
Carved black wood flower stand	10	0	0
Kuft gori casket	7	19	0
Rosewater enamelled sprinkler	2	0	0
Pair of black Punjaub vases	0	2	0
Deer horn flower vase	3	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Porcupine quill inkstand	1	16	0
Cuscus basket	0	7	0
Moradabad folding bed	4	0	0
4 Hydrabad bedposts	4	0	0
3 papier mâché pencases	0	12	0
3 betel cutters	2	2	0
3 specimens of kincobs	6	6	0
2 Dacca scarfs	8	0	0
Delhi embroidered scarf	3	0	0
1 specimen of Luppoo ruperi	3	12	0
30 mushroos from Ahmedabad and Kutch	10	7	11
5 embroidered belts, Ahmedabad	1	5	0
5 gotta or gold ribbons	0	8	11
Punjaub belt	0	10	0
Box of paddy bird feathers	1	18	0
Italian specimens:			
2 shell cameos	9	0	0
2 pieces of red coral	10	0	0
4 marble mosaic brooches	5	12	0
Lava statuette	1	8	0
Mass of artificial aventurine	15	0	0
Small piece of a darker colour	1	15	0
Plate, spoon, knife, and fork of aventurine	9	0	0
Paper weight of do.	2	10	0
"Schmelze" glass vase	5	0	0
Specimen of Sorrento wood work	4	10	0
Terra-cotta statue	4	18	0
Bas-relief in artificial marble	4	19	6
Austrian specimens:			
Stamped leather panel	20	0	0
2 card trays in stamped leather	3	19	0
4 small articles in do.	2	0	0
Plate, casket, box, and album of oak inlaid with marble	16	8	0
Glove box, casket, and portfolio in hazel wood	3	4	0
Karlsbad "sprudel steine" vase	8	0	0
6 cameos of do.	3	0	6
Pair of boots of aloe fibre	1	10	0
Willow coat	0	3	6
Plate of iridescent glass	1	18	0
4 glasses of do.	1	19	0
Nelson cup, imitation of old German glass	2	7	0
Goblet of old German glass	2	16	0
Blue cup with engraved portrait	1	16	0
2 small glass specimens	0	12	0
Tea set of painted porcelain	8	16	0
Miner's slate axe	1	0	0
Prepared amadou	0	6	0
Series of vegetable food products	1	0	0
Zollverein specimens:			
Venus and Cupid in bronzed zinc	15	0	0
Candelabrum in glass and ormulu	4	10	0
Blue glass vase with Foley's "Innocence"	5	0	0
Vase of canary glass, painted flowers	3	17	0
White glass vase with blue handles	3	17	9
2 liquerettes, rose and blue glass	0	19	0
2 leaf-shaped vessels of coloured glass	0	9	0
Large piece of carved amber surmounted with ivory birds	22	5	0
Carving in opaque amber	5	0	0
Carved ivory brooch	3	10	0
Carved ivory screen	8	12	0

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INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, SCOTLAND.

	£	s.	d.
French specimens :			
2 statuettes in lustred porcelain	5	0	0
Aluminium statuette	7	0	0
6 wreaths of artificial flowers and feathers	10	0	0
3 cases of specimens, forming a monogram of the silk-worm cocoon	10	0	0
Vase in Algerian onyx marble	6	0	0
Russian specimens :			
Linseed sorter	6	7	6
Colour mill	2	0	0
4 baskets made by peasants	0	12	0
Egg albumen and yolk oil	0	18	6
3 food specimens	0	10	7
2 flower groups made of the cuticle of Yucca gloriosa	1	4	0
Lace bark cap	1	0	0
111 papier mâché models of tropical fruits	10	0	0
20 specimens of emu, native companion, and albatross feathers, in a glazed case	5	0	0
41 specimens of Canadian fishes, in 2 glazed cases	15	0	0
110 specimens of the woods of Trinidad	6	5	0
31 polished specimens of the woods of British Guiana	6	5	0
Fine specimen of letter wood	4	0	0
Basket and purse of mimosa seeds	0	8	4
5 kangaroo and other skins	1	5	0
3 rulers of colonial woods	0	8	0
Fid of sperm whale jaw	0	5	0
Loaf of starch sugar	0	12	0
Pair of candelabra in bronzed iron	30	0	0
Column and vase of Cornish serpentine	21	0	0
Stalagmite tazza	2	0	0
3 planes for making lucifer matches	0	9	0
2 pairs of Venezuela shoes	0	5	6
Box of manufactures of Euonymus wood	0	7	6

NUMBER of SPECIMENS acquired for the MUSEUM in 1862.

Presented	4,443
Purchased	607
	5,050

THOS. C. ARCHER,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX D D.

Report of the Regius Keeper of the Museum of Natural History, Edinburgh, for the Year 1862.

The gratifying nature of the facts which on former occasions I have been enabled to embody in my annual reports on the condition and progress of the Edinburgh Museum of Natural History is equally conspicuous in the report for the year 1862, which I have now the honour of transmitting.

It is true that a diminution is apparent in the number of visitors, but there can be little doubt that this is entirely of a temporary nature, and admits of an easy explanation when regarded in connexion with the peculiar circumstances of the year, while in all other respects there is abundant evidence of the unabated interest taken by the public in the collections, and of their appreciation of the facilities of admission which they are now permitted to enjoy.

During the last year the Museum was visited by 78,981 persons; of these, 2,489 consisted of such of the general public as applied on close days, and were admitted at a charge of 6*d.* each, while 75,821 were admitted without charge on Saturdays and public holidays; and the remainder, amounting to 671, consisted of students belonging to the University, or admitted by the Regius Keeper, on special ticket, for *bonâ fide* study, and of professors, and such visitors as may have been introduced by them. (*See* more detailed Table at the end of the report.)

The receipts derived from admission on close days, at a charge of 6*d.*, amount for the year to the sum of 62*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

The following Table presents a comparative view of the number of visitors, and of the total sum received for admission during each of the years 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862.

Year.	On Free Days.	At a Charge of Sixpence.	Others.	Total.	Receipts.
					£ s. d.
1858 - - - -	85,526	2,756	549	88,831	68 18 0
1859 - - - -	84,417	3,461	472	88,350	86 10 6
1860 - - - -	79,956	2,769	589	83,314	69 4 6
1861 - - - -	9,6756	2,646	752	100,154	66 3 0
1862 - - - -	75,821	2,489	671	78,981	62 4 6
Total for five years -	422,476	14,121	3,033	439,630	353 0 6

The falling off in the attendance indicated by the above Table will afford no matter for surprise when it is remembered that 1862 was the year of the International Exhibition, and that this fact alone must have exerted a marked influence in diminishing the number of excursionists to Edinburgh during the year, and, as a necessary consequence, the number of visitors to the Museum. It must also be borne in mind that in the Technological Museum, which had been during the last year thrown open to the public for the first time, another source of attraction is

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NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, EDINBURGH.

presented, which it is only reasonable to suppose will at first render itself manifest by a reduction in the number of visitors to the Museum of Natural History. There is, however, every reason to anticipate, from the intimate relation of the two Museums, mutual aid to one another's resources, increased attraction in their combined contents, and increased facilities of public instruction; and all this without in any way lessening the scientific character of the Natural History Museum, a character which may still continue its essential and distinguishing feature.

Appended to the present report will be found detailed lists of the donations and purchases of the past year, and it will be seen that through each of these channels the collection has received important additions.

Among the donations may be especially mentioned a collection of rocks and minerals from various parts of the world, made by the late Colonel Imrie, and presented to the Museum by G. Govan, Esq., on condition that, after selecting such specimens as may be deemed desirable, the remainder should be handed over to the Museum of the University of St. Andrew's. In accordance with this arrangement, 80 specimens have been selected and retained for the Edinburgh Museum.

A large collection of minerals and fossils has been presented by Mrs. Bury, and an interesting collection of ores of copper, iron, and zinc from Erins, Argyleshire, by W. Furlong, Esq., of Erins, while we are indebted to Dr. J. A. Smith for a unique specimen of a new species of Lemuridæ from Old Calabar, first described by himself; and to John Lubbock, Esq. for examples of ancient flint implements, from the drift of the Somme Valley, and for some highly interesting remains from the ancient lacustrine dwellings of Switzerland.

Among the additions by purchase during the past year are some of considerable importance. Here may be mentioned a collection of casts of human crania, selected from those in the Army Medical Museum of Fort Pitt, Chatham. This collection, consisting of 36 crania, was obtained for the mere cost of plaster, and a moderate remuneration to the workman employed in the preparation of the casts. For the favourable conditions under which it has been thus added to the Museum of Natural History, especial thanks are due to Dr. E. Percival Wright, Director of the Museum of Trinity College, Dublin, who took the trouble of having duplicates made for the Edinburgh Museum from moulds in his possession taken from the original crania of the Fort Pitt collection.

Among other important purchases may be mentioned a section of a mass of meteoric iron. The remarkable specimen from which the section has been taken was found in the village of Newstead, in Roxburgshire, in 1827, and has been fully described by Dr. J. A. Smith in the "Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal" for July 1862. The entire mass weighed 32 lbs. 11 oz. 1½ drachms *av.*, while the section obtained for the Museum weighs 2 lbs. 14¾ oz. *av.* The remainder of the mass has been purchased by the British Museum, and thanks are due to Dr. Smith for his exertions, by which a portion of this most interesting meteorite has been secured for the Natural History Museum of Edinburgh.

A valuable collection of Mammalian remains, from the Pleistocene deposits of the Thames Valley, has been purchased from Mr. Charlesworth, and a series of 12 skeletons of snakes, prepared by Professor Hyrtl of Vienna, and which may fairly be regarded as among the most beautiful examples in existence of this kind of anatomical work, has been purchased from among the objects exhibited at the International Exhibition of 1862.

While on a visit to Torquay during the last autumn, I made arrangements for obtaining a collection of the characteristic fossils of the Devonian rocks of South Devon. William Pengelly, Esq., F.G.S., of Torquay, has kindly offered to superintend the formation of this collec-

ion, which promises to be an important addition to the Palæontological department of the Museum.

I have also made arrangements for adding to the same department a collection of British Tertiary fossils. The preparation of this collection is now in the hands of Mr. H. Keeping, of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, whose practical acquaintance with this particular section of British Palæontology, and the care he bestows on the perfection of the specimens collected by him, are in themselves a sufficient guarantee that the arrangement will prove satisfactory.

The Palæontological department is about to be still further enriched by a large collection of fossil fishes from the celebrated quarries of Monte Bolca, and for the purchase of which, on favourable terms, I concluded, before the termination of the year, a correspondence with M. Sæmann, of Paris.

Some additional objects have, since my last report, been transferred from the Technological department to that of Natural History, where they will find a more suitable place; while on the other hand I have transferred to the Technological collection the valuable specimen of Wedgewood's copy of the Portland vase, which had hitherto been placed in the collection of the Museum of Natural History.

My assistant, Mr. J. B. Davies, has, under my directions, been actively engaged during the past year in the internal work of the Museum, and I have now to state that, since my last report, 2,184 specimens have been mounted, 2,260 labelled, and 2,106 registered.

The large portion of the collection, which for want of space still remains withdrawn from exhibition, continues to receive the constant inspection and care which are necessary to preserve it from deterioration, but it is greatly to be desired that means for its proper display may soon be afforded, containing as it does some of the most valuable and attractive objects of the Museum.

GEO. J. ALLMAN, Regius Keeper.

A.

DONATIONS received during the Year 1862.

Description of Specimens.	No. of Specimens.	Donors.
Perodicticus Calabarensis, a new species of the Lemuridæ, from Old Calabar.	1	J. A. Smith, Esq., M.D.
Skin of a marmot from the Rocky Mountains.	1	James Hector, Esq., M.D.
A male skylark (Alauda arvensis) of a light fawn colour.	1	James Sidey, Esq., M.D.
Bones of a Moa (genus Palapteryx of Owen) from New Zealand.	9	Mr. D. F. Paterson, through James McBain, Esq., M.D. R.N.
Bones from the cave deposit at Clwyd, North Wales, and other specimens.	25	Mrs. Morrison.
Specimen of Astrophyton scutatum from Cape Raper, Davis Straits.	1	Mr. Robert Brown.
Specimen of laterite from India	1	N. A. Dalzell, Esq.
Carried forward -	39	

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NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, EDINBURGH.

Description of Specimens.	No. of Specimens.	Donors.
Brought forward -	39	
A collection of ores and other minerals from the estate of Erins, Argyleshire, including copper, iron, and zinc ores, &c.	50	Wm. Forlong, Esq.
Portion of a silicified coniferous stem from Australia.	1	Mr. Thomas Johnstone.
Cerithium from the Lagoons at Fort Anamaboo, West Africa.	1	Mr. Robert Brown.
Specimen of McCoy's Ray, Raia McCoyi	1	Messrs. Muir and Wilson.
Jaws of the Greenland shark, Scymnus borealis, from the Dogger Bank.	1	W. S. Young, Esq.
Specimen of the shrew, Sorex araneus -	1	J. Horsburgh, Esq.
Specimens of marine animals - -	3	Mr. Colquhoun Ross.
Specimens of kaolin from Melbourne, Australia.	2	— Thomson, Esq.
A young Greenland seal, Phoca Groenlandica.	1	Geo. Dewhars, Esq.
Marine animals and shells from Montego Bay, Jamaica.	13	The late Dr. McFarlane, through Dr. Douglas Maclagan.
Portion of an antler of a red deer, Cervus elaphus, from the subsoil at Murrayfield, Edinburgh.	1	Lockhart Thomson, Esq.
Cast of the Neanderthal skull - -	1	E. P. Wright, Esq., M.D.
A fine specimen of lingula from New Holland.	1	A. G. Henderson, Esq.
A selection of minerals, &c. from the cabinet of the late Col. Imrie, including the rocks of the Campsie Hills, red jaspars, volcanic minerals from the Island of Nevis, ores from Elba, minerals from Iceland, Davis' Straits, &c.	80	G. Govan, Esq.
Skin of the Ceylon mountain jay -	1	A. O. Brodie, Esq.
Bats, snake, &c. from Old Calabar -	5	A. Hewans, Esq.
Specimens of Bombus Smithianus from Shetland.	2	Adam White, Esq.
Part of the antler of a reindeer, Cervus tarandus, from a railway cutting in Dumbartonshire.	3	J. A. Smith, Esq. M.D.
Specimens of the upholsterer bee (Megachile) from Orkney.	5	Capt. J. W. Patterson, R.N.
Zoophytes from the Firth of Forth -	2	Professor Allman.
Skin of the kakasso, or night parrot, Strigops habroptilus, from New Zealand.	1	Mr. D. Menzies.
Rare British eggs from Shetland - -	4	John Gatherer, Esq.
Rare British shells, collected in Shetland, including Tellina balaustina, Teredo nana, Trochus occidentalis, &c.	70	Professor Allman.
A general collection of fossils and minerals from various localities.	414	Mrs. Bury.
Syngnathus, from the surface of the sea, lat. 53·39 N., long., 15·5 W.	1	Professor Christison.
Nodule with fossil fish (Osteolepis) from Gamrie.	1	Mr. James Paterson.
Button stones, zircon, &c. from New South Wales.	7	Wm. Cleghorn, Esq.
Specimen of the Poor cod, Gladus minutus, from the Firth of Forth.	1	Geo. Logan, Esq., W.S.
Carried forward -	713	

Description of Specimens.	No. of Specimens.	Donors.
Brought forward -	713	
Whale lice, Cyamus erraticus, from Balœna mysticetus and Monodon monoceras.	12	Mr. Robt. Brown.
Specimens of Philonthus scutatus, a beetle new to Scotland.	2	Mr. Wm. R. McNab.
British land and freshwater shells -	17	Do.
Lerneopoda elongata on the cornea of the Greenland shark.	2	Mr. Robert Brown.
Flint implements from the drift at Amiens, and remains from the lake habitations in Switzerland.	9	John Lubbock, Esq.
A locust, Gryllus migratorius, caught alive in London in August 1862.	1	Wm. Thomson, Esq.
Fœtus of a narwhal, Monodon monoceros	1	Mr. Alex. Ritchie.
Fossil fishes (Old Red Sandstone) from Nairne.	4	Wm. Hamilton, Esq., M.D.
Moths, cocoons and eggs of the Ailanthus silkworm, reared in Leith.	6	Robt. Paterson, Esq., M.D.
Total - -	767	

B.

List of Specimens purchased during the Year 1862.

No.	Specimens.	Price. £	s.	d.
2	Casts of skull of gorilla - - - -	0	10	6
5	English lias and permian fossils - - -	3	3	0
7	English fossils, including dapedius punctatus, &c. -	2	16	0
1	Fossil fish from carboniferous limestone near Edinburgh -	0	15	0
1	Specimen of coal exhibiting natural polish - -	0	2	0
2	Semi-fossil hazel nuts - - - -	0	1	0
1	Model restoration of glyptodon - - -	2	0	0
11	Rare British marine shells - - - -	0	15	0
131	British land and fresh water shells - - -	1	10	0
1	Specimen of Leadhillite on carbonate of copper from Leadhills - - - - - -	2	0	0
19	Minerals from the West of Scotland and North of Ireland -	1	2	0
2	Specimens of stigmaria showing branch, from the Edinburgh coal-fields - - - - -	0	2	0
28	Fossils from the mountain limestone of Ireland, and gault of England - - - - -	0	8	0
1	Sandstone concretion - - - -	0	6	0
4	Fish remains (rhizodus) from the coal-fields of Edinburgh and Lanark - - - - -	0	16	0
1	Cast of a mass of meteoric iron, found at Newstead in Roxburghshire - - - - -	0	5	0
36	A collection of casts of human crania, selected from the series in the Army Medical Museum at Fort Pitt, Chatham	7	15	0
1	Fine specimen of porpesse (phocæna communis) from the Firth of Forth - - - - -	0	10	0
2	Specimens of the Sandy Ray, raia spinosa, from the Firth of Forth - - - - - -	0	2	0
1	Specimen of the plaice, with brown marks on the left side -	0	1	0

App. DD.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, EDINBURGH.

No.	Specimens.	Price. £	s.	d.
12	Skeletons of serpents prepared by Professor Hyrtl of Vienna, and exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1862 -	30	0	0
34	Serpents, lizards, &c. from Demerara - - - - -	2	0	0
1	Section through the long diameter of a mass of meteoric iron, found at the village of Newstead in Roxburghshire in 1827. The weight of the slice purchased is 2lb. 14½ oz. *av.*	9	0	0
27	Bones and teeth from the Pleistocene deposits of Thames Valley, consisting of remains of elephas primigenius, bos primigenius, and cervus elaphus - - - -	20	0	0

C.

SPECIMENS transferred from the Industrial Museum.

Specimens.	No.
Vendace, coregonus Willughbii, from Lochmaben - - -	2
Bones of a moa from New Zealand - - - -	2
Large specimen of Inoceramus - - - - -	1
	5

Number of Specimens acquired in 1862.

By Donations - - - -	767
By Purchase - - - -	331
By Transfer - - - -	5
	1,103

for the Year ending 31st December 1862.

Month.	Paying 6d. each.	Free.	Professors, Town Council, and others introduced by them.	Students of Natural History.			Matriculated Students.			Total for each Month.	Receipts.		
				University of Edinburgh.	Free Church College.	With Special Ticket.	University of Edinburgh	Free Church College.	United Presbyterian College.		£	s.	d.
1862.													
January -	181	12,975	6	25	—	13	—	—	—	13,200	4	10	6
February -	81	3,670	17	11	—	14	—	—	—	3,793	2	0	6
March -	57	4,217	—	24	—	40	—	—	—	4,338	1	8	6
April -	110	3,246	4	31	—	51	—	—	—	3,442	2	15	0
May -	204	8,259	6	34	—	7	—	—	—	8,510	5	2	0
June -	210	4,513	3	58	—	9	—	—	—	4,793	5	5	0
July -	428	3,711	19	75	—	10	—	—	—	4,243	10	14	0
August -	562	11,040	80	—	—	1	—	—	—	11,683	14	1	0
September -	356	5,860	8	—	—	11	—	—	—	6,235	8	18	0
October -	154	4,135	9	—	—	6	—	—	—	4,304	3	17	0
November -	84	4,096	—	43	—	7	—	—	—	4,230	2	2	0
December -	62	10,099	3	35	—	5	6	—	—	10,210	1	11	6
Total -	2,489	75,821	155	336	—	174	6	—	—	78,981	62	4	6

(Signed) Geo. J. Allman, Regius Keeper.

App. DD. — Natural History Museum, Edinburgh.

App. E E.

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE.

APPENDIX E E.

A STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE of the several DIVISIONS of the DEPARTMENT of SCIENCE and ART, for the Period from 1st April 1862 to 31st March 1863.

Heads of Service.	Total Expenditure.	
	£	s.
General management, "Salaries"	4,722	17
" "Incidents"	123	18
Examples, diagrams of science and art, &c.	16,125	6
Purchasing books, prints, &c.	938	13
Instruments, books, medals, &c.	2,969	10
Grants in aid of building Art Schools, Wolverton and Finsbury		
Salaries and payments in aid to masters	18,847	11
Inspection and examination	3,924	1
Travelling expenses of inspectors, &c.	2,343	14
Photographic apparatus, &c.	414	15
South Kensington Museum, "Salaries"	3,745	1 1
Collections of educational apparatus	700	5
Preparation and illustration for catalogues	242	5
Public attendants, artizans, and cleaners	3,452	6
Police, paid by the day of 8 hours	2,116	7
Lighting, fires, and gas in Museum, schools, &c.	2,583	14
Works and repairs	7,199	6
Keeping in order roads, grounds, &c.	1,595	19
Labelling objects in Museum, printing, &c.	1,152	9
Museum buildings and buildings to replace wooden schools, &c.	23,856	3
Incidents for the Museum	337	15
£	97,392	4

MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

Heads of Service.	Total Expenditure.	
	£	s.
Salaries	4,154	10
Purchase of specimens for Museum and books for Library	501	2 1
Purchase and construction of mining models	153	10
Purchase of mining records	87	6
Outfit and illustration for lectures	424	10
Laboratories	100	9
Police attendance	188	15
Advertisements and printing	228	10
Travelling expenses	96	2
Exhibitions and prizes	276	0
Incidents	433	0
Attendance at Evening Lectures	16	9
£	6,660	8

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS, "GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND."

Heads of Service.	Total Expenditure.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries	8,610	12	6
Travelling expenses	900	3	6
Incidents	411	17	3
£	9,922	13	3

INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, SCOTLAND.

Heads of Service.	Total Expenditure.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries	924	2	0
Purchase of specimens for Museum and books for Library	399	3	7
Temporary building, ordinary repairs, fittings, &c.	215	9	8
Fuel and light, cleaning, &c.	149	13	10
Advertisements	19	5	6
Travelling expenses	149	17	3
Incidents	255	6	4
£	2,112	18	2

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY.

Heads of Service.	Total Expenditure.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*
Royal Hibernian Academy	300	0	0
£	300	0	0

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY.

Heads of Service.	Total Expenditure.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries	2,153	6	3
Provincial Lecturers	500	0	0
Purchase of specimens for Museum and books for Library	399	12	9
Outfit and illustration for lectures	284	0	5
Prizes	36	0	0
Rent, rates, and taxes	223	3	4
Repairs, furniture, fittings, &c.	510	11	10
Laboratories	97	3	1
Fuel and light, soap, cleaning, &c.	184	17	7
Uniforms for attendants	62	18	0
Advertisements and printing	90	9	3
Travelling expenses	31	10	0
Incidents	186	6	9
£	4,759	19	3

App. EE.

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

Heads of Service.	Total Expenditure. £	s.	d.
Royal Dublin Society	7,017	0	0
£	7,017	0	0

SUMMARY.

Heads of Service.	Total Expenditure. £	s.	d.
Science and Art Department, South Kensington, including general management	97,392	4	4
Schools of Science and Geological Museum, Jermyn Street	6,660	8	3
Geological Surveys of the United Kingdom	9,922	13	3
Industrial Museum, Scotland	2,112	18	2
Royal Hibernian Academy	300	0	0
Museum of Irish Industry	4,759	19	3
Royal Dublin Society	7,017	0	0
£	128,165	3	3

App. FF.

REPORT OF FRENCH JURORS ON THE EXHIBITION, 1862.

APPENDIX FF.

EXTRACTS from the REPORTS of the FRENCH JURORS at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862.

INTRODUCTION.

By M. Michel Chevalier.

Vol. I. p. 149.

If our superiority in point of style remained undisputed, if no rivalry arose to disquiet our supremacy, we might remain such as we now are and slumber in the triumph, which we might flatter ourselves we should enjoy for ever; but there is no perpetual security to ensure artistic or any other excellence. Rivals are springing up, and the pre-eminence of France in the domain of taste may ere long receive a shock, if we do not take care. The most competent judges remark, in the applications of art to industry among us, some symptoms of decadence. This point has been well stated and powerfully urged by M. Merimée in a special report on the subject of articles of furniture. The observations of M. Badin, in his report upon carpets, are of a similar tendency. Now, while we are stationary others are raising themselves. The upward movement is visible, above all among the English. The whole world has been struck with the progress which they have made since the last exhibition in designs for stuffs and in the distribution of colours, as also in carving and sculpture, and generally in articles of furniture. Previously to that date, it must be said, they were chiefly renowned for their bad taste, but they have felt the question to be one of education. They have therefore instituted, with great intelligence, and with that perseverance which is habitual to them, instruction in the Fine Arts, with a view to the advancement of their industry. All parties have given their aid: the

State by the branch of administration entitled the Department of Science and Art, the localities directly interested by annual votes of funds, special associations and private individuals by subscriptions. A large draught has also been made on the considerable surplus left by the Exhibition of 1851. The principal result of these combined efforts is the School-Museum of South Kensington, a vast establishment in which a large number of young persons of both sexes are being trained in the arts of design by the aid of good models and under the guidance of good professors, while at the same time judicious courses of lectures and well-arranged collections initiate them into the application of science. This School-Museum has many branch establishments in the manufacturing towns, and the well-devised organization works perfectly. M. Merimée has given an ample sketch of it. M. Merimée, who, in his report, has treated the subject in masterly style, makes the observation that the quality of instruction in the fine arts in a State depends mainly upon the institution which occupies the highest position, and he consequently examines the great Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, which he justly considers as the primary source of all ideas and methods which spread themselves throughout the country on the subject of the fine arts. He characterizes its organization as being greatly in need of improvement. In this M. Merimée is but the echo of general opinion. The Ecole des Beaux Arts is an institution requiring, not merely modification in some details, but entire reconstruction from base to summit. Its principle, no less than its practice, must be changed. Eminent men bear the title of its professors, but the whole of its machinery is below mediocrity, and fails to attain its object. Let us hope that the Minister, a man of taste, under whose jurisdiction the Ecole des Beaux Arts falls, may take the business in hand with that vigour which is one of the characteristics of the Imperial government. May he conceive the noble ambition of connecting his name with a reform which would give a salutary impulse to the fine arts, and to many branches of national industry.

Class XXIX.

Vol. VI. p. 30.

State of Education among the various Nations represented at the Exhibition. School Apparatus.

By M. Rapet.

Enlightened by the experience of 1854, and by the creation of the Educational Museum at South Kensington, England had been able to form for herself a sufficient idea of what an exhibition of objects pertaining to education ought to be, for the title adopted for the 29th Class by the Royal Commission of London is as follows:—Educational Means and Appliances. And it is well to note that England invariably employs the word *education* where we give the preference to the word *instruction*. There is a whole system comprised in the choice of the one or the other of these two terms.

P. 47.

The study of drawing in the primary schools in England dates only from 10 years back. Till then it had remained a privileged study, reserved exclusively for the richer classes. But the Exhibition of 1851, which rendered distinctly visible the superiority of France in those products which demand taste, and whose value is based upon a knowledge of design, revealed to England the cause of her inferiority. With that ardour which she displays in the pursuit of an object as soon as she thinks it useful to attain it, she undertook, almost immediately after the close of the Exhibition, to establish schools of design over the whole of the United Kingdom. Since then she has pursued her work with that

perseverance which characterizes her, and without shrinking from the sacrifices demanded by an enterprise in which everything had to be created. A new branch of the Council on Education has been established under the title of Department of Art; its special mission is to urge forward the creation of schools of design, the professors of which receive a direct payment from the Government, and further remuneration proportioned to the number of pupils to whom they give instruction. At the same date a normal school was established for the training of masters, and a system of awards and prizes organized to encourage the study of drawing on the part of the pupils who attend the schools. A museum of objects of art was likewise formed to help this teaching, and the Department of Art itself caused to be prepared, from the commencement, models to serve for instruction in the schools. Its example has been since followed by publishers, who have already begun to publish important collections of models of design. It would be out of place to expect from a system of education which is still in its infancy the progress which it may have made in countries where it has been long established; nevertheless, in examining the English Exhibition, we must at once admit that England has turned to good account the experience of other nations. In particular she has borrowed largely from France, whose published models may be found frequently employed in the English schools. In observing the results of these efforts, and taking notes of deficiencies, it is impossible to ignore the fact that a serious struggle awaits France from this quarter, and that by slumbering in treacherous security, our country would risk the loss of that superiority to which numerous branches of her industry owe their importance and their glory.

It may not be useless to add here that England is in another respect our competitor by carrying off our designers. For many years her manufactories have attracted them by the high wages with which their services are remunerated. But it is a very remarkable fact, that these artists have often lost, after sojourning some time on the other side of the channel, the superiority of taste by which they were previously distinguished.

It is easy to understand, however, that this loss diminishes day by day, according as public taste in England improves.

P. 58.

Let us add that the creation of an educational museum analogous to that of South Kensington in London, which by its proximity completed as it were the English Exhibition, and the existence of which has in this respect been very useful to us, this creation, we repeat, entered into the proposed plans of the Imperial Commission. The Commission has not been without hope that, thanks to the liberality of the exhibitors, the chief portion of the objects sent to London may become the nucleus of the museum to be hereafter established at Paris.

Class XXIX.

Vol. VI. p. 15.

Teaching of Artistic Design and of Modelling, with a view to their Application to Industry. Popular Libraries. Statistics and Reports relative to Primary Instruction.

By M. Charles Robert.

We regretted not to see in the French Exhibition the works of the Special Imperial School of Design and Mathematics for the application of the Fine Arts to Industry, established Rue de l'Ecole de Medecine at Paris. In this free school, which depends upon the Minister of State

and which is directed by M. Belloc, are trained at the same time future artists destined for the École des Beaux Arts, and manufacturing workmen. It contains 300 pupils, 12 professors, and expends an annual grant of more than 50,000 francs. The free Imperial School of Design for Young Girls, Rue Dupuytren, has held back; the establishments of Lyons and Mulhausen, very interesting in many respects, have also kept aloof from the competition opened in Class XXIX., and the artistic knowledge of French workmen has been represented at the London Exhibition only by the modest schools to which we just now alluded. We do not hesitate to declare that the comparison established between their efforts and those of the pupil-teachers and prize-students of the School of Design at South Kensington appears to us favourable to France. The models adopted in England are excellent, the instruction is perfectly organized, the resources are in a certain sense unlimited, and the designers at South Kensington show, by prodigies of patience, what may be done by personal energy when stimulated by all kinds of encouragement. But their conscientious efforts, the traces of which may be followed out in copies mathematically exact and scrupulously worked up, and in compositions which are still awkward, lose their value when placed beside the broad and bold designs of our workmen. By the arrangement and balance of the masses, by the intelligent sacrifice of minute detail, by the true feeling of outline of form, and of the relative value of tones, these latter appear often to have divined or comprehended the fundamental laws of art. While rendering to our countrymen this testimony, to which they are, perhaps, too much accustomed, we emphatically point to the remarkable progress made by their competitors, and we urge those persons who may be blinded by an exaggerated confidence in the traditional superiority of French workmen to reflect upon the fable of the hare and the tortoise. Have we ourselves been always an artistic people? And while we earnestly look forward to the day when France shall sing as well as Germany, by what right can we refuse to England the flattering hope to draw as well as we? Let us think of our faults rather than of our merits. Let us not forget that the unfortunate caprices of the public at times impress themselves on the workmen, and act more powerfully than may be supposed on the character and tendency of contemporary art. To meet a danger which might become serious, we must purify, fortify, make general the teaching of design, and disseminate as far as possible good models. The following account will show that in England and in Belgium the schools of design are subjected to regular inspections made in an artistic point of view.

Class XXX.

Vol. VI. p. 248.

Furniture and Decoration. Remarks upon the Application of Art to Industry at the Universal Exhibition.

By M. P. Merimée.

Since the Universal Exhibition of 1855 immense progress has been made throughout the whole of Europe, and although we have not remained stationary, we cannot conceal from ourselves that the advance which we had made has diminished, and even has a tendency to disappear. In the midst of the successes obtained by our workmen it is our duty to remind them that defeat is possible, that it may be even foreseen at no distant date, unless they exert at once all their efforts to maintain a superiority which can be kept only on the condition of incessant self improvement. English industry in particular, which from the artistic point of view seemed greatly in arrear at the Exhibition of 1851, has

App. FF.

Report of French Jurors on the Exhibition, 1862.

during the last ten years made amazing progress, and should it continue to advance at the same rate we might soon be left behind. This state of things appears to us to merit the most serious attention of the French government and manufacturers. We propose to investigate its causes, and to seek for its remedy.

P. 251.

Independently of patriotic feeling, we see the faults of strangers more easily than our own, because they present themselves under a new form, which excites our attention. The absence of the sentiment of proportion in composition strikes us in England in the appearance of her public monuments, her private buildings, and in many objects of general use. Let us confess that a fault of a similar character is to be met with in many of the products of our industry: we allude especially to the inconsiderate employment of one material in place of another. Nothing is more common in the present Exhibition.

P. 257.

It is particularly in what concerns the application of art to industry that England manifests the happiest and most notable improvement. A new school has been founded on a plan admirably devised for the advantage of industry, and neither care nor money has been spared to render it worthy of its mission. * * *

We refer to the School of Design at South Kensington, an establishment on a grand scale, and one which would deserve a special study in order to display all its advantages. The limits of this work will not allow more than a very summary mention of them.

P. 258.

With regard to the influence exercised within so short a period by this great institution, we fully admit the testimony of our colleagues, the English members of the jury. When questioned by us as to the causes to which they ascribed the progress so obvious this year in the products of their manufactures, all have assigned a chief place to the new resources opened to industry by the schools of South Kensington. Such are the rivals whom our workmen have encountered in the Exhibition of 1862. It is impossible to hide from ourselves that the impulse given to English industry has not yet acquired its complete development, and we must look forward to see it make new efforts, and yet more brilliant advances. By the side of this increasing energy among the English we regret to discover among our countrymen a little too much confidence, a sort of indifference and relaxation, which are not uncommon results of long continued success. The position is, however, serious, nay even threatening; it calls for prompt remedies. We will point out those which seem to us most efficacious.

Class XXX.

Vol. VI. p. 272.

Furniture and Decoration.

By MM. P. Merimée and Du Sommerard.

The progress made by the English workmen in the manufacture of furniture and in decoration is, we repeat, considerable, and is not to be ascribed solely, as has been somewhat inconsiderately suggested, to the assistance of French artists established in England, who, as is said, give important co-operation to some of the chief manufacturers. This progress is to be attributed to the laborious tenacity and to the intelligence of manufacturers who have known how to give to their industry a good direction, and have diverged entirely from the course followed up to this day; these advances are connected moreover with institutions recently

founded in England, and to which we have felt it our duty to call attention in a special report, the object of which was to examine the state of art in that country.

Class XXXI.

Vol. vi. p. 363.

General Observations upon Class XXXI.

By Mr. Lan.

Let us point out the efforts which our neighbours have been making for the last ten years to acquire what is wanting to them, and let us ascertain the extent of those which we on our side must make. It is in professional education that England had sought the remedy specified by the jury of 1851. Schools for artizans of both sexes, and particularly the schools of design which existed at that period, have been developed and organized, while new ones have been everywhere created.

P. 365.

To prove the vigour and excellence of the organization of these schools we would remark that in 1851 the schools of design, at that date supported almost entirely by the State, were attended by 3,296 students, each of whom cost 3*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* (77 *f.* 66) per annum; in 1859 these same schools of art and design, reorganized upon a self-supporting principle, were attended by 67,282 pupils, costing each 10*s.* 1½*d.*, and that finally out of 77 schools of art or of design now existing in the United Kingdom, 60 have been established since 1851.

P. 366.

In reporting these details we are anxious above all, let us again repeat, to show on what depends the very real progress which England has made in works of art and decoration. But already upon this point of professional education have we nothing to copy from England, who however entered upon this course long after us? We do not fear to reply in the affirmative.

P. 368.

England commits no mistake in making efforts to improve the taste of her manufacturers. She will even end, if we are not careful, by depriving us of the few exports which we make at present.

Class XXXVI.

Vol. vi. p. 601.

Morocco Work, Dressing Cases, Sheaths, Basket Work, Toys, and Fans.

B. M. Natalis Rondot.

On the closing day of the Exhibition of 1851, Prince Albert pointed out to England the new object which she ought henceforth to pursue. His words found an echo in all workshops, and the mayor of one of the chief manufacturing towns then said, "that the greatest benefit which could be conferred upon industry would be to give, by the development and improvement of art education, a purer and more practised taste as well to the producer as to the consumer."

The Department of Science and Art has been created under the sway of these ideas. * * * In almost every direction the influence of a larger number of teachers of drawing and of working draughtsmen is making itself felt. The manufacturers of Nottingham, Manchester, Sheffield, Worcester, and of Staffordshire, recognise the fact that their best designers come from the schools of art, and that, thanks to them, the general character of designs and of forms has undergone the most happy

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modification. Before the next ten years have passed English industry will have more than 1,000,000 workmen who will have acquired by several years schooling sound notions of art and science, and an intelligent practice of drawing; circulating museums and collections will have familiarized many millions of manufacturers and of workmen with the styles of all countries and of all great epochs, the most beautiful types of ornament, and the most esteemed models of every kind.

P. 603.

These enterprises and these efforts should put us on our guard. We have shown in our Report upon the Universal Exhibition of 1851, how threatening they are to our industry, and M. le Comte de Laborde has given a similar warning at the same date and with greater authority than ours. The Lyons Chamber of Commerce alone has shown uneasiness at the developments of the English Department of Science and Art, and at the progress of English manufactories. It has comprehended the practical and serious intention of the South Kensington Museum, and founded in 1858 a museum of art and industry, with the same views but on a plan more in accordance with its means, and better suited to the wants of the Lyonese industries. When this work was begun it was applauded; but the example has not been followed. Times are changed; the liberty of commerce, which ten years ago seemed so far from us, now gives a fresh impulse to our industry, and while all agree as to our present superiority in the industrial arts, an almost unanimous conviction prevails that in order to preserve that superiority it is necessary and urgent to improve and extend instruction in art and in science. We say art, and not industrial art, as it is too often erroneously called; industrial art has no existence. Art is one, and must be taught in all that is most pure and most elevated. Nature and the high art of Greece furnish the models of this instruction, and will alone produce artist-designers. The same holds good as to science,—the principles are that which it is most important to teach. This is the first step, the fundamental and serious part of teaching. An apprenticeship in the studio comes in the second rank. The study of the applications of art and science to industry is in a certain sense but a new form of apprenticeship, and it is useful to pursue this study only as the last step. It is by science and art that industry renews her forces and accomplishes her progress. When better taught and more practised, manufacturers and workmen will derive greater profit from the conceptions of the sage and the artist, and industry will gain so much the more in originality, in perfection, and in solidity, in proportion as a taste for the beautiful and a right understanding of the facts of science shall have penetrated more deeply into the nation.

Report of Delegates of Lyons on the Exhibition, 1862.

Extracts from the Reports of the Delegates from the City of Lyons sent to the International Exhibition.

P. 68.

It is necessary to remark among the foreign productions, and more especially in the English cases, the decided progress made in such articles as figured silks, which show a great tendency towards better taste and purer designs.

P. 72.

We must bring about the instruction of manufacturers and of workmen by practice and theory, as well as by an initiation into the various

hings which ought to be known in their calling. This point might be ained by the formation of special collections, by which all the operations elative to the various phases through which the raw material has to ass before reaching the complete manufacture would be shown.

Such collections would be specially useful for those industries in hich the numerous manipulations, rapidity of execution, and perfection an only be obtained by means of a specialty for certain work, which bliges the workman to execute one kind of work only.

Such a compendious study, intelligently developed, would enable the rtizan to do his work better from the knowledge he would acquire f the operations which precede and follow his own part of the work,— lements which are almost entirely neglected by the artizan in the present tate of the greater number of our manufactories; but they are, nevertheless, indispensable conditions for attaining a good result, which would ecessarily follow if each artizan could, without loss of time, study the ifferent parts of his industry.

This special instruction has been very well understood in England, here all the museums and public establishments are directed with that bject in view, as may be ascertained by a visit to the Crystal Palace at ydenham, where the different styles of architecture are historically aught, and where there are very remarkable collections of all kinds and ll periods; or to the magnificent museum of Kensington, in an industrial point of view; or to the Indian Museum, Peel Park, Manchester Palace of the People).

P. 89.

England.—The muslin and cotton prints are well executed, but are ot, however, equal to those of France. But we must not hide from urselves the fact that the English are on the right road. If their warp loes not yet equal ours, they have some well-made articles with which o fault can be found; their colours are perfect. We are persuaded hat before long they will equal us if we trust to the supremacy which ve have held up to this day, for the English prints, so underrated, have stonished us beyond all expression. We were far from being prepared or such perfection. We must set to work and keep up our old fame, which set all rivalry at defiance.

P. 120.

England and Prussia appeared to me to be the only powers which ave begun in earnest to struggle with us, but especially England, whose collection of plate was very rich and complete. I will not speak of Austria, Belgium, Italy, and Russia; these nations are not to be feared. With Great Britain alone shall we have some day to settle accounts, for he has made great progress in art since the Exhibition of 1855.

The English saw their weakness, and in order to remedy it have multiplied the means of disseminating taste and a feeling for art among he masses. Schools and museums have been established, money spent, nd pains taken, all in order to equal, and perhaps to conquer us. Up o now we have had no rivals; we occupy, it is true, the first place, but ve shall only be able to keep it on the condition of redoubling our efforts. The persistent tendencies of the English ought to make us reflect, and o serve as a stimulant to the taste of our art, which is not in jeopardy, ut which has stopped in its onward course.

* * * * * *

The English, the first merchants in the world, and perhaps the greatest manufacturers, have set to work with spirit to acquire those artistic elements which they had not got. They have hesitated at nothing n attaining them. They have also just established the Kensington

App. FF.

REPORT OF DELEGATES OF LYONS ON THE EXHIBITION, 1862.

Museum, which contains the rarest and finest objects, gold and silver plate, bronzes, sculpture, &c.,—a collection of unheard of magnificence,—which can at will be transformed from a palace to a school. Students and workmen, manufacturers and artists, will be able to obtain from it, and from a number of other public and private collections, the best objects for study, and the most exact information ; and yet the Government does nothing, or very little, to aid the creation of these institutions, which owe their origin to the initiative of single individuals, and to the goodwill of all.

P. 212.

Our stay was too short to devote as much time as we would have wished to a careful study of the magnificent and remarkable institution at Kensington. There the public finds a multitude of objects for study presented in the most alluring and most varied forms, and in such a manner as to attract attention, and develop the public taste and feeling for the beautiful.

FORMATION OF AN AUSTRIAN MUSEUM OF ART.

The FORMATION of an AUSTRIAN MUSEUM of ART and INDUSTRY.

The following autograph letter from His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, to the Archduke Rainer has been published in the official part of the "Wiener Zeitung."

DEAR COUSIN ARCHDUKE RAINER, Vienna, 7th March 1863.

INASMUCH as, with a view to the elevation of Austrian industry it is urgently needful to afford as much assistance as possible to our native manufacturers, who are generally and greatly desirous to advance commercial activity through the medium of the Arts and Sciences, and particularly by the improvement of taste, I have directed that an institution, to be named "the Austrian Museum of Art and Industry" shall be founded as soon as possible.

In this Museum will be gathered objects out of the collections of my Palace, the Belvedere Arsenal, the University of Vienna, the Polytechnic Institutions, and other public buildings of the same kind. These objects will be lent under reservation of the rights of property, and after having served their purpose will be returned in exchange for others. I have every confidence in the proved patriotism of our various towns, and especially of my chief and royal city of Vienna, as well as in that of the nobles and the public in general, that, following the example set with reference to my palaces, they will render the Museum more useful by contributions from their scientific or artistic collections.

But inasmuch as the establishment of this Museum, on account of the liberal scale upon which it is to be founded, will necessarily require some time for preparation, and as the want of such an institution is urgently demanded by the art-industry of the day, I have granted the use of the Banqueting House of my Palace for the provisional formation of the Museum, in view of its future enlargement of the same.

The works of art destined to be exhibited there are from my Palace Library, from the Belvedere Picture Gallery, the furniture and tapestry stores of my town palace and country palaces (Schönbrun Laxenberg and others) the Cabinet of antiquities, the Ambraso collection, my Treasury and from the arsenal before the Belvedere line. It may thus be hoped that the corporation of Vienna, as well as the nobility and public, will also from time to time contribute articles to the Museum out of the Vienna City Arsenal and their private collections.

The works of art are to be put in good order, and labelled with the necessary explanations before being sent for exhibition, in order to assist examination and study.

An opportunity will be thus afforded to the Austrian manufacturers themselves to send rare and beautiful objects to be exhibited. In connexion with the Museum will be photographic and casting departments.

But as a first step a charter must be granted, for the working of which, as well as for all the preparations necessary for the opening of the Museum, I have considered it necessary to name a provisional committee, which, under the presidency of the Ministerial Chief of Department Carl Edlen von Lewinsky, will consist of Johann Gabriel Seidl, Master of my Treasury and Keeper of my Cabinets of Coins and Antiquities, Dr. Gustav Heider, the Ministerial Art Referee and Secretary, and of the Professor Extraordinary of the History of the Fine Arts at the University of Vienna, Rudolph von Eitelberger, to whom I have given power in case of unforeseen necessity to add another to their number, and if required to consult connoisseurs. This committee has its proposals and the charter is decided on by them ready to lay before you for your opinion. I hope that the best use will be made of this opportunity, and that the charter, as well as any further proposals, will be laid before me at the very earliest for my final decision.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Imperial Austrian Commission,
24, Charles Street, St. James',
3rd March 1863.

SIR,

I THINK it will be pleasurable to you to know that during 1862 the South Kensington Museum formed an attraction to foreigners visiting London equal to that of its great and friendly rival, the International Exhibition.

Many Austrians and Germans ranking high in the arts and sciences, learning, and manufactures of their country were amongst the throngs that daily studied the rich collections that have been brought together under its roof, and it is with pleasure I here record the fact that every class of my countrymen that visited the South Kensington Museum was struck with the excellence of the ideas from which it sprang, and with the pains and care that had been taken to promulgate education amongst the masses and to elevate the taste and refinement of the English nation.

Admired by our working classes this institution became envied by our men of learning.

During the winter months lectures were delivered at Vienna, wherein the organization and object of the South Kensington Museum were spoken of in glowing terms. Foremost in this movement was Mr. D. Eitelberger, Professor of the History of Fine Arts at the Imperial University, who delivered a series of public lectures on this subject in the Town Hall; whilst Professors Krist and Schmidt, both of the Vienna Technical Schools, lectured at meetings of the Society of Arts.

The Industrial Society of Prague likewise had discourses on the same topic, and I have since seen in various German papers that similar lectures have been held at many other towns of importance in Germany.

In order to carry out the opinion of most of the gentlemen connected with the arts and sciences it is intended to form a committee, at the head of which is His Excellency Baron Czoernig, Privy Counsellor of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor, and President of the commission for the restoration and preservation of the monuments of the middle ages, having

App. FF.

FORMATION OF AN AUSTRIAN MUSEUM OF ART.

in view the establishing in Vienna of a similar institution as the one at South Kensington. The same is to be done at Prague.

The various publications, rules, regulations, and plans concerning your museum that have from time to time been published would materially assist the ideas of the Vienna committee. Might I therefore be permitted, Sir, to ask to present it through me with some of those works which would according to your judgment be of most service to the gentlemen forming the same.

Such an act of kindness on your part would not only confer a favour on Baron Czoernig, but it would also meet with the acknowledgment and high appreciation of all those who are anxious to see a similar institution to that at South Kensington established in Vienna.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

(Signed) CHEVALIER DE SCHWARZ.

The Secretary of the Science and Art Department.

LETTER OF DR. VON STEINBEIS.

Industrial Museum,
Stuttgart, 13th April 1863.

SIR,

You are aware that the Government of Wurtemberg has founded in the year 1849 an industrial museum in this town, having a similar object and organization to that of South Kensington, though being of a much smaller scale than the latter.

Started with some few contributions from the Paris Exhibition in 1849, it was afterwards increased by purchases made at the International Exhibition of 1851.

But more recently we have especially to acknowledge with gratitude the many advantages which were afforded to us through our connexion with the South Kensington Museum, for not only had the undersigned several times occasion to convince himself by personal inspection of the usefulness of your establishment, and to draw from it many valuable hints, which he has since brought to bear upon the home institution, and which prove of great benefit to the latter, but also a goodly number of the teachers of the industrial schools of Wurtemberg, whom this Government had sent over to visit the International Exhibition of 1862, have made it one of their chief objects to study those rich and instructive treasures of art and industry at Kensington, and they all gratefully acknowledge the benefit they had from their visiting the museum and the schools connected with it.

Desirous of further improving our connexions with your institution, our high appreciation of which we have sought to show by transmitting to you some years ago the diagrams of Weisbrecht and Herdtle, and latterly a series of plaster of Paris casts, the undersigned requests of being favoured with a copy of the new regulations for the schools which at his last visit at Kensington he was told would be issued shortly, persuaded that the perusal of them will be useful to the Government of this country, contemplating as it does at this moment to introduce some new improvements into the organization of the industrial schools.

Ever ready to put ourselves at your disposition whenever we may be of any service to your institution, we have the honour to subscribe ourselves,

Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) DR. VON STEINBEIS.

To the Secretary of the Department of Science and Art, South Kensington Museum, W.

Royal Industrial Italian Museum, Turin,
31st March 1863.

DEAR SIR,

I FEEL very much obliged to you for the further documents that you have been kind enough to send me about South Kensington Museum. You know that I am a great admirer of this highly important institution of Great Britain, and I do not think that there is any other institution that has been of more advantage to the progress both of industry and of the industrial education of the country. The industrial museums that have been established of late, among other museums, show more than other institutions the very wants of our present civilization, which is to promote general, useful, industrial education for the benefit both of the nation in general and of all the lower classes whose welfare it is our duty to promote. I assure you that in your country, so rich in every kind of institutions, there was none that I admired so much during my stay in England as the South Kensington Museum; not only the general object that this great institution aims at, but the very way in which everything is arranged and conducted has claimed my admiration. I have seriously studied whatever is connected with it, and I must declare that I am very much indebted to it, as I found it a great aid in forwarding some wishes of mine. You will, no doubt, be glad to hear that I have been so successful as to impress upon the Italian Government the utility of having in Italy an institution of this kind, and already it has been decided that a National Industrial Museum shall be established in Turin. It is my strongest opinion that nothing will be more useful to promote the progress of Italian industry and of the national education, and I am determined to do my best in order that such an institution may be tried. I rely a great deal upon your help, and I am sure that, as for the past so in future, you will give me every assistance. To give you only an idea how well this institution is proceeding in Italy, I will tell you that I have brought back from England about two hundred tons of every variety of goods that will be a part of this Museum. For these successful results I am happy to confess that I am very much indebted to a great many English manufacturers and to a great many industrial and scientific men who have been very liberal towards my Government.

Believe me, &c.
(Signed) G. DEVINCENZI,
Director of the Royal Industrial Italian Museum.

H. Cole, Esq., London.

THIRTEENTH REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

ON

THE FINE ARTS.

WITH APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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COMMISSION.

VICTORIA R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith. To Our Most Dearly-beloved Consort, His Royal Highness Francis ALBERT Augustus Charles Emanuel Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Field Marshal in Our Army; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor John Singleton Lord Lyndhurst, Our Chancellor of that Part of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Great Britain; Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely-beloved Cousin George Granville Duke of Sutherland, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Our Right Trusty and Entirely-beloved Cousin and Councillor, Henry Marquis of Lansdowne, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Henry Pelham Pelham Clinton (commonly called Earl of Lincoln); Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin John Earl of Shrewsbury; Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor George Earl of Aberdeen, Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillors John Russell (commonly called Lord John Russell) and Francis Egerton (commonly called Lord Francis Egerton); Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor William Viscount Melbourne; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Alexander Lord Ashburton; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Nicholas William Lord Colborne; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillors Charles Shaw Lefevre, Sir Robert Peel, Baronet, and Sir James Robert George Graham, Baronet; and Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Baronet, and Henry Gally Knight, Benjamin Hawes the Younger, Henry Hallam, Samuel Rogers, George Vivian, and Thomas Wyse, Esquires, —greeting: Whereas We have thought it expedient for divers good causes and considerations, that a Commission should forthwith be issued for the purpose of inquiring whether advantage might not be taken of the rebuilding of Our Palace at Westminster, wherein Our Parliament is wont to assemble, for the purpose of promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts in our United Kingdom, and in what manner an object of so much importance would be most effectually promoted:

Now know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have authorized and appointed, and do by these Presents authorize and appoint you, the said Francis ALBERT Augustus Charles Emanuel Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, John Singleton Lord Lyndhurst, George Granville Duke of Sutherland, Henry Marquis of Lansdowne, Henry Pelham Pelham Clinton (commonly called Earl of Lincoln), John Earl of Shrewsbury, George Earl of Aberdeen, John Russell (commonly called Lord John Russell), Francis Egerton (commonly called Lord Francis Egerton), Henry John Viscount Palmerston, William Viscount Melbourne, Alexander Lord Ashburton, Nicholas William Lord Colborne, Charles Shaw Lefevre, Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Robert George Graham, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Henry Gally Knight, Benjamin Hawes the Younger, Henry Hallam, Samuel Rogers, George

Vivian, and Thomas Wyse, or any five or more of you, to be Our Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

And for the better enabling you to carry these Our Royal Intentions into effect, We do hereby enjoin and command you, or any five or more of you, to inquire into the mode in which, by means of the interior decoration of Our said Palace at Westminster, the Fine Arts of this Country can be most effectually encouraged. And We do by these Presents give and grant to you, or any five or more of you, full power and authority to call before you, or any five or more of you, such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And We do by these Presents will and ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you Our said Commissioners, or any five or more of you, may, from time to time, proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment. And Our further will and pleasure is, that you Our said Commissioners, or any five or more of you, upon due inquiry into the premises, do report to Us, in writing under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any five or more of you, your several proceedings under and by virtue of this Commission, together with what you shall find touching or concerning the premises.

And We further ordain that you, or any five or more of you, may have liberty to report your proceedings under this Commission from time to time, should you deem it expedient so to do.

And, for your assistance in the due execution of these Presents, We have made choice of Our Trusty and Well-beloved Charles Lock Eastlake, Esquire, to be Secretary to this Our Commission, and to attend you; whose services and assistance We require you to avail yourselves of from time to time, as occasion may require.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Twenty-second day of November 1841, in the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

J. R. G. GRAHAM.

WARRANTS

APPOINTING ADDITIONAL COMMISSIONERS.

Victoria R.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith. To Our Trusty and Well-beloved Philip Henry Stanhope, Esquire (commonly called Viscount Mahon), and Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Thomas Babington Macaulay,—greeting: Whereas We did by Warrant under Our Sign Manual bearing date the Twenty-second Day of November, in the Fifth Year of Our Reign, authorize and appoint Our Most Dearly-beloved Consort, His Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Field Marshal of Our Army; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor John Singleton Lord Lyndhurst, Our Chancellor of that Part of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Great Britain; Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely-beloved Cousin George Granville Duke of Sutherland, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Our Right Trusty and Entirely-beloved Cousin and Councillor Henry Marquis of Lansdowne, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Henry Pelham Pelham Clinton (commonly called Earl of Lincoln); Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin John Earl of Shrewsbury; Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor George Earl of Aberdeen, Knight of our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillors John Russell (commonly called Lord John Russell) and Francis Egerton (commonly called Lord Francis Egerton); Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor William Viscount Melbourne; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Alexander Lord Ashburton; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Nicholas William Lord Colborne; Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillors Charles Shaw Lefevre, Sir Robert Peel, Baronet, and Sir James Robert George Graham, Baronet; and Our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Baronet, and Henry Gally Knight, Benjamin Hawes the Younger, Henry Hallam, Samuel Rogers, George Vivian, and Thomas Wyse, Esquires, Our Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring whether advantage might not be taken of the rebuilding of our Palace at Westminster, wherein Our Parliament is wont to assemble, for the purpose of promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts in Our United Kingdom, and in what manner an object of so much importance would be most effectually promoted:

Now know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have authorized and appointed, and do by these Presents authorize and appoint you, the said Philip Henry Stanhope (commonly called Viscount Mahon), and

Thomas Babington Macaulay, to be Our Commissioners, in addition to and together with Our said Commissioners herein mentioned for the purposes aforesaid.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Fourth day of May 1844, in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
J. R. G. GRAHAM.

By a Warrant dated the 4th of August 1845, bearing Her Majesty's Sign Manual, and countersigned as above, Peter Robert Lord Willoughby d'Eresby was appointed one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

By a Warrant dated the 19th of March 1846, bearing Her Majesty's Sign Manual, and countersigned as above, Charles John Viscount Canning was appointed one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

By a Warrant dated the 6th of August 1846, bearing Her Majesty's Sign Manual, and countersigned G. Grey, George William Frederick Howard, commonly called Viscount Morpeth, was appointed one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

By a Warrant dated the 8th of February 1856, bearing Her Majesty's Sign Manual, and countersigned G. Grey, the Right Honourable Sir Benjamin Hall, Baronet, was appointed one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

By a Warrant dated the 22d of January 1858, bearing Her Majesty's Sign Manual, and countersigned G. Grey, the Right Honourable John Evelyn Denison was appointed one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

By a Warrant dated the 25th of February 1859, bearing Her Majesty's Sign Manual, and countersigned S. H. Walpole, the Right Honourable John James Robert Manners (commonly called Lord John Manners), was appointed one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

By a Warrant dated the 22d of February 1860, bearing Her Majesty's Sign Manual, and countersigned G. C. Lewis, the Right Honourable William Francis Cowper was appointed one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid.

THIRTEENTH REPORT

OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE FINE ARTS.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

We, the Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty under a Commission bearing date the 22d day of November 1841, for the purpose of inquiring whether advantage might not be taken of the rebuilding of Your Majesty's Palace at Westminster,—wherein Your Majesty's Parliament is wont to assemble,—for the purpose of promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts in Your Majesty's United Kingdom, and in what manner an object of so much importance might be most effectually promoted, beg leave to submit to Your Majesty a Report respecting the progress of the works recommended by us to be undertaken, and at the same time to bring under Your Majesty's notice the position in which the Commission is at present placed.

Bearing in mind the warm interest which our late Chairman His Royal Highness the Prince Consort at all times took in the labours of the Commission and in the progress of works undertaken under its direction, we should have deemed it our duty to proceed to the election of another Chairman, difficult, nay impossible, as we should feel it to be to supply in any adequate degree that combination of knowledge in Art, of tried experience in business, and of high personal authority by which His Royal Highness was distinguished. But we feel ourselves relieved from the necessity of this most difficult selection, since, in our opinion the term of our prescribed duties has now arrived. The whole scheme of decoration for the Palace of Westminster has been considered and decided; and, trusting that the series of works now in progress can be carried on to their completion, it does not appear to us that the Commission need be continued to superintend the execution.

In our Twelfth Report, dated the 25th of February 1861, we entered so fully into the history of the labours of the Commission from the first, that it will be sufficient on the present occasion to specify the works that have been completed since the date of that Report, and to submit our view as to the extent to which various series of works, both in painting and sculpture, now begun, should be continued.

We have the pleasure to report that Daniel Maclise, R.A. has brought to a successful and highly satisfactory termination the large wall-painting, executed in the water-glass method, representing the Meeting of Wellington and Blucher after the battle of Waterloo; and that he has already begun the corresponding painting representing the Death of Nelson. Those works, measuring each 45 feet in length, occupy the principal compartments in the Royal Gallery.

Referring, in our last Report, to the vast scheme of decoration proposed for the Royal Gallery, we observed that while so extensive a plan cannot be completed in the life-time of one artist, it would be desirable that the necessarily partial execution should be so conducted as that the works, when interrupted, should, as far as possible, present a symmetrical arrangement. On this principle we recommended that the two large compartments facing each other in the Royal Gallery should be completed first.

Anticipating the same industry on the part of Mr. Maclise as he has hitherto manifested, we by no means recommend the limitation of his labours even to the two vast surfaces referred to. On the contrary, believing that a painter combining so much skill with so much energy is especially qualified for such undertakings, we recommend that, assuming willingness on his part, such other portions of the Royal Gallery be subsequently entrusted to him as may, according to the principle above explained, still produce a satisfactory arrangement and a relative completeness.

In the apartment called the Queen's Robing Room, William Dyce, R.A. has, since the date of our last Report, been occasionally employed on the largest of the frescoes belonging to the series of subjects he has undertaken to treat in that place from the Legend of King Arthur. The stipulated remuneration for the entire series having been long since received by him, we have only to express our earnest hope that he will see the importance of prosecuting the work with greater assiduity; more especially since his exclusive occupation of the apartment must, as we have observed in our last Report, occasion great inconvenience to Your Majesty.

We next come to the decoration of another apartment—the Peers' Robing Room,—which is also required for the meeting of one of the Standing Committees of the House of Lords. Here the general subject is "Justice on Earth and its Development in Law and Judgment." John Rogers Herbert, R.A., who has undertaken the series and who has prepared sketches for several of the subjects, has nearly completed a large wall-painting representing "Moses bringing down the Tables of the Law to the Israelites." The delay that has taken place in the execution of this, the first of the series, has been chiefly in consequence of frequent experiments by the artist in the water-glass method of painting. We are informed, however, that the Committee of the Lords finds its business at present most seriously obstructed, and we think that, as Mr. Herbert now appears to be satisfied as to the technical process to be adopted, there is no reason why in future he should not proceed much more rapidly.

The subjects proposed for the Peers' and Commons' Corridors are "illustrative of that "great contest which commenced with the Meeting of the Long Parliament, and terminated "in 1689." Charles West Cope, R.A., who has undertaken the Peers' Corridor, has prosecuted his work with equal ability and industry. Five out of the eight paintings of which the series is to consist have been already finished and the designs for the remaining three have been approved by us. The work last completed—"Basing House Defended by the Cavaliers against the Parliamentary Army"— has been satisfactorily executed in the water-glass method.

The Commons' Corridor, consisting of the same number of compartments, has been allotted to Edward Matthew Ward, R.A., whose name is so highly distinguished by his able treatment of subjects from Modern History. Four of the paintings, executed in fresco, have been completed, and a sketch for a fifth has been approved.

In Sculpture, the works now in progress consist of statues of British Sovereigns in chronological order. Twelve of those statues (to be executed in white marble), from James I. to William IV., are proposed to be placed in the Royal Gallery, Commissions have been given for six, and the completion of the remaining six may be regarded as indispensable.

In our last Report we stated that the whole series of statues of British Sovereigns proposed to be placed in the Royal Gallery and its immediate precincts admits of being subdivided into four distinct classes, occupying respectively the Royal Gallery, the Queen's Robing Room, the Vestibule, and the Lower Landing Place.

Should the series be continued beyond the Royal Gallery, we recommend that the five statues intended for the Queen's Robing Room should be undertaken next. The remaining statues in the Vestibule and Lower Landing Place, to be executed in metal, would be of much less cost.

The above may be said to comprehend all the works that are in progress. In some instances, for example in the series of statues, and in the series of paintings in the Royal Gallery and Peers' Robing Room, we have not presumed to define how far any of the works should or should not be deferred. In the other cases—the Queen's Robing Room and the two Corridors—it is obviously desirable that they should be completed without interruption.

Among future undertakings, requiring less time, may possibly be included the re-painting of some of the earlier experimental frescoes in the Upper Waiting Hall. The partial decay of some of those works induced us to appoint a Committee in the last year to inquire into the causes of the deterioration. The members of that Committee, assisted by an able chemist, after careful and repeated inspections of the paintings not only in

the Upper Waiting Hall but throughout the building, have examined various artists and other competent witnesses, but up to this time they have not been able to arrive at any satisfactory result.

With regard to the amount that may for a time be required to meet the cost of works in progress, although there has been for some years an understanding that a Vote for 4,000*l.* would be annually proposed to Parliament for carrying on the objects of the Commission, it does not appear probable that so much will be required hereafter. The Estimate which we have this year submitted to the Lords of the Treasury, to be proposed, with their approval, to Parliament, amounts to 3,700*l.* We have included in the Appendix a detailed statement of the works now in progress for which further payments will be required.

We cannot conclude this our final Report without desiring to offer our testimony to the professional skill, as well as the activity, the zeal and the uprightness with which our Secretary Sir Charles Eastlake has, during a period of twenty-one years, fulfilled an important and sometimes an invidious task. We know that Sir Charles Eastlake's services were fully appreciated by His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and we venture to hope that some regard may be shown to those long and meritorious services.

STANHOPE (in the Chair).
NEWCASTLE.
PALMERSTON.
RUSSELL.
WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.
EVERSLEY.
LYNDHURST.
JOHN EVELYN DENISON, Speaker.
JOHN MANNERS.
LLANOVER.
WILLIAM COWPER.

Palace of Westminster,
11*th March* 1861.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

WORKS OF ART NOW IN PROGRESS IN THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER FOR WHICH FUTURE PAYMENTS WILL BE REQUIRED.

The Peers' Robing Room.

Extract from the Appendix to the 7th Report, p. 11.

"Your Committee, being desirous to vary the proposed decorations, and conceiving that Scripture subjects, as affording scope for the highest style of design, and as being especially eligible on other grounds, should by no means be excluded, considered that the above-named locality, in which the principal compartments intended for painting are of considerable magnitude, would be well adapted for such subjects. Your Committee were of opinion that the illustrations should have reference to the idea of Justice on Earth, and its development in Law and Judgment, and that the following subjects would be appropriate."

The subjects are enumerated in the annexed statement.

Extract from the 12th Report, p. 10.

"In the instance of the Peers' Robing Room, to be painted by John Rogers Herbert, R.A., we entered into an agreement with him before the room which was to contain the result of his labours was built, and some years before it was ready for him to work in. We adopted this course knowing that considerable time would be required for the preparation of the designs."

The room was completed in 1858. With respect to periods and rates of payment, Mr. Herbert received 1,000*l.* on account, in July 1851, that sum being more than half the price for the subject of the Judgment of Daniel, the design for which was at that time submitted and approved. It was understood that, in other cases, half the price of each wall-painting should, if required by the artist, be paid, on the approval by the Commissioners of the design for such painting; but by a subsequent understanding (in 1854) it was agreed that one-third only of the price of each painting should be paid on the approval of the design for the same.

The stipulated price for the proposed series of paintings, nine in number, in the Peers' Robing Room is 9,000*l.* The estimated proportionate cost of each finished painting, the subjects and dimensions of each, and the portion already paid, are shown in the following statement:—

The Peers' Robing Room.

Artist, John Rogers Herbert, R.A.

Subject.	Dimensions.	Estimated proportionate Cost.	Amount paid to the Artist.	Further Amount required to complete the Work.	Remarks.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1. Moses bringing down the Tables of the Law to the Israelites.	22 ft. wide, 10 ft. 6 in. high.	2,000 0 0	700 0 0	1,300 0 0	Design submitted and approved September 1854. This, the largest of the series, is nearly completed.
2. The Fall of Man - -	7 ft. wide, 10 ft. 6 in. high.	566 13 4	- - -	566 13 4	—
3. His Condemnation to Labour.	7 ft. wide, 10 ft. 6 in. high.	566 13 4	- - -	566 13 4	—
4. The Judgment of Solomon.	20 ft. wide, 10 ft. 6 in. high.	1,800 0 0	600 0 0	1,200 0 0	Design submitted and approved July 1855.
5. The Visit of the Queen of Sheba.	7 ft. wide, 10 ft. 6 in. high.	566 13 4	- - -	566 13 4	—
6. The Building of the Temple.	7 ft. wide, 10 ft. 6 in. high.	566 13 4	- - -	566 13 4	—
7. The Judgment of Daniel	20 ft. wide, 10 ft. 6 in. high.	1,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	Design submitted and approved July 1851.
8. Daniel in the Lions' Den	7 ft. wide, 10 ft. 6 in. high.	566 13 4	200 0 0	366 13 4	Design submitted and approved July 1857.
9. The Vision of Daniel -	7 ft. wide, 10 ft. 6 in. high.	566 13 4	- - -	566 13 4	—
		9,000 0 0	2,500 0 0	6,500 0 0	

THE PEERS' AND COMMONS' CORRIDOR.

Extract from the Appendix to the 7th Report, p. 10.

"Your Committee were of opinion that the Corridors "which join the two Houses might properly be de- "corated with paintings illustrative of that great con- "test which commenced with the meeting of the Long "Parliament, and terminated in 1689. It will be "seen that the subjects have been selected on the "principle of parallelism, and that an attempt has "been made to do justice to the heroic virtues which "were displayed on both sides."

It was originally intended to place oil pictures in the Corridors, the compartments allotted for paintings in those places being nearer to the eye than those in other parts of the building. It was found, however, after repeated experiments, that oil painting was not adapted for the existing conditions of light and situation. Fresco painting was therefore preferred, and latterly the water-glass method (which is better fitted for paintings admitting of near inspection) has been tried with success.

The following details will show the extent and present state of the works, and the amount required for their completion.

THE PEERS' CORRIDOR.

ARTIST, CHARLES WEST COPE, R.A.

Subject.	Dimensions.	Cost of each Painting.	Amount paid to the Artist.	Further Amount required to complete the Work.	Remarks.
		£	£	£	
1. Charles I. erecting his Standard at Nottingham.	7 ft. 6 in. wide, 7 ft. high.	600	600	- -	Completed Aug. 1861.
2. Speaker Lenthal asserting the Privileges of the Commons against Charles I. when the Attempt was made to seize the Five Members.	Do.	600	- -	600	Design approved Feb. 1863.
3. Basing House Defended by the Cavaliers against the Parliamentary Army.	Do.	600	600	- -	Completed Dec. 1862.
4. The setting out of the Train Bands from London to raise the Siege of Gloucester.	Do.	600	300	300	Design approved Feb. 1863.
5. The Expulsion of the Fellows of a College at Oxford for refusing to sign the Covenant.	Do.	600	300	300	Design approved Feb. 1863.
6. The Embarcation of a Puritan Family for New England.	Do.	600	600	- -	Completed Sept. 1856.
7. The Burial of Charles I. -	Do.	600	600	- -	Completed Dec. 1857.
8. The Parting of Lord and Lady Russell.	Do.	600	600	- -	Completed Dec. 1859.
		4,800	3,600	1,200	

THE COMMONS' CORRIDOR.

ARTIST, EDWARD MATTHEW WARD, R.A.

Subject.	Dimensions.	Cost of each Painting.	Amount paid to the Artist.	Further Amount required to complete the Work.	Remarks.
		£	£	£	
1. Charles II. assisted in his Escape by Jane Lane.	7ft. 9½in. wide, 6ft. 6in. high.	600	600	—	Completed November 1861.
2. Alice Lisle concealing the Fugitives after the Battle of Sedgemoor.	Do.	600	600	—	Completed December 1857.
3. The Executioner tying Wishart's Book round the Neck of Montrose.	Do.	600	600	—	Completed June 1853.
4. The Sleep of Argyll -	Do.	600	600	—	Completed November 1858.
5. Monk declaring for a Free Parliament.	Do.	600	—	600	—
6. The Acquittal of the Seven Bishops.	Do.	600	—	600	—
7. The Landing of Charles II. -	Do.	600	300	300	Design approved February 1863.
8. The Lords and Commons presenting the Crown to William and Mary in the Banquetting House.	Do.	600	—	600	—
		4,800	2,700	2,100	

The Royal Gallery.

Artist, Daniel Maclise, R.A.

The Committee appointed to select subjects in Painting and Sculpture with a view to the decoration of the Palace at Westminster, "were of opinion that "the subjects for the Royal Gallery should relate to "the military history and glory of the country."—Appendix to the 7th Report, p. 13.

The Royal Gallery contains two ranges of compartments; six compartments occupying the upper part of the walls at the north and south ends, and 12 occupying the walls below. The artist was invited to undertake the two largest compartments in the lower series, each measuring 45 ft. 8 in. wide, 12 ft. 1 in. high. The subject completed is "Waterloo; the Meeting of Wellington and Blucher." The price, 3,500*l.*, has been paid. The artist has now commenced the second large compartment, the subject for which is "Trafalgar; the Death of Nelson;" and has received half the price. The balance due on the completion of the work is therefore, 1,750*l.*

Of the remaining 10 compartments in the lower series, each measuring about 12 ft. high, four, next the large compartments (two on each side of the room), measure 12 ft. 6 in. wide. The remaining six measure 13 ft. 6 in. wide.

The estimated cost of each of these 10 paintings is 1,000*l.* (Minute, 20th February 1858.) In the event of the work being prosecuted, after the completion of the large compartments, it would be desirable, as recommended in the present report, that two corresponding compartments should, on the principle hitherto adopted, be again selected.

The subjects proposed for the 10 compartments forming the lower series, as enumerated in the Appendix to the 7th Report, p. 13, include—Marlborough at Blenheim; Blake at Tunis; the Death of Wolfe; Lord Cornwallis receiving the Sons of Tippoo as Hostages; the Death of Abercrombie. The five remaining subjects belong to earlier periods of British history.

Sculpture.

In the Report of the Committee appointed to decide on the places for statues of British Sovereigns (Appendix to the 12th Report, p. 13) it is proposed that 12 statues, from James I. to William IV. comprehending the Sovereigns of the Houses of Stuart and Brunswick, should be placed in the Royal Gallery; and that five statues, from Henry VII. to Elizabeth, comprehending the Tudor series, should be placed in the Queen's Robing Room. They recommend that all these statues should be of white marble. They propose that the remaining statues of smaller dimensions to be placed in the Approaches to the Royal Gallery, should be cast in metal.

The average height of the marble statues is fixed at seven feet, other details are given in the following statement:—

Statues for the Royal Gallery.

Subject.	Sculptor.	Cost of each Statue.	Amount paid to the Artist.	Further Amount required to complete the Work.	Remarks.
		£	£	£	
1. James I.	Thomas Thornycroft	800	400	400	Small model approved August 1861.
2. Charles I.	do.	800	400	400	Small model approved August 1861.
3. Charles II.	-	800	-	800	
4. James II.	-	800	-	800	
5. William III.	Thomas Woolmer	800	-	800	Small model not yet submitted.
6. Mary II.	Alexander Munro	800	-	800	Small model approved March 1863.
7. Anne	-	800	-	800	
8. George I.	-	800	-	800	
9. George II.	-	800	-	800	
10. George III.	-	800	-	800	
11. George IV.	William Theed	800	400	400	Small model approved August 1861.
12. William IV.	do.	800	400	400	Small model approved August 1861.
		9,600	1,600	8,000	

No. 2.

Sir, Whitehall, April 13, 1863.

I have received the Queen's commands to notify to you that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the Final Report of the Commissioners on the Fine Arts, which accompanied your letter of the 23rd ult. Her Majesty has directed the Lords Commissioners of Her Treasury to submit to Parliament an Estimate in conformity with the recommendation contained in the Report.

I am, &c.

Sir C. L. Eastlake, G. Grey.
Fine Arts Commission,
Palace of Westminster.

LONDON:
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SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

TO THE LORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

SINCE the date of their last, the Fifth Annual Report, the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery have sustained a grievous loss by the decease of the Marquis of Lansdowne. He had taken from the first a warm interest in their object; he was a frequent attender at their meetings, and the Trustees felt that on every question of Art which came before them, they could firmly rely on his long experience and his excellent judgment.

Another loss, which has occurred only four days since, is also most severely felt by the Trustees. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, holding, as he did, one of the most prominent and laborious places in the Cabinet, had not found himself enabled to attend the meetings of this Board. But he expressed on several occasions the cordial interest which he felt in the progress of the Gallery, and had there occurred, together with the prolongation of his valuable life, some intermission at a future period of his official labours, the Trustees are confident that he would have desired to be, and have been, one of their most active and assiduous members.

Thus reduced, the list of the Trustees at the present time is as follows:—

Earl Stanhope (Chairman).
William Smith, Esq. (Deputy Chairman).
The Lord President of the Council (for the time being).
Earl Somers.
The Lord Stanley, M.P.
The Lord Elcho, M.P.
The Lord Robert Cecil, M.P.
The Lord Bishop of Oxford.
The Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
The Right Honourable B. Disraeli, M.P.
Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A.
William Stirling, Esq., of Keir, M.P.
Thomas Carlyle, Esq.
William H. Carpenter, Esq.

Since the day of the last Report (10th April 1862) up to the present day, the number of meetings held by the Trustees is five, and from the 9th of February 1857, when the Trustees commenced their duties, 58.

The list of 45 donations, as given in their former Reports, may now be continued, as follows :

46. John Kemble, 1757—1823.
A Bronze Bust, modelled at Liverpool, 1814. Presented, July 1862, by the sculptor, John Gibson, Esq., R.A.

47. King Richard III., 1452—1485,
An ancient Painting on panel; duplicate of the Portrait at Windsor Castle. Presented, July 1862, by Gibson Craig, Esq., of Edinburgh.

The following contributions to the portfolio of original drawings have also been presented :—

The Countess of Mornington, Mother of the Duke of Wellington.
An unfinished Sketch by Sir Thomas Lawrence. Presented, April 1862, by Mr. H. Farrer.

Joseph Strutt, the Antiquary and Engraver.
A lead-pencil Drawing by Jackson. Presented, February 1863, by Henry Vaughan, Esq.

A Silver Medallion of the Seven Bishops of 1688.
Presented, in illustration of the Picture now in the Gallery, by Ashton Bostock, Esq.

The purchases made were stated by the Trustees in their former Report as amounting to 95. They are now increased, as the following list will show, to 111.

96. Edmund Waller, 1605—1687.
Painted by Riley. Purchased May 1862. Price, 26 *l.* 5 *s.*

97. Archdeacon Paley, 1743—1805.
Painted by Sir William Beechey. Purchased May 1862. Price, 26 *l.* 5 *s.*

98. John Hampden, 1594—1643.
A Terra-cotta Bust. Artist unknown. Purchased June 1862. Price, 60 *l.*

99. Northcote, the Historical and Portrait Painter, 1746—1831.
Painted by himself at the age of 81. Purchased June 1862. Price, 10 *l.* 10 *s.*

100. Lord Amherst, 1717—1797.
Sketched by Gainsborough. Purchased July 1862. Price, 60 *l.*

101. Duke of Monmouth, 1649—1685.
Painted by W. Wissing. Purchased August 1862. Price, 84 *l.*

102. Sir William Temple, Bart., 1628—1699.
Painted by Sir Peter Lely. Purchased August 1862. Price, 84 *l.*

103. King Charles II., 1630—1685.
Painted by Mrs. Beale. Purchased February 1863. Price, 31 *l.* 10 *s.*

104. George Monck, Duke of Albemarle, K.G., 1608—1670.
Painter unknown. Purchased February 1863. Price, 40 *l.*

105. Bishop Horsley, 1733—1806.
A miniature painted by Lethbridge. Purchased February 1863. Price, 15 *l.* 15 *s.*

106. Dr. Wolcott (Peter Pindar), 1738—1819.
A miniature, painted by Lethbridge. Purchased February 1863. Price, 15 *l.* 15 *s.*

107. King Henry VIII., 1491—1547.
A small painting on copper. Artist unknown. Purchased March 1863. Price, 84 *l.*

108. Bishop Burnet, 1643—1715
Painted by Riley. Purchased March 1863. Price, 31 *l.* 10 *s.*

109. The Earl of Chesterfield, K. G., 1694—1773.
Painted by William Hoare. Purchased March 1863. Price, 63 *l.*

110. Samuel Richardson, the Novelist, 1689—1761.
Painted by Highmore. Purchased March 1863. Price, 21 *l.*

111. Sir Richard Steele, 1671—1729.
Painted by Richardson. Purchased March 1863. Price, 31 *l.*

In

In a Report to the Chairman, dated in the present month, the Secretary has summed up as follows the principal results of the past year:

"I have the honour to state that, in comparison with former years, very much "fewer offers of portraits, whether for purchase or presentation, were communi- "cated to the Gallery during last season, a fact readily accounted for by the all- "absorbing interest of the Great Exhibition at South Kensington.

"On the other hand, and attributable in a great measure to the same influence, "the numbers of visitors to this Gallery during the existence of the International "Exhibition, from 1st May to 1st November, inclusive, were augmented to "nearly double what they had been in the previous year, as the following return "will show:

	1861.	1862.
May - - - - - -	1,231	1,472
June - - - - - -	1,036	1,714
July - - - - - -	1,153	2,351
August - - - - -	991	3,093
September - - - - -	1,093	2,290
October - - - - -	1,112	1,414
November (one day) - - -	60	114
	6,676	12,448 "

The Gallery was open 53 days during the term of the International Exhibition; and the average attendance during these days was 234 visitors.

In the present year, as in the last preceding, the Trustees have adopted the plan of opening the apartments during the three days very frequently regarded as a period of holiday among the working classes, namely, the three first days of Easter week.

The result in the present year has been highly satisfactory. On Easter Monday there were 942 visitors as compared to 672 in 1862; and on Easter Tuesday 496 as against 201 in 1862. On the Wednesday, however, the weather being extremely dark and rainy, there was a considerable falling off, only 150 visitors as against 287 in 1862.

As the Secretary has reported, "many young lads and factory-boys were among "the visitors; and I am happy to add that, from first to last, every one was quiet "and well-behaved."

The large collection of engraved portraits bequeathed by Mr. H. W. Martin, amounting to some thousands in number, is in process of classification and cataloguing for purposes of reference. They include portraits of all ages and all countries.

From the small number of portraits that were offered for sale during the past year, as already explained, the Trustees have sustained no practical inconvenience from the lesser amount of the annual grant, 1,000 *l.* instead of 2,000 *l.* They would, however, think it a matter of regret if there were to be any such permanent diminution as to compel them to forego any favourable opportunities of purchase, which sometimes very suddenly arise.

In their last Annual Report, the Trustees gave insertion to the letter which the Secretary, by their direction, addressed to the Board of Treasury on the 20th of March 1862, and in which they showed how utterly inadequate was the space at their disposal, compared with the pictures which they had been enabled to obtain. It was further stated in that letter "Many of the pictures that are placed by the "Trustees are also of necessity placed in a most unfavourable light; all are "crowded, and the Trustees are wholly at a loss to provide for fresh accessions." The Trustees can only say that the year which has since elapsed has added fresh force to their remarks on that occasion. They are bound to state, that in the

Members of Government with whom they have held communication, they have found a very friendly feeling towards their object, and an anxious desire to allot them, if possible, without further delay, some apartments in which both the interests of Art and the convenience of the public might be better promoted. But although there have been several consultations, no practical step has yet been taken, and the Trustees still continue to contend with the difficulties which present themselves from a growing collection in a most inadequate space, and which, without any fault on their side, must give rise, on the part of visitors, to frequent and well-founded complaints.

Signed, by Order of the Board,

George Scharf,
Secretary and Keeper.

29, Great George Street, Westminster,
16 April 1863.

SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

TO THE

LORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *April* 1863.

193.

Under 1 *oz.*

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

GENERAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

UNDER

THE UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1858.

WITH AN

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

ORDINANCES, MINUTES, REPORTS ON SPECIAL SUBJECTS, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:
PRINTED BY MURRAY AND GIBB,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1863.

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GENERAL REPORT.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Introduction.

We, the undersigned Commissioners under the Act of the twenty-first and twenty-second years of Your Majesty's reign, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision 'for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving 'and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the two Universities and 'Colleges of Aberdeen,' beg leave humbly to lay before Your Majesty the following Report.

The Act having received the Royal assent on the 2d of August 1858, we forthwith proceeded in the discharge of our duties as Commissioners, to carry out its provisions.

By certain sections of the Act, and in particular by the fifteenth and eighteenth sections, our powers, as Commissioners, were prescribed and defined. These included the arrangement of the financial affairs of the several Universities and Colleges, the foundation of new Professorships, the regulation of the course of study and of examinations for degrees, the revision of foundations, and the regulation of various other matters specified in the Act. In addition to these powers, applicable to all the Universities, special duties were imposed on us in the University of Aberdeen, the first section of the Act having united the two Universities of King's College and Marischal College into one University and College, and the eighteenth section having committed to us the arrangement of many important details, which the union of two separate and independent Universities and Colleges necessarily involved.

By the fourteenth section it was enacted, that our powers as Commissioners should be in force until the 1st of January 1862, and that it should be lawful for Your Majesty, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, to continue them until the 1st of January 1863. The powers with which we were thus invested being of a very extensive character, the Legislature provided that full publicity should be given to our Ordinances, and ample opportunity of objecting to them afforded to all concerned, before they should obtain the force of law. The various stages, through which in this manner it was required that every Ordinance should pass, caused considerable delay in the course of our proceedings; and partly from this cause, but mainly in consequence of the large range of subjects with which we had to deal, it was found necessary, under the provisions of the Act, to continue our powers until the 1st of January 1863.

Our minutes show that we have held 126 general meetings; in addition to which, however, there have been numerous meetings of Committees, specially appointed for collecting information, and for the arrangement and preparation of business.

In this Report we propose to explain generally the nature and effect of the Ordinances which we have issued in the exercise of our powers, and the position in which the Universities have been placed by the combined operation of the statute and of our Ordinances.

Changes in the government of the Universities effected by the Act.

Changes of considerable importance in the constitution of the Universities of Scotland have been introduced by the provisions of the Universities Act. Previously, the whole administration of the affairs of each of the Universities of St Andrew's, Glasgow, and Aberdeen was practically vested in the Senatus Academicus, who managed the property, superintended the discipline, and regulated the system of graduation. In the University of Edinburgh the Senatus Academicus possessed little power; and the functions, which belonged to that body in the other Universities, were in Edinburgh performed for the most part by the Municipal Corporation of the city.

University Courts.

Under the Universities Act, the ordinary administration of the affairs of each of the Universities is now vested in the Senatus Academicus. But the Act introduced into each University a new governing body, called the University Court, defining its constitution, and regulating its powers and functions; providing that it shall be a court of appeal from the Senatus Academicus, that it shall possess a certain jurisdiction over

University Courts.

individual Professors, that it shall control the administration by the Senatus Academicus, or Principal and Professors of any College, of the property of the University or College, and that it shall exercise other powers, which invest it with an important influence in the conduct of University affairs.

General Councils.

The Act has further established in each University a General Council, consisting, besides the Chancellor, the members of the University Court, and the Professors, of all Masters of Arts of the University, and of all Doctors of Medicine of the University, who have, as matriculated students, given regular attendance on classes in any of the Faculties therein during four complete sessions. In addition to these, the Act provides, that the General Council shall include 'all persons who, within three years 'from and after the passing of this Act, shall establish to the satisfaction of the Com-'missioners hereinafter appointed, that they have, as matriculated students, given regular 'attendance on the course of study in the University for four complete sessions, or such 'regular attendance for three complete sessions in the University, and regular attendance 'for one such complete session in any other Scottish University, the attendance for at 'least two of such sessions having been on the course of study in the Faculty of Arts.'

This provision for admitting, within three years after the date of the Act, to the right of membership in the General Council, persons who had given attendance as students during a certain period at the University, but who had not taken a degree, was, no doubt, introduced on the consideration, that, in the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St Andrew's, the practice of graduating in Arts had for many years fallen very much into disuse; and that to have limited to graduates the right of becoming members would, in these Universities, have been to exclude from the General Council many persons who had received their education in the University, and who, had they been aware of the privilege which would be opened to them, would probably have proceeded to a degree in Arts. The provision, however, was very properly made of a temporary nature only, so that, in future, none but graduates should be admitted to the Council.

Duties of Commissioners as to constitution of General Councils.

To guide us in the discharge of the duty of deciding on the claims of persons for admission to the General Council on the ground of attendance and study in the University, we considered very carefully the import and bearing of the provisions of the Act; and also obtained full information in regard to the course of study in each University, and the means of proving their matriculation and attendance, which claimants could obtain from the University records. We then announced, by advertisement in the newspapers, the conditions with which we should require claimants to comply, and the nature of the evidence we should expect them to adduce. During the period of three years allowed by the Act, numerous claims were submitted to us; and we used the utmost care to arrive at a proper decision in regard to each. In all, we investigated in the University of Edinburgh the claims of 1964 persons, of which 1862 were allowed; in the University of Glasgow, those of 1143 persons, of which 1032 were allowed; and in the University of St Andrew's, those of 320 persons, of which 309 were allowed. In the University of Aberdeen the number of claimants was comparatively small, in consequence of the practice of graduation in Arts having been generally observed both in King's and in Marischal College. The number of claims, which we investigated in that University, was 179, of which 150 were allowed.

The entire number of registered members in the General Council of each of the Universities varies considerably year by year, and is by no means represented by the number of persons who established their claims before us under the special provision of the Act which we have just explained.

Registration of members of General Councils.

It is provided by the Act, that no person shall be a member of the General Council, until he has attained the age of twenty-one years, and has his name registered in a book to be kept for the purpose by each University, for which registration an annual fee is payable. The amount of this fee, which was left to be determined by us, we have fixed by Ordinance in each University at five shillings for the first registration of each member, and two shillings and sixpence for each subsequent year. We have also authorized members to compound, by a single payment of one pound, for all future payments of the fee of two shillings and sixpence.

App. pp. 36, 41, 48, 56.

University Meetings.

The Act contained certain provisions for regulating meetings of the several University bodies; but, subject to these provisions, it empowered us to regulate all University meetings. In the exercise of this power we have issued one general Ordinance (No. 11), applicable to all the Universities, which contains regulations as to the meetings both of the General Council and the University Court.

App. p. 19.

In regard to the latter body, the Act had not provided for the possible absence of the Rector; and it became, therefore, necessary for us to direct who should be the president of the Court in his absence, and what rule should prevail in case of an equality of votes among the members present.

The same Ordinance contains a clause regulating the elections of Chancellor and of Assessor in the University Court by the General Council. The Act had directed that these officers should be elected by the members of the General Council at large, but had not made provision for admitting the votes of members absent from the meeting at which an election was to take place. Where, therefore, more candidates than one were nominated for the same office, it was necessary for persons to repair to the University seat from distant parts of the country in order to record their votes. To obviate the inconvenience thus occasioned, we resolved, after much consideration, to establish a system by which members of the General Council should be enabled, in elections of these officers, to give their votes by letter. The system, which we introduced for this purpose, is regulated minutely by the provisions of the 9th section of the Ordinance No. 11. By that section it is directed, that, in case of a poll being demanded at a meeting for the election of a Chancellor or Assessor by the proposer or seconder of any candidate, the University Registrar shall, on the day next but one after the day of meeting, send through the post to each member, resident in the United Kingdom, a voting letter in the form given in the first schedule to the Ordinance, with all the blanks filled up, except the name of the person for whom the member votes, and the signature of the member; and that such letter shall be accompanied by a letter of intimation from the Registrar, stating the names of the persons nominated, and the names of their respective proposers and seconders, and requesting the member, if he desires to vote in the election, to insert in the voting letter the name of the candidate for whom he votes, and after signing it to transmit the letter to the Registrar at the University, so as to reach him not later than twenty-one days after the day of meeting. The Ordinance provides that the candidate, for whom the largest number of votes shall be returned within that time, shall be declared to be duly elected as from the day of meeting. In conducting elections in this manner we thought it essential, that the distribution of the voting letters should be entrusted exclusively to the University Registrar. While, therefore, we empowered the Registrar, on receiving an application to that effect from any member, to deliver his voting letter to such member personally, instead of transmitting it through the post, we directed that he should not in any case deliver it to another member, or to any other person, but should either send it through the post or deliver it personally to each member. The Ordinance expressly provides, that no vote shall be reckoned in the election, which is not returned under the signature of a member to the Registrar, in a voting letter issued as the Ordinance directs. As far as opportunity has yet been afforded for testing the operation of this system, it has been found successful. A system of a similar nature had previously been adopted in King's College, Aberdeen, in conducting elections by the graduates of that University, and had also been found satisfactory in its operation.

Elections of Chancellor and Assessor by General Council.

App. p. 19.

One of the most important duties imposed on us by the Act was the regulation of the financial affairs of the different Universities and Colleges, and the providing for the support of existing Professorships, for the remuneration of Assistants, and for the endowment of such new Professorships as should appear to us to be necessary, and which the Act empowered us to found by Ordinance.

Financial arrangements.

The powers conferred on us for these purposes are set out and defined in sections XV. 6, XV. 7, and XV. 8 of the Act.

In a measure having for its object to strengthen and improve the Universities of Scotland, it necessarily formed an essential feature to provide means for relieving them in some degree of the pecuniary difficulties, with which they have long had to contend. In these Universities the benefits of a liberal education are afforded to a large number of persons at a comparatively small expense. The average number of students may be taken as represented by the number in last session, 1862–3, which was 3459; viz., in St Andrew's 174, in Glasgow 1266, in Aberdeen 591, and in Edinburgh 1428. The average of the University payments made by each student amounts annually to about L.9. While thus bearing a large share in the general education of the country, the Universities have been much embarrassed by the inadequacy of their endowments; and it was therefore thought expedient by the Legislature that, in addition to the sums formerly voted by Parliament, in continuance mainly of ancient grants from the Crown, such additional provision should be made from the public funds, as we should consider it our duty to recommend. Accordingly, the Commissioners of the Treasury were, by section XXI., empowered to pay, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament for the purpose, such sums as we should recommend to be paid for any one or more of the following purposes, viz.: (1) for providing retiring allowances to aged and infirm Principals and Professors; (2) for providing additional teaching by means of Assistants to the Professors in any Professorships already established or to be established; (3) for providing remuneration to the Examiners appointed in pursuance of the Act; (4) for increasing the salaries

Financial arrangements.

presently attached to existing Professorships, and to any other offices in the University; (5) for the endowment of new Professorships; and (6) for providing full compensation to the existing holders of Professorships or other offices, for the loss of emoluments, consequent on the abolition or conjunction of such Professorships or other offices, in the then existing Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen.

The Act further provided, 'that the whole of such payments shall be subject to what-'ever rules, statutes, and ordinances the Commissioners herein appointed shall from time 'to time see fit to prescribe in reference thereto.'

We shall now explain the present financial position of each of the Universities, and the manner in which it has been affected by the Ordinances we have issued in pursuance of these sections of the Act.

ST ANDREW'S.

University and Colleges of St Andrew's.

In the University of St Andrew's there are three distinct corporations, the finance of each of which requires to be separately considered. These are the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard, St Mary's College, and the University. The United College was incorporated in the year 1747, by an Act, 20 Geo. II., c. 32, uniting the two ancient Colleges of St Salvator and St Leonard, founded respectively in the years 1455 and 1512. This College now consists of the Principal and the nine Professors of Greek, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Humanity, Civil and Natural History, Mathematics, Medicine, and Chemistry. All of these Professors, with the exception of the Professor of Chemistry, are members of the College, in virtue of the Act of incorporation. The Professorship of Chemistry was instituted in 1840, from a private endowment by Dr John Gray, of Paddington. Doubts had been entertained as to the position and rights of the Professor, and we thought it, therefore, expedient to provide by the Ordinance No. 21, section xi., that he shall be a Professor in the United College and also in the University, subject, however, to the condition, that he shall not be thereby entitled to any payment from the common stock or revenues of the College. St Mary's College was founded in 1537, and for a long period, it has been devoted exclusively to the study of Theology, under the provisions of an Act of the Scottish Parliament. It consists of four members, viz., the Principal, who is also primarius Professor of Divinity, a second Master, who, under the Ordinance No. 21, section xii. 3, will hereafter be styled Professor of Divinity and Biblical Criticism, a Professor of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History, and a Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages. The Senatus Academicus of the University of St Andrew's consists of the Principals and Professors of the two Colleges.

App., p. 35.

App., p. 35.

United College.

In the United College we found, when we began our inquiries, the same system of administration prevailing, as existed at the period of the returns to the General Royal Commission of 1826–30, and to the St Andrew's University Commission of 1840.

Rep. of Comm. of 1826, p. 393. Rep. of Comm. of 1840, p. v.

In particular, the distribution of the surplus revenue of the College among the Principal and Professors, under the name of Diet Money, remained unaltered. It was pointed out by both of those Commissions, that such an appropriation of the surplus income was not justified by the terms of the Act 20 Geo. II., c. 32, incorporating the College, and that it appeared to have been made without authority. Unquestionably, however, a restriction of the Professors' salaries to those, which the Act of Parliament had fixed, would have involved considerable hardship; and we were not surprised, therefore, to find that the practice, which had prevailed since the year 1784, had not been disturbed.

At the same time, a system of dividing the free revenue among the Professors is attended with a certain risk; and we think that, in this College, its effect is apparent in the progress of the debt, with which the College property is burdened.

Rep. of Comm. of 1840, p. v.

From the Report of the St Andrew's University Commission of 1840 it appears, that the debt of the United College, which on 1st June 1829 amounted to L.4624, 9s. $1\frac{6}{12}$d., had on 1st July 1840 increased to L.5043, 9s. $2\frac{4}{12}$d. At Candlemas 1860, the amount had further increased to L.9228, 14s. 2d.

App. p. 36.

In the schedule appended to our Ordinance No 21, the gross income of the College, before making any deduction for interest of debt, public burdens, expenses of management, or other charges, is estimated at L.3753, 7s. 8d., of which L.2981, 12s. 7d. represents income arising from rent of land. The estimate of the rent exceeds the average of the actual receipts for some years, in consequence of our having included an allowance for a prospective rise of rent on several of the College farms. This expected increase is the result, in a great measure, of improvements on the farms, on which considerable sums have of late years been expended by the College, thus adding largely to the amount of the debt.

We have every reason to believe that the expenditure on these improvements has been a wise outlay on the part of the College. But it must always be a matter of doubt, whether such improvements are productive of permanent or temporary benefit; and, in borrowing money for the purpose, provision ought, on each occasion, to have been made for repayment of the amount within a certain limited period. The College, however, had proceeded on the principle of charging this expenditure entirely against capital, and the necessary result is seen in the progressive increase in the amount of the debt. United College, St Andrew's.

But, in addition to the operation of this cause, it appears that, in distributing the annual revenue, the Principal and Professors had not in each year had sufficient regard to what really was the free income of such year. From 1848 to 1856 considerable over-payments were annually made to the members of the College, amounting in all to L.1688, 13s. 6d., and during that period the debt was increased by L.3025, 4s. 5d. On the other hand, the effect of such over-payments had been in a great measure counteracted, through the existence of a surplus prior to 1848, and by a saving in the four years subsequent to 1856.

The increase of the permanent debt of the College was well calculated to raise doubts as to the soundness of the system of administration which was being pursued, and to excite apprehension for the future. The subject accordingly engaged the attention of the present Principal of the College, shortly after his appointment to the office in 1859; and in 1860 it was thought prudent by the College to seek the advice of professional accountants. The gentlemen, who were then consulted, made a careful examination of the accounts for a period of twenty-one years; and thereafter submitted a Report, in which the errors of administration to which we have adverted were pointed out, and valuable suggestions were also made for the future guidance of the Principal and Professors. In particular, the necessity of immediate steps being taken to provide for the extinction of the existing debt was strongly insisted on.

This Report was communicated to us by the Principal and Professors, who, at the same time, submitted for our consideration, in a memorial, such arrangements as they thought most expedient for giving effect to the recommendations of the accountants. These included a proposal for repaying L.4000 of the debt, by means of a terminable annuity chargeable on the College revenues; and also a scheme for extinguishing a farther sum of L.4000 of the debt, by a grant to the College of that amount from the funds of the University.

In explanation of this part of the proposed arrangements, it is necessary to state, that at an early period in the course of our proceedings, viz., in June 1859, the Senatus Academicus of the University of St Andrew's, which consists, as we have stated, of the Principals and Professors of the two Colleges, brought under our notice an increase which had taken place in the amount of the capital fund belonging to the University, through profits arising from medical graduation fees; and suggested to us the expediency of appropriating part of the fund to increase the salaries of the Professors of the Colleges. This suggestion subsequently assumed a more definite shape, in a minute of the Senatus of 17th March 1860, submitting for our sanction the proposal, that from the capital of the University, which then amounted in all to between L.8000 and L.9000, the sum of L.5000 should be set apart for division between the two Colleges, in the proportions of two parts to the United College, and one part to St Mary's College. The remainder of the year 1860 having brought farther additions to the University capital from medical graduation fees, the Senatus Academicus subsequently proposed that the sum to be divided between the two Colleges should be increased to L.6000, of which the share of the United College should be L.4000. This sum the Principal and Professors were desirous to apply, as already mentioned, in part liquidation of the debt on the College revenues.

Even if the state of the University finance had not been such as to render it impossible for us, on mere grounds of expediency, to sanction the alienation of any portion of its capital, we should probably have found that there were insuperable legal objections to the course which the Senatus Academicus proposed for our adoption. The University is a separate corporation, distinct altogether from the Colleges; and there was no provision in the Universities Act, under which authority could be shown for the transfer to them of any portion of its capital.

But we found also, that the Senatus Academicus had proceeded on a very serious under-estimate of the expenditure and requirements of the University. In a return, furnished in June 1859 at our request in connection with this subject, they stated the average annual expenditure of the University, exclusive of the cost of books, at L.246, 4s. 6d. On obtaining, subsequently, a return of the University accounts for each of a series of years, we ascertained that the actual expenditure, excluding cost of books, on an average of the six years ending with 1860, had exceeded L.650.

To meet this expenditure, the University then possessed no other means, besides the in-

United College, St Andrew's.

terest on its capital of between L.8000 and L.9000, than a revenue from medical graduation fees; and this revenue was liable to be seriously affected by regulations, which we anticipated we should find it necessary to introduce, in order to bring the conditions of medical graduation in St Andrew's more into conformity with those of the other Universities of Scotland. It seemed probable, therefore, that the income of the University would be found insufficient even for its ordinary proper expenditure; and it was abundantly clear that its financial position was not such, as to justify any diminution of its available means.

Among the arrangements for extinguishing the debt on the revenues of the United College, recommended by the accountants, and suggested to us by the Principal and Professors, was the sale of a portion of the College lands, or of feu-duties, to the value of L.2000. Such an alienation of the corporate property would have been injurious to the permanent interests of the College, and we saw the strongest grounds for declining to sanction it.

Under these circumstances, the course, which we resolved to adopt for extinguishing the debt, was to burden the revenues of the College for a certain period with an annuity for the purpose. This we were empowered to do by section XV. 8 of the Universities Act, authorizing us to provide, 'by means of any of the funds, property, rents, revenues, 'and endowments of any University or College, for the payment and extinction of any 'debts forming a present burden on such rents, revenues, or endowments respectively.'

App., p. 34. Accordingly, in the Ordinance No. 21, which we issued on 25th November 1861, relative to the financial arrangements of the two Colleges and the University of St Andrew's, we provided by section i., that the first purpose to which the revenues of the common stock of the United College, after deducting necessary charges, should be applied, should be the 'payment of an annuity of such amount as shall be sufficient, within a 'period not exceeding thirty years from the term of Martinmas in the year 1862, to ex-'tinguish the debt now forming a burden on the said common stock, exclusive of any sum 'now charged thereon for payment of bursaries; such annuity to continue for the said 'period of thirty years, or until the said debt, towards the extinction of which the same 'is hereby directed to be paid, shall be extinguished, and then to cease and determine.'

At the time when the Ordinance was issued, fresh obligations were being incurred by the College for outlay on improvements; and we had reason to expect, that the total debt, for which it would be necessary to make provision, would fall little, if at all, short

App., p. 37. of L.10,000, the sum given as a probable estimate in the schedule attached to the Ordinance. That sum, we have since been informed, is the actual amount of the debt, for which provision has been made under the directions of the Ordinance.

By the same Ordinance we further provided, that, before the allocation of any share of the revenues to the salaries of the Principal and Professors, there should be paid in each year, towards a reserve College fund, a sum equal to 5 per cent. on the balance of the free income remaining after deduction of the above-mentioned annuity, and of the annual charge for bursaries to which the College is liable. This provision, we believe, will have a favourable influence on the future administration of the College funds; and, in order to secure its strict observance, the Ordinance provides by the subsequent section xiii., applicable both to the United College and to St Mary's College, in which a similar fund is established, that no payment shall in any case be made from the reserve fund of either College, unless the authority of the University Court for such payment shall previously have been obtained.

The Ordinance then authorizes the payment, in addition to the salaries fixed by the Act 20 Geo. II., c. 32, of the residue of the annual revenues to the Principal and Professors, in certain proportions specified in the Ordinance.

The emoluments of the several Chairs from College revenues as thus appropriated, from sums previously voted by Parliament, and from class fees, would have been clearly inadequate without some addition from the public funds. In order, therefore, to supplement these emoluments, we recommended that additional sums, amounting in the aggregate to L.844, 1s., should be provided from moneys to be voted by Parliament, for the Principal and the nine Professors in the College, including the Professor of Chemistry on the foundation of Dr Gray. The distribution of that sum among the different Chairs is regulated by the Ordinance.

The incomes of the Professors in the United College from class fees can never be expected to be so large, as those of the Professors of the same branches in the other Universities, whose classes are more numerous. We think, however, that there are grounds to hope, that they will not again fall so low, as we found them to be at the time when we began our investigations. For some years prior to 1859 the number of students in the College had been undergoing a serious and constant diminution. From 148 in session 1853–4 it had fallen gradually to 98 in 1858–9, a number much below the average of the returns to former Commissions. This falling off, we believe, arose in a

United College, St Andrew's.

great measure from four of the nine Professors in the College being at one time incapacitated by age or permanent infirmity for the performance of their duties. As there was then no provision for the retirement of aged or infirm Professors, the classes of these gentlemen, including the important classes of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, were necessarily conducted by assistants or substitutes. The deaths of the Professors of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, terminated this unfortunate condition of the College, in so far as their classes were concerned; and a very decided increase in the number of students immediately followed the appointment of new Professors, in 1858 and 1859. In session 1859–60 the number rose from 98 in the previous session to 110, in 1860–1 to 113, in 1861–2 to 137, and in 1862–3 to 146, showing an increase in four years of very nearly 50 per cent.

These numbers illustrate very forcibly the evil effects of the practice, which formerly prevailed, of conducting a class by deputy, in cases where the Professor had become unfit for his duties. All occasion, however, for such an expedient has now been removed by the provision made, under the authority of the Universities Act, for retiring allowances to aged and infirm Professors.

St Mary's College.

The administration of the funds of St Mary's College, since the period of the returns to the Royal Commission of 1840, seems to have been conducted with due care and prudence, and the College has been kept almost entirely free of debt.

A change in the investment of about L.5200 of the capital belonging to the College has been made during the years from 1844 to 1851, through the purchase of land with sums which had previously been lent out at interest. This change of investment may not as yet have brought an addition to the revenue, but we believe that it has proceeded from a wise regard to the future interests of the College.

The average incomes of the Principal and Professors from endowment have in recent years approximated very closely to those given in the returns to the Commission of 1840. A small diminution has taken place, in consequence of a certain additional loss of revenue from teinds, through augmentations of ministers' stipends; but this diminution has been more than compensated by receipts from class fees, which were imposed for the first time in this College in the year 1855. The average income of each of the four members of the College, from endowment and fees, for the five years preceding 1858 was as follows:— Principal, L.365, 5s. 3d.; Second Master and Professor of Divinity, L.339, 16s. 11d.; Professor of Ecclesiastical History, L.377, 5s. 6d.; Professor of Hebrew, L.302, 5s. 9d. The Principal continues to have, as formerly, an official residence.

The inadequacy of the emoluments of the Professors of St Mary's College, and the means of supplementing them, engaged our attention at an early stage of our proceedings; and we received representations on the subject, on more than one occasion, from the Professors themselves. It formed part of the proposal, already mentioned, of the Senatus Academicus for the distribution of part of the University funds between the two Colleges, that L.2000 should be appropriated to St Mary's College; and a farther recommendation, subordinate however to the former, was submitted to us by the Senatus, that a special allowance of a temporary nature should be provided from the revenues of the University, for securing an immediate addition to the income of the Principal of this College. With these recommendations the state of the University finances, to which the Senatus had not had sufficient regard, rendered it impossible for us to comply.

The only arrangement which, after much consideration, appeared to us to be practicable, for improving the position of the Professors of St Mary's College, we explained in a Report, addressed in June 1859 to Your Majesty's Government, on the Faculties of Divinity in the several Universities. In that Report we recommended, as regards this College, that, when an opportunity occurred, one-sixth of the revenues of the Deanery of the Chapel Royal in Scotland should be assigned as an endowment to the Chair of Ecclesiastical History; and that, upon such endowment taking effect, certain portions of the emoluments heretofore attached to that Chair should be applied in supplementing those of the Principal and the Second Professor of Divinity. Having subsequently been given to understand, that Your Majesty would be pleased to give effect to our recommendation as to the disposal of the revenues of the Deanery, we provided by the Ordinance No. 21, that the necessary changes in the appropriation of the endowment of the Professor of Ecclesiastical History should come into operation, from the commencement of the first financial year of the College, after it should have pleased Your Majesty to make provision for that Professorship in the manner we had ventured to suggest. The opportunity for carrying out these arrangements having recently presented itself, Your Majesty has been pleased to endow the Chair of Ecclesiastical History with one-sixth of the Deanery revenues; and the arrangements contemplated by the Ordinance have come, or will immediately come, into operation.

Rep. on Faculties of Divinity. App., p. 174.

App. p. 35.

St Mary's College, St Andrew's.

Among other changes, the Ordinance, by uniting into one fund the whole revenues of the College, 'from whatever source arising,' abolishes an inconvenient arrangement, which has heretofore prevailed, of treating several small portions of the College lands as attached to particular Professorships, and placing them under a separate administration from the rest of the property.

The Ordinance also directs, as in the case of the United College, that a sum equal to 5 per cent. of the revenue in each year, after deducting charges for burdens and management, shall be paid towards a reserve fund, before any appropriation of the income is made among the Professors.

To augment the income of the Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Languages in this College, we have recommended an additional provision of L.100 a year from the public funds.

University of St Andrew's.

The recent history of the finance of the University of St Andrew's is worthy of particular notice.

App. No. 1 to Rep. of Comm. of 1840, pp. 7, 11.

From the returns to the St Andrew's University Commission of 1840, we learn that the whole capital of the University, which in 1834 had amounted only to L.2278, 7s., had increased in January 1840 to L.3495. In January 1854, the first year for which we obtained returns, the capital had further increased to L.6986, 13s. 3½d.; and, in the period between that date and the commencement of the present year, the accessions which it received were so large, that, on the 29th of January 1863, it amounted to L.15,455, 5s. 8d., consisting of the following items:—

Value of Land,	L.2600	0	0
,, Feu-duties,	770	0	0
Debt due by St Mary's College,	100	0	0
Invested in Railway Shares,	570	0	0
Loans on Property,	5438	4	0
Cash in Bank, and in hand,	5977	1	8
	L.15,455	5	8

It has been explained to us, that this sum is subject to a slight deduction for certain expenses incurred in conducting examinations for medical degrees in the course of last year; but, making allowance for this deduction, the amount of the capital may safely be estimated at L.15,300.

This striking increase in the University capital, from L.3495 in 1840 to L.6986 in 1854, and again to L.15,300 in 1863, has been caused by a large annual surplus income from medical graduation fees. Had it not been for the income from that source, there would, in each of the nine years from 1854 to 1863, have been a considerable, and in many of them a very large, deficiency of revenue as compared with expenditure; but, by means of that income, not only has the revenue fully met the expenditure, but, after large payments to individual Professors, there has remained a clear annual surplus, of such an amount as, within that short period, to augment the capital by above L.8000. Of this sum, as much as L.6000 has been added to the capital in the two years 1861 and 1862.

The number of medical degrees conferred by the University of St Andrew's during the period in question has been very large, and is as follows:—

Years.	Number of Degrees.	Years.	Number of Degrees.
1854,	65	1860,	84
1855,	53	1861,	107
1856,	84	1862,	604
1857,	68		
1858,	73	Total for nine years,	1231
1859,	93		

The very large number (604) of degrees conferred in 1862 is accounted for by the circumstance, that from the 1st of January 1863 new and more stringent regulations for graduation in Medicine, than had previously been in force in this University, were to come into operation under our Ordinance No. 19. The views, on which we proceeded in framing that Ordinance, we had an opportunity of fully explaining in our Report to Your Majesty in Council of 20th December 1861, on the petitions which the Governors of certain of the London Hospitals had presented against its approval. The principal object, which we proposed to ourselves in the Ordinance, was to insure that no degrees should be conferred, except on persons possessed of sufficiently high qualifications; and we foresaw that, by

Rep. of 20th Dec. 1861. App., p. 232.

the introduction of regulations securing that end, the result would almost necessarily follow, that the number of degrees conferred would be very greatly diminished. Such a result, however, we could not regret in the case of a University possessing no Medical School. But for the narrow state of its finances, we are satisfied that the University of St Andrew's would have seen its true interest to be, to abstain from looking to fees for medical degrees as a source from which to supplement its general income. Any necessity for doing so has now been removed by the change in its financial position, which the accumulations of recent years have effected. University of St Andrew's.

The funds of the University, indeed, which formerly, until recourse was had to a system of medical graduation on a large scale, were quite inadequate for its requirements, may now be regarded as sufficient, although not more than sufficient, to meet its ordinary proper expenditure. The actual expenditure of recent years has a little exceeded L.650 a year; but for some University purposes a more liberal allowance ought to be made than has been hitherto afforded, as for salaries of Librarians, and the expenses of illustration in certain classes. The Senatus Academicus is now fully alive to the necessity of making due provision for the University expenditure; and, in a memorial submitted to us on the subject in the course of last year, they estimated—very fairly, as we consider—the future expenditure at L.713.

To meet this expenditure the available income of the University may be estimated, as nearly as possible, at L.800, consisting of about L.600 from the interest of its capital of L.15,300, and L.200 from matriculation and examination fees and miscellaneous receipts.

In this estimate the rate of interest on the capital is taken at about 4 per cent. It is possible that the immediate return might be smaller, if the capital were, as only a very small portion now is, invested in land. But such an investment has the important advantage of securing the corporate property against the gradual depreciation in value, to which investments returning a fixed amount in money are exposed. We are strongly of opinion, therefore, that it would be for the interest of the University, to convert such portions of its capital, as are now otherwise invested, into land, as favourable opportunities may present themselves.

The Ordinance No. 21 prohibits any payment from the revenues of the University to a member of the Senatus Academicus in virtue of his office, with the proviso, however, that it is not intended thereby to prevent the Senatus, with the approval of the University Court, from paying out of such revenues a reasonable remuneration for any extraordinary or special service rendered by a Principal or Professor. App. p. 36.

Hitherto a certain share of graduation fees has been payable to particular Professors, but it is clearly necessary that those who examine for degrees should not have a pecuniary interest in increasing the number of candidates. The Ordinance, therefore, provides that all such fees shall in future be paid to the general funds of the University. This provision is subject to a temporary interest conceded to the present Professor of Medicine during his incumbency. A similar interest allowed to the late Professor of Chemistry ceased on his retirement, in the course of last year.

In speaking of the expenditure of the University, we have not included the cost of the purchase of books. That expense is met from the annual allowance under the Copyright Act, in lieu of the privilege of Stationers' Hall, which allowance, in the University of St Andrew's, has been fixed at L.630 a year.

No allowance has been made for the expense of maintaining the buildings. That charge is now borne by the Government, neither the Colleges nor the University possessing sufficient funds for the purpose. The repairs were formerly left to the University or College authorities; but the result of this course was found to be, that the buildings were allowed to fall into a ruinous state, and that the Government was then called on to restore them, and to undertake their charge under most unfavourable circumstances. In this way it became necessary, not many years ago, to erect new buildings for the United College at the public expense. Since that period the entire charge of the buildings has been undertaken by the Department of Works.

A College Hall, for the residence of a limited number of students, has been established in St Andrew's, since we began our labours. Besides the advantages of a common residence under the superintendence of tutors attached to the Hall, the students are provided with assistance in the prosecution of their studies. The institution of this Hall has been attended with marked success, and we think it not unreasonable to suppose, that it may have conduced in some degree to the increase, which has recently taken place, in the number of students at the United College.

GLASGOW.

University of Glasgow.

In Glasgow the Universities Act had, by section XXVI., the immediate effect of putting an end to the distinction between the University and the College, as two distinct corporations. This distinction, which appears first to have assumed importance after the appointment of a Professor of Astronomy in the year 1760, was expressly recognised by legal decision, on the institution of a Professorship of Natural History in 1807, the holder of which Chair, although a Professor of the University, was declared not to be entitled 'to infringe upon or participate in the patronage and patrimonial 'and other rights of the present Professors of the College of Glasgow.' Between the date of the institution of this Professorship and the passing of the Universities Act, eight new Chairs—those of Surgery, Midwifery, Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine, Forensic Medicine, and Civil Engineering—had been erected by the Crown, and were regarded, like that of Natural History, as Professorships in the University, but not in the College. In 1854, the Officers of the Crown, dissatisfied with the decision which had been pronounced in the case of the Professorship of Natural History, which, they contended, was not binding on the Crown, raised an action of declarator for the purpose of having it declared, that the supposed distinction between the University and the College was not rested on solid grounds, and that the holders of all Professorships instituted by the Crown became members of the one corporation of the University or College of Glasgow. While this action was still pending, the Universities Act was passed; and farther litigation was rendered unnecessary, by the provision, in the 26th section, that all Professors of the University admitted to Chairs previously established, or which might thereafter be established therein, should be deemed to be, and should be, Professors of the University and College of Glasgow, and should all equally exercise the whole rights and functions, which had previously been exercised by any portion of such Professors. To this enactment, however, the proviso was attached, that no claim was thereby given to any participation in the income or emoluments already appropriated to existing Chairs in the University and College.

Thus all the property and revenues formerly regarded as belonging to the College alone, as distinct from the University, are now vested in the University, and are subject to the administration of the Senatus Academicus.

The returns which have been furnished to us bear evidence, that, during the period to which they relate, the administration of the University property has been conducted in a judicious manner, and also with a liberal regard to the interests of education.

The gross revenue of the University, free of income tax, as ascertained on an average of the last nine years, amounts to L.8361. From this a sum of L.1712 falls to be deducted for ministers' stipends, bursaries, and other burdens, leaving an average revenue of L.6649 for charges of management, Professors' salaries, and the general expenses of the University.

The revenue so stated does not include the annual proceeds of a sum of L.10,000, paid to the University in 1850 by the Glasgow, Airdrie, and Monklands Junction Railway Company, as compensation for their non-fulfilment of a contract for the purchase of the site of the present University and grounds, and for the erection of new University buildings in a more fitting locality. That sum has been invested in land suitable for building purposes in the neighbourhood of Glasgow; and the returns are in the meantime being accumulated with the capital, in order that the whole may be applied towards carrying out the important object of the removal of the University to a better site. The revenue now stated is also exclusive of sums voted by Parliament, and of income arising from fees paid by students.

App. to Rep. of Comm. of 1836–7, pp. 40–59.

At the period of the returns to the Glasgow University Commission of 1836–7, the gross income appears to have been a little in excess of that now stated; but the ordinary revenue then included an annual sum of L.800, allowed by the Government as compensation for the discontinuance of a beneficial lease of the revenues of the Archbishoprick of Glasgow, which had been enjoyed by the College from the year 1698. The allowance of L.800 was withdrawn in 1839, and has since ceased to form part of the University revenues; but certain sums to nearly an equal amount, now included in the annual Parliamentary vote to the University of Glasgow, were about the same period, as we understand, attached to Professorships, which have been instituted by the Crown during the present century.

Making allowance for the deduction of this sum of L.800 from the University revenues, their present amount affords a comparison sufficiently favourable with that obtained from the returns to the Commissioners of 1836–7, if the effect of augmentations of ministers' stipends in diminishing the income from teinds, and the stationary character of the investments of a considerable part of the University property, such as feu-duties, ground-rents, and loans, are taken into account. It appears that, since the period of the returns to those Commissioners, additional portions of ground belonging to the University in Glasgow and

the neighbourhood have been disposed of by contracts of feu or of ground-annual; but we have no reason to suppose that such alienations have been otherwise than judicious. Considering the progressive depreciation in the value of money, which in past times has been so marked, and which may reasonably be expected to continue, we are satisfied that the purchase of feu-duties would be a most undesirable investment for any large portion of the funds of a University or College. On the other hand, there cannot be a doubt that circumstances may render the feuing of ground for building by the University authorities a prudent act of administration, where the University is possessed of property adapted for that purpose; and, although great caution ought certainly to be exercised in alienating any portion of the University property, we have seen no ground to conclude, that in Glasgow there has been any act of alienation, which has not proceeded from a judicious regard to the permanent interests of the University. University of Glasgow.

Of the income of L.6649 above stated, an average of L.3716 is applicable to salaries of the Principal and the thirteen Professors of Logic, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Greek, Humanity, Mathematics, Practical Astronomy, Divinity, Oriental Languages, Ecclesiastical History, Law, Medicine, and Anatomy, who were formerly recognised as members of the Faculty of Glasgow College during the existence of the distinction between the University and the College, to which we have adverted. The salaries of nearly all of these Chairs consist of fixed payments in money. In the case of the Principal and the Professor of Divinity, however, the salaries vary slightly from year to year, according to the price of grain. No change has been made in any of them since the period of the returns to the Royal Commissioners of 1826–30 and of 1836–7; and they have been continued unaltered by the Ordinance No. 22, the schedule attached to which shows their respective amounts. App. pp. 39-46.

After deducting the amount so applicable to salaries of Professors, there remains a sum of L.2933, which, with the exception of a sum of between L.40 and L.50, specially devoted to the Library in terms of particular foundations, was, before the passing of the Ordinance No. 22, applied to meet the current expenses of the University, including charges of management. According to the annual printed abstracts of the University accounts for the last nine years, which have been submitted to us, there is shown an apparent average surplus, after payment of such expenses, of L.617. In stating, however, a surplus of this amount, no allowance is made for the expenses of the Hunterian Museum, which, for a long period, have formed a considerable charge on the University income, but which have been hitherto treated as forming an accumulating debt due to the University by the Principal and Professors, as Trustees of the Museum under Dr Hunter's will. The Museum affords important assistance in the work of University instruction, and the charges for its maintenance and custody must continue to be met by the University. By including these charges in the University expenditure, the average surplus for the years in question is reduced to L.413. Even this surplus, however, is one on which it would be impossible to reckon as permanent. Of late years, it has occasionally happened, in consequence mainly of an enlarged expenditure for necessary repairs and improvements on the present insufficient buildings, that, in place of a surplus, there has been an actual deficiency of revenue. This was the case for the year ending last Michaelmas; and in the preceding year the accounts showed a surplus of L.12 only, from the operation of the same cause.

In addition to the sums charged on the University revenues for salaries of Professorships, an annual sum of L.433, 6s. 8d. is payable in different proportions to certain Professors from the land revenues of the Crown, in terms of former Royal grants. Each of the Professors of Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, and Botany, derives an income of about L.20 from the rents of the island of Shuna, under a foundation in the year 1829 by Mr Yates, a native of Glasgow; and, since the Ordinance No. 22 was issued, the interest of a capital sum of about L.480, under the will of Dr M'Turk, formerly Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University, has become available to supplement the emoluments of the Chair of Ecclesiastical History.

At the time when we began our labours, there were, in the University, besides the Principal and thirteen Professors, formerly recognised as members of the College of Glasgow, Professors of the nine following branches, viz., Civil Engineering, Natural History, Surgery, Midwifery, Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine, and Forensic Medicine. These nine Professorships were all erected by the Crown during the present century.

For the support of the Professorships in the University there was payable, in addition to sums from the proper revenues of the University, and from the other sources which we have mentioned, an aggregate annual amount of L.1360 from the votes of Parliament, some of the items of this sum being in continuance of ancient grants from the hereditary revenues of the Crown, and the remainder, constituting the larger portion, having been granted in lieu of the lease of the Archbishoprick of Glasgow, formerly held by the University.

University of Glasgow.

Besides receipts from class-fees, we found that the incomes of some of the Professors were dependent to a certain extent on fees payable for degrees. It was obviously inexpedient that these should continue to form a source of income to any of the Professors; and we therefore provided, by the Ordinance No. 22, for the application of all such fees to the general purposes of the University. An aggregate amount of above L.400 a year has in this manner been withdrawn from the support of Professors.

Partly to compensate for the sums so withdrawn, and partly in order to furnish more adequate salaries for some of the Chairs which were otherwise but slenderly provided for, we were under the necessity of recommending additional assistance from the public funds for salaries of existing Professorships in Glasgow,—the narrow state of the balance between the income and expenditure of the University precluding the possibility of throwing any farther fixed charge for this purpose on the University revenues. The annual aggregate of the increased allowances payable from the public funds under this recommendation amounts to L.475.

We have thought it necessary to institute three new Professorships in the University of Glasgow, in addition to those previously existing. These are a Professorship of the English Language and Literature, in the Faculty of Arts, founded by the Ordinance No. 22; a Professorship of Divinity and Biblical Criticism, in the Faculty of Divinity, by the same Ordinance; and a Professorship of Conveyancing, in the Faculty of Law, by the Ordinance No. 20. Of these new Professorships, however, one only—that of the English Language and Literature—will impose any burden on the public funds.

For establishing a Professorship of the English Language and Literature in Glasgow there were the strongest grounds. Such a Professorship has, under the title of the Professorship of Rhetoric, existed for about a century in the University of Edinburgh. At the period of the returns to the Commissioners of 1826–30, and even so lately as in 1845, when the present Professor was appointed, the Chair in Edinburgh attracted a class of little more than 30 students. Of late years, however, greater importance has been attached to this branch of education, and a very large increase in the number of students has taken place. For the last five sessions the average has exceeded 130, and the number in the session which has just closed was 140. The aggregate number of students in Arts in Glasgow is, in general, not inferior to that in Edinburgh; and at present it considerably exceeds it, being, for session 1862–3, 784, as compared with 610 in Edinburgh. In particular, the class of the Professor of Logic is very large, numbering in session 1862–3 as many as 195. This Professor has been in use, at the close of his course on Logic, to deliver a few lectures on English Literature, which has been the only provision hitherto made in the University for instruction in that branch of learning. It was clearly inexpedient that so large a body of students should continue to be dependent on the efforts of one Professor, for instruction both in Logic and in English Literature, and we resolved therefore to assign the latter branch to a separate Professor. The position of the class in Edinburgh leads us to expect, that the lectures of the Professor of English Literature in Glasgow will be attended by a large number of students; and the actual number (59) of the class in session 1862–3, the first since the institution of the Chair, confirms this expectation. The yearly salary attached to the Chair from the public funds is L.200. The patronage is vested by the Ordinance in the Crown.

The institution of a Professorship of Biblical Criticism was recommended both by the Commissioners of 1826–30, and by those of 1836–7; and it further appeared to us necessary, in order that the Faculty of Divinity in Glasgow might be placed on the same footing with the Faculties of Divinity in the other Universities, in each of which there is now a Professorship of Biblical Criticism. Since the beginning of the present year, the first appointment to the Chair in Glasgow has been made; and Your Majesty has been pleased to grant, for its endowment, one-sixth of the revenues of the Deanery of the Chapel Royal in Scotland, as we had ventured to recommend should be done. The patronage of this Chair is vested in the Crown.

Rep. on Faculties of Divinity. App. p. 174.

Considering the large number of students of Law in Glasgow, we thought it of importance, that, by the establishment of a Professorship of Conveyancing in addition to the existing Professorship of Law, means of special instruction in that branch should be afforded in the University; and, after some correspondence on the subject with the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow, we received a communication from that body, expressing their readiness to provide an annual sum of L.105 towards the endowment of such a Professorship. The liberality thus shown by the Faculty, in furnishing a salary for the Professor, seemed fully to justify us in acceding to the condition attached by them to the grant, that the patronage of the Chair should be vested in the Dean and Council of the Faculty. Accordingly, in the Ordinance No. 20, which we subsequently issued for the foundation of a Professorship of Conveyancing, we directed that, in consideration of the endowment so provided for the Chair, the Dean and Council of the Faculty should possess the right of presenting the Pro-

App. p. 33.

fessor. The first Professor was appointed in 1861, but did not begin to lecture until session 1862–3, when the number of students in his class was 59. University of Glasgow.

By the Ordinance No. 22, provision is made for the appointment of Assistants to the Professors of Natural Philosophy, Greek, Humanity, Mathematics, Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Forensic Medicine. In the case of some of these Professors, the nature of their duties rendered it expedient, in our opinion, that they should be provided with Assistants. In the case of others, the numbers of the students attending their classes are so great, that the aid of Assistants is required to enable the work of instruction to be conducted with efficiency. The Professor of Humanity, for example, has above 300 students in his classes, and in a single class, the junior, the number for last session was 209. The number of students in the classes of the Professor of Greek also exceeds 300. In consequence of the position of the University revenues, already explained, it became necessary to make the salaries of the Assistants for the most part a charge on the public funds. From this source, accordingly, an aggregate annual sum of L.650 will be provided for the purpose. We have, however, thrown on the General University Fund the charge for an Assistant and for class expenses of the Professor of Anatomy, amounting annually to L.200.

This General Fund is instituted by section 32 of the Ordinance No. 22, and will consist of all fees payable to the University, such as matriculation, examination, graduation, and registration fees, and also of all the University revenues not otherwise specially appropriated by Ordinance, or by gift, or endowment. The fund so constituted is made applicable to meet the current expenses of the University, in so far as these may not be otherwise provided for. The union into one fund of various branches of revenue, of several of which separate accounts have hitherto been kept, will have the advantage of simplicity and convenience, as well as economy of management. App. p. 41.

From the income of this fund, in addition to a fixed annual charge of L.455 for the special expenses of certain classes imposed by the Ordinance No 22, there are payable the expenses of management of the University property, including factor's salary, the salaries of Librarians and other officers and servants, the cost of apparatus and materials for illustration, and other general expenses of the University. The expenses of the Library, other than the salaries of Librarians, and the charges for the Hunterian Museum, will also be defrayed from the General Fund, in so far as provision may not be made for such expenses and charges from other sources, as, in the case of the Library, from the compensation allowance of L.707 in lieu of the privilege of Stationers' Hall, and from the proceeds, amounting annually to about L.50, of certain foundations for the support of the Library, and, in the case of the Hunterian Museum, from an income of about L.20 belonging to the Museum Trust. The fund must further meet the charge for the repairs and other expenses of the new Observatory at Horslet Hill, near Glasgow, purchased by the University from the Astronomical Institution of Glasgow in 1846.

We were strongly urged to recommend a provision from the public funds to aid the University in maintaining the Observatory on an efficient footing. With this request, however, we found it impossible, consistently with a due regard to other claims, to comply, as the object of the provision in question was mainly to enable the Professor of Astronomy to carry on his duties as Observer more effectually than at present; and these duties, however important to the public interests and to science, are connected only in a secondary degree with the work of instruction in the University. The expenses of the Observatory, therefore, in the meantime, fall entirely on the University funds; although we think that it may be well worthy of the consideration of Government, whether, on national grounds, it would not be desirable to extend assistance to the University in supporting an institution, which confers great benefit on the public.

The necessary expenditure for these several purposes is very large, and its amount is likely to fall little short of that at which we estimate the probable income of the General Fund. Were no increase in the expenditure to be anticipated, the balance on the annual accounts, which could not be affected by any mere alteration in the mode of keeping them, might probably continue to show an annual surplus approaching to L.413, although for the last two years this surplus has been extinguished by a larger outlay than usual on the buildings. The new fixed charge of L.455, which the Ordinance No. 22 imposes on the revenues, for the special expenses of certain classes, may to a considerable extent be met by the payment to the University of the share of graduation fees heretofore payable to certain Professors, although the sums assigned as compensation to several of such Professors, during existing incumbencies, will for a time prevent the University from receiving the full benefit of this change. But, in addition to the fixed charge thus imposed, an enlargement of the general expenditure cannot but be regarded as probable. The condition of the present buildings, and their inadequacy for the requirements of the University, are already operating in this direction; and a farther increase in the expenditure must be anticipated from the effect of the changes, which have recently been introduced into the constitution of the

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University. Until the actual effect of these changes has been seen, it will be well for the University authorities to avoid imposing on the revenues any new charges, except such as may be imperatively required.

Rep. on Buildings of Glasgow University. App. p. 210.

The inadequacy and ruinous condition of the buildings of the University of Glasgow formed the subject of a Report, dated 11th June 1860, set out in the Appendix, which we prepared in obedience to Your Majesty's commands, referring to us certain petitions from the University, praying for an inquiry into the state of the buildings. We then expressed our decided opinion, that the interests of the University, and of education in the west of Scotland, require that new buildings should be erected with as little delay as possible, and also that it is highly expedient, if not absolutely necessary, to remove the University to a more suitable locality. We suggested the means which should be taken to accomplish this important object. The lapse of time has added new force to our opinion, and we therefore now venture most respectfully to invite the attention of Your Majesty's Government to this subject.

ABERDEEN.

University of Aberdeen.

The arrangements for carrying out the provisions of the Universities Act regarding the union of the two late Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen engaged a large share of our anxious and attentive consideration.

The lively interest taken by the public, both in Aberdeen itself and in the North of Scotland generally, not only in the question as to the union of the Colleges, which had been settled by the Act of Parliament, but in the details which the Act left it to us, subject to the approval of Your Majesty in Council, to arrange, and the very divergent views entertained and expressed in different quarters on these details, rendered it impossible to expect a unanimous concurrence in the conclusions at which we might arrive. It was found accordingly, that the Ordinances, which we ultimately felt it our duty to issue on the subject, met with opposition from certain parties. Delay was thus necessarily occasioned in bringing the provisions of the Act into operation, but there is no reason to regret its occurrence. It was desirable that the settlement, which our Ordinances were to effect, should, before being sanctioned by Your Majesty, receive the fullest and most patient consideration; and in the lengthened course of proceedings, which ensued on the petitions presented against the approval of the Ordinances, ample opportunity for such consideration was afforded. During the course of these proceedings, we were twice called upon to report specially on petitions against the Ordinances; and the Reports which we made were subsequently further submitted for the consideration and review of a Committee of the Privy Council, who heard the case of the petitioners fully stated by Counsel, before recommending Your Majesty finally to sanction the Ordinances. No step, therefore, was omitted, which could tend to secure that the arrangements made should be those best calculated to promote the interests of the united University.

Rep. of 22d July 1859. App. p. 178. Rep. of 9th May 1860. App. p. 189.

The Special Reports of 22d July 1859 and 9th May 1860, explain in detail the grounds on which we proceeded in framing the Ordinances of 12th March 1859, and 9th and 10th January 1860 (Ordinances Nos. 2, 6, and 7).

By the provisions of the Act, the two Universities of King's College and Marischal College were, from a date to be fixed by us, united into one University and College under the name of the 'University of Aberdeen;' and it was directed that, in the Faculties of Arts, Divinity, Law, and Medicine in the united University, there should be Professors of certain specified branches,—a discretion being left to us, however, of establishing in the Faculty of Arts two Professors in any one or more of the branches named in the Act, if such a course should appear to us to be necessary or expedient. The Act further directed us to determine, where the classes of each of the Professors should assemble, to make arrangements as to the uses and purposes to which the buildings of the two Colleges respectively should be appropriated, and to regulate the application of the funds, and other matters requiring regulation, on the union of the Colleges taking effect.

Under these provisions we had no power, as some of those who opposed the Ordinances appeared to imagine, to maintain two Colleges, or two Faculties of Arts; and the questions left to our decision, apart from the general arrangements to which we have referred, were simply, whether there should be two Professors in all or any of the branches of instruction in the one Faculty of Arts in the united University, and where the several classes should be taught. The most careful consideration of the former of these questions satisfied us, that it was neither necessary nor expedient to maintain two separate Professorships in any branch of instruction in the Faculty of Arts. We ascertained that

in general the aggregate numbers of the students, attending the several classes in the two Colleges, were less than those in the corresponding classes either in Edinburgh or in Glasgow, and we saw no occasion, on the ground of the mere number of students, to establish double Professorships in the University of Aberdeen. It appeared probable, indeed, that some of the junior classes would be large; but we were of opinion, that such classes would be more satisfactorily conducted by one Professor, with an Assistant acting under his directions, than by two independent Professors. We further concluded, that the most advantageous, as well as by far the most economical arrangement, with reference to the buildings, was to locate the classes in the Faculty of Arts, with the exception of the class of Natural History, together with the classes in the Faculty of Divinity, in the buildings of King's College, and the classes in the Faculties of Law and Medicine, and also the class of Natural History, in the buildings of Marischal College. To have provided suitable accommodation at Marischal College for the united classes in Arts, in addition to those in Law and Medicine, as was urged by some persons, would have involved a much larger expenditure. It also appeared to us expedient to retain at the buildings of King's College the general University Library, which has always been kept there. University of Aberdeen.

Effect was given to these views by the provisions of the above-mentioned Ordinances. By the Ordinance No. 2, it was provided, that there should not be more than one Professorship in any one branch of instruction in the Faculty of Arts in the University. The same Ordinance, in conjunction with the Ordinance No. 6, embodied the necessary arrangements for distributing the business of the University between the buildings of King's College and those of Marischal College. The latter Ordinance further provided for the conjunction of Professorships, for the remuneration of Professors, and of Assistants, where the Ordinance directed that these should be appointed, for the future patronage of the several Chairs, and for other matters requiring regulation. Two subsequent Ordinances, Nos. 12 and 13, to which no opposition was offered, completed the arrangements for the union of the Universities, embodying, among other provisions, rules as to the course of study in Arts, which should be adopted provisionally in the united University, until general regulations on the subject applicable to all the Universities should have been matured and issued. Such general regulations were afterwards embodied in the Ordinances Nos. 14 and 18. App. p. 1. App. p. 6. App. pp. 20, 22. App. pp. 22, 30.

The Ordinance No. 2 contained originally a clause, fixing, as the period at which the provisions of the Act should come into operation in Aberdeen, the same date, the 15th of October 1859, as was fixed in the case of the other Universities. In consequence, however, of the delay in obtaining a final decision on the Ordinances, to which we have referred, it became necessary to fix a later date for the purpose. The clause in question was, therefore, struck out of the Ordinance; and by the subsequent Ordinance No. 7, which received Your Majesty's sanction, the 15th of September 1860 was fixed as the date from which the union of the Universities should take effect. App. p. 15.

The period of three sessions, during which the Act has thus been in operation, is too short for the effects of the union of the Universities to be as yet fully appreciated. There is, however, no reason to doubt that the beneficial results will follow, which were anticipated from the important change effected by the Act of Parliament.

In the number of students there has been, as there is from time to time in every University, a certain degree of fluctuation.

In the Faculty of Arts, in session 1860–1, the first after the union of the Colleges, the number of students enrolled in the junior classes of Latin and Greek, which may be held to represent those entering the University for the first time, was 135,—a number, we believe, rather larger than the aggregate in the two Colleges for one or two previous years. In session 1861–2 the number fell to 110; but in session 1862–3 it again rose to 122. In this Faculty, a new class of English Literature, conducted by the Professor of Logic, has been established under the provisions, in the first instance, of the Ordinance No. 12, and subsequently of the general Ordinance No. 14. This class has been very largely attended, the number of students in the three sessions being respectively 152, 110, and 131. In consequence of alterations in the regulations for graduation in Arts, introduced by our Ordinances, there has been in the meantime a diminution in the number of students in Arts attending the lectures of the Professor of Natural History; but this diminution is temporary only, and may be expected to cease, as soon as the effect becomes apparent of a regulation issued by the University Court, under section 4 of the Ordinance No. 18, by which all candidates for degrees in Arts are required in future to give attendance on the lectures of that Professor. In the other classes in the Faculty of Arts the number of students bears a fair comparison with the aggregate of the two Colleges in former years. App. p. 20. App. p. 22. App. p. 30.

In the Faculties of Divinity and Law there appears to have been a slight diminution in the number of students. But we are satisfied that this is owing to causes of an accidental and temporary nature.

In the Faculty of Medicine the number shows an increase over the aggregate of former

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years. This Faculty has received a wider constitution, and is furnished with ampler means for affording instruction in the various branches of medical science, than it possessed before the union of the Colleges. There is, indeed, every reason to expect that the Aberdeen School of Medicine will continue steadily to increase in importance, and to extend the high reputation which it has already deservedly acquired.

App. pp. 11–15.

The estimate of the emoluments of the Professors in the united University appended to the Ordinance No. 6 was to a certain extent necessarily conjectural. From a comparison, however, with the actual emoluments for the years 1860–1 and 1861–2, it appears that the estimate generally was a fair one. In a few instances the income from class-fees has been larger than we estimated it, mainly owing to our having, since the estimate was made, abolished a rule which formerly prevailed, that the holders of all bursaries below a certain value should be admitted to the various classes on payment of a lower fee than was paid by other students. In consequence also of the increase which has taken place in the number of students in the Faculty of Medicine, the emoluments of the Professors in that Faculty have in general to a certain extent exceeded our estimate.

The emoluments of the Professors from proper University revenues have amounted nearly, although in some instances not quite, to the estimate appended to the Ordinance. These emoluments consist, in general, of a certain share of the disposable income of part of the University estate and property. The system of dividing the free income in each year, after payment of burdens, among the Professors, or among certain of them, prevailed in both of the late Colleges, and we found that the revenues were insufficient to enable us to adopt a different system in the united University. We should certainly, however, have thought it a preferable course, had it been practicable, to fix a definite sum, clearly within the amount of the free yearly revenue, for the remuneration of Professors, and to leave the surplus after payment of such sum to be applied to the general purposes of the University. Such a mode of administration has prevailed in the University of Glasgow, and its beneficial effect is apparent in the prosperous financial condition of that University. On the other hand, the difficulties in which the United College, St Andrew's, is now placed, and the large debt with which its revenues are burdened, afford an illustration of the risk incident to a system of treating the free income as a fund to be divided among the Professors. In Aberdeen, certain portions of the University property are not altogether free of debt, and full provision for payment of the debt has not yet been made. We think, however, that steps should be taken to provide for its extinction as soon as possible. A temporary diminution of income would no doubt be caused to the holders of those Professorships, to the support of which the burdened revenues should be applicable; but all, or nearly all, of the Professors who would be so affected are now, we believe, in receipt of larger incomes than were anticipated at the time of the union of the Colleges, and no serious case of hardship would be found to arise.

The united University was established by the Act of Parliament on a more extended scale than either of the late Colleges. In particular, six new Professorships,—those, namely, of Logic, Biblical Criticism, Institutes of Medicine, Materia Medica, Midwifery, and Botany —were erected, in addition to those previously existing in either College; and for each of these six Professorships, it was necessary that a salary should be provided. By a careful application of the revenues formerly belonging to the two Colleges, we were enabled to furnish from these an endowment for the new Professorship of Logic in the Faculty of Arts; and, Your Majesty having been pleased to give effect to a recommendation submitted by us, that one-sixth of the revenues of the Deanery of the Chapel Royal in Scotland should be assigned for the support of the new Professorship of Biblical Criticism in the Faculty of Divinity, it required only a small additional provision from the University funds to secure a sufficient endowment for the support of that Chair.

Rep. on Faculties of Divinity. App. p. 174.

We found, however, that, without farther assistance from Parliament, it was impossible to provide adequate salaries for all the Professorships in the united University. We were therefore under the necessity of recommending for that purpose an additional annual provision from the public funds to that already voted for the support of the two Colleges. The aggregate annual amount of such additional provision for salaries of Professors is L.1025, which, with the exception of a sum of L.50 for the office of Principal, is applicable altogether to Professorships in the Faculty of Medicine. A considerable portion of the provision so required for these Professorships was in lieu of payments from medical graduation fees, which, as in the other Universities, we thought it inexpedient to continue as a source of income to the Professors. The remainder was required mainly to furnish endowments for the four new Professorships of the Institutes of Medicine, Materia Medica, Midwifery, and Botany, established by the Act in the Faculty of Medicine.

The Ordinance No. 6 provides for the appointment of Assistants to the Professors of Greek, Humanity, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy in the Faculty of Arts, and to the Professors of Chemistry, Anatomy, Materia Medica, and Medical Jurisprudence in the Faculty of Medicine. The salaries of the Assistants to the Professors in the Faculty of Arts

and to the Professor of Chemistry, amounting in the aggregate to L.550 a year, and also an allowance of L.100 a year to the Professor of Chemistry for materials and class expenses, will be furnished from revenues formerly belonging to the two Colleges, including sums voted annually by Parliament for their support. For the assistance provided to the Professors of Anatomy, Materia Medica, and Medical Jurisprudence, a new charge of L.235 is imposed on the public funds. University of Aberdeen.

There is at present payable an annual sum of L.2446, 12s. 4d. from the public revenues, for compensation allowances to seven Professors, who have been deprived of their offices by the union of the Colleges. This provision, however, is merely temporary.

By the Ordinance No. 12, a General University Fund, for meeting ordinary current expenses, is established in the University of Aberdeen. With the exception of a small sum, about L.45 annually, of interest on a capital sum invested, this fund was, until the Ordinance No. 33, regarding Dr Alexander Adam's foundation, received Your Majesty's sanction, dependent altogether on the matriculation fees of students, the fees paid by candidates for degrees, and the registration fees of members of the General Council, from which sources, in a University of not more, on the average, than about 620 students, no large revenue can be derived. Under the Ordinance No. 33, an ultimate addition of about L.254 annually, from the surplus revenue of Dr Adam's foundation, will accrue to the fund, although in the meantime only half of that sum is available, the other half being applicable temporarily, under the same Ordinance, towards a sinking fund for the extinction of a debt on the University buildings. The income of the General Fund, however, even with this addition, will be very limited; and it will require the most careful administration on the part of the University authorities, to secure such provision as is absolutely necessary for the numerous purposes to which the fund is applicable. App. p. 21. App. p. 61.

Small, however, as the fund is, we are strongly of opinion that the University ought, for some time at all events, to abstain from expending its full amount in every year, and that it should annually devote a certain portion towards the formation of a Reserve University Fund, as a provision against contingencies. Such a fund appears to us peculiarly necessary in a University, which depends so largely for its general income on the fees of students and of candidates for degrees. The deduction towards a reserve fund ought not, we consider, to be less than 5 per cent. of the income of the General Fund, although by this deduction we are aware, that the University will be compelled to limit its expenditure, for several important purposes, more narrowly than otherwise would be proper.

Among the objects towards which the General Fund is applicable is the support of the Library; and we should have been glad had the income been such as to afford a larger payment for this purpose. The resources of the Library in Aberdeen are exceedingly slender, owing mainly to the compensation allowance in lieu of the privilege of Stationers' Hall having been fixed at so low a rate as L.320 a year, as compared with L.575 in Edinburgh, L.630 in St Andrew's, and L.707 in Glasgow. With the exception of this allowance of L.320, and a sum of L.50 a year from the Fraser foundation, under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 40, the Library is dependent altogether for purchase of books, salaries of Librarians, and other charges, on such contributions as it can obtain from the income of the General Fund. App. p. 68.

Considering the state of the funds which we have described, it was clearly expedient, or rather necessary, that the University should be relieved of the maintenance and repair of the buildings. The impolicy of leaving that charge to be borne by the two Colleges had, at the time of the passing of the Universities Act, been made abundantly clear; for, within a period of little more than twenty years before that date, the buildings of both had been permitted to fall into such a state of dilapidation, that it was found necessary to expend large sums for their re-erection; and, the Colleges themselves being unable to provide funds for the purpose, the Government was called upon to bear much the larger portion of the expense. The maintenance of the buildings in future has therefore been wisely transferred to the department of Your Majesty's Works.

The restoration and extension of the buildings formerly belonging to King's College are now in course of execution by the Department of Works, with special regard to the requirements of the united University, as constituted under the provisions of the Act. The larger portion of the work, so in progress, was undertaken by the Government in the year 1858, before the Colleges were united; and the plans, which it was then in contemplation to carry into execution, included the provision of new class-room accommodation, and the erection of a Library. The union of the Colleges having rendered necessary a certain modification of the plans of the new class-rooms, the entire plans were submitted to us by the Board of Works, and were adjusted to our satisfaction, with a view to the altered circumstances of the University. We regretted to learn, from a memorial addressed to us by the Senatus Academicus in November 1862, that a delay was then apprehended

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in the execution of part of these plans; but, as their complete execution is imperatively necessary for the accommodation of the University, the occurrence of any delay in the erection of the buildings is strongly to be deprecated. It is especially necessary, that a new Library should be provided as soon as possible. The books are at present distributed most inconveniently throughout different portions of the University buildings,—the greater part in the ante-chapel, and the remainder, for which the chapel does not now afford space, in rooms which are urgently required for other purposes. This portion of the work was included in the original plans contemplated by the Government in 1858; and, when the expenditure for these plans was authorised, it was stipulated by the Treasury, that a sum of L.3250 should be raised from other sources, and applied in part liquidation of a debt on the University buildings. That sum was accordingly raised by private subscription, and so applied, on the faith of the plans being carried out; and it is well known, that many of the subscribers were induced to give their subscriptions, mainly through the prospect of having proper accommodation provided for the Library, and an end put to the inconvenient and unseemly use, which is at present made of part of the chapel. We trust, under these circumstances, that every exertion may be made to complete the buildings with as little delay as possible.

In the immediate neighbourhood of the buildings of the University in Old Aberdeen are certain official houses or manses, formerly attached to Professorships in King's College. By the Ordinance No. 6, the persons in occupation of these manses, at the time of the union of the Colleges, were allowed to continue to occupy them personally, so long as they should not be required for other University purposes. By the subsequent Ordinance, No. 53, permanent arrangements as to the occupation of the manses have been made.

App. p. 9.

App. p. 78.

EDINBURGH.

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Before the Act came into operation in the University of Edinburgh, the government of the University was vested in the Magistrates and Council of the city, whose powers extended not only over the administration of its property, but even over the regulation of its discipline and its system of graduation. The Magistrates and Council were also patrons of a large number of the Professorships. A full explanation of the condition of the University, as it existed before the recent Act, is given in the Report of the Royal Commissioners of 1826–30.

Rep. of Comm. of 1826, p. 97.

By the provisions of the Universities Act, the government of the University was brought generally into conformity with that of the other Universities. The ordinary administration of its affairs was transferred to the Senatus Academicus, subject to the control given by the Act to the University Court. The Act also transferred the patronage of the Professorships, previously exercised by the Town Council, to a body of seven Curators, four nominated by the Town Council and three by the University Court.

Notwithstanding the changes effected by the Act, a doubt arose whether the buildings of the University, and their site, had been in form effectually transferred from the municipal corporation to the University, and it appeared that a portion of its revenues had not been placed beyond the power of interference on the part of that body.

In explanation of this, it is necessary to state, that the City of Edinburgh having shortly before the year 1838 become insolvent, an Act, 1 and 2 Vict., c. 55, was passed in that year for effecting a settlement of its affairs. By the 18th section of that Act, an annual sum of L.2500 from the revenues of Leith Harbour, the property in which was by the Act transferred from the City, was directed to be paid to the Magistrates and Council, 'for the maintenance and support of the College and Schools of the said City;' and by the 21st section it was directed, that the said sum should be applied by the Magistrates and Council to provide for the support of the College and the payment of the necessary expenses thereof, and that the remainder should be applicable towards the Schools and educational purposes of the City, subject to the condition that, before the application of the sum to such purposes, 'a statement of the intended appropriation thereof shall be submitted 'to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and their approbation thereof be signified 'in writing.' By the 22d section, a debt of L.13,119 from the City to the University, known as the 'College debt,' was, in consideration of the payment of the annuity of L.2500, extinguished and discharged.

A scheme of appropriation, under the provisions of the 21st section, was in the year 1839 sanctioned by the Treasury, the general effect of which was to divide the annuity between the College and Schools in the proportions of L.2210 to the College, and L.290 to the Schools. The share assigned to the College included payments for bursaries, comprised in the College debt extinguished by the Act, salaries of Professors, and other payments.

In regard, however, to the salaries of Professors, or at all events a large portion of

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them, the Treasury Minute sanctioning the appropriation expressed concurrence in a suggestion of the Magistrates and Council, that the sanction should be considered as referring only to the Professors then holding office in the University, and that, on vacancies occurring in Professorships, the scheme should be open to revision. In accordance with this view, various changes were subsequently made in the details of the appropriation; but in no case, we believe, until the year 1859, was the transfer of any sum from the University to the Schools either sanctioned or proposed. In 1859, however, on the death of the late Principal Lee, it was proposed by the Magistrates and Council to reduce by L.125 the salaries of the Principal and the Professor of Divinity, and to appropriate that sum as part of the salary of the Rector of the High School.

As soon as this proposal became known to us, we explained to the Lords of the Treasury the effect which it would have, of relieving the municipal funds, from which the salaries of the Masters of the High School are supplemented, at the expense of two offices in the University, for which the provision then made was quite inadequate. The consent of the Lords of the Treasury was therefore withheld, until we should have an opportunity of reporting fully to them on the subject.

In this way, the necessity of a final arrangement as to the appropriation of the annuity being made was rendered apparent. As long as the finance of the University was liable to be deranged, by part of the funds on which it depended being withdrawn on a successful application of the Town Council to the Treasury, it was impossible for us to proceed with any confidence to make provision for the future establishment of the University. With the exception of a small revenue, also administered by the Town Council, and known as the College Revenue Proper, the value of which was estimated to us by the Town Council at from L.120 to L.150 a year, the Leith annuity was the only fund to represent the ancient patrimony of the University. It formed the principal source of endowment of as many as thirteen Professorships, and it was therefore of the greatest consequence in arranging the University finance.

It appeared to us that a final appropriation, as between the University and the Schools, might fairly have been made according to the shares originally assigned to either in 1839; and this view we thought it our duty to submit to the Lords of the Treasury, in a Report, dated 19th March 1860, prepared with reference to the above-mentioned proposal of the Town Council, that a portion of the annuity should be transferred from the University to the High School. In the same Report we pointed out, that any diminution in the revenue of the University, which should arise from a withdrawal of part of its existing means, would necessarily occasion a corresponding increase in the sum to be provided from the public funds for the support of the University. We endeavoured also, if possible, to arrive at an understanding with the Town Council, as to the manner in which the funds under their control should be divided; but our negotiations for that object had no definite result, as the claims, which they put forward on behalf of the Schools, were larger than we considered ourselves justified in allowing. The arrangements were then undertaken directly by the Lords of the Treasury, on whose attention we continued to urge the necessity of a settlement, as well as the results which would follow from yielding to the demands of the City; and ultimately, in June 1861, their Lordships communicated to us the terms, on which they had resolved that a final settlement with the Town Council should be made. A bill giving effect to this settlement was shortly thereafter introduced into Parliament by the Treasury, and was passed into law under the name of the Edinburgh University Property Arrangement Act, 1861. By this Act, 24 and 25 Vict., c. 90, the Leith annuity was divided between the University and the Town Council for the use of the Schools, in the proportions of L.2170 to the former, and L.330 to the latter. In addition to this share of the annuity, the items of the College Revenue Proper, as enumerated in Schedule (B) to the Act, were also assigned to the Town Council for the support of the Schools. These included certain ground-annuals, rents, and annuities, of the net value at present of about L.150 a year, which were stated by the Town Council to be previously applicable both to the University and the Schools, and the mortcloth dues at Greyfriars burying-ground, granted by the City to the University in the year 1609, the available income from which, however, has of recent years been very small. The Act at the same time vested in the Senatus Academicus the site and buildings of the University, and certain bonds of annuity applicable to special University purposes.

Rep. of 19th March 1860, and correspondence. App. pp. 198–209.

The sum of L.2170, assigned by the Act to the University, is, under its provisions, burdened with the payment of such bursaries as were previously chargeable on the Leith annuity in the hands of the Town Council, that is, such bursaries as were included in the College debt extinguished by the Act of 1838. The annual amount of these bursaries is L.396, 1s. 2d.

The terms so adjusted by the Treasury, and embodied in the Arrangement Act, were more favourable to the City, and in an equal degree less favourable to the University, than

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we had proposed. But the amount of revenue on which the University could depend was now rendered certain, so as to put it in our power to mature the arrangements for the future regulation of the University finance, which for some time we had been engaged in considering. We were thus enabled, on the 25th of November 1861, to issue the Ordinance No. 23, at the same time with the financial Ordinances, Nos. 21 and 22, for the Universities of St Andrew's and Glasgow.

App. p. 46.

By the Ordinance No. 23, an aggregate annual amount of L.1099, 8s. 4d. from the Leith annuity of L.2170, is appropriated to salaries of fourteen Professorships. This appropriation follows for the most part, but with certain variances, that made under the sanction of the Treasury in 1839, by which an aggregate sum of L.1059, 13s. 10d. was apportioned among thirteen Professorships.

Two Theological Chairs—those of Divinity and Biblical Criticism—have been endowed by Your Majesty with certain shares of the revenues of the Deanery of the Chapel Royal in Scotland. To a third, that of Church History, a salary of L.100 is payable from the Land Revenues of the Crown, under a former Royal grant. The Professorship of Music is provided with an endowment of L.420 a year from the foundation of General Reid; that of Agriculture with an annual sum of L.37, 10s. from Sir W. Pulteney's foundation; and, by the Act 24 and 25 Vict., c. 90, an annuity of about L.35 a year to a lecturer on Mineralogy, under Dr W. Thomson's bequest, is directed to be paid to the Professor of Natural History, as such Lecturer. The Professor of Conveyancing receives a salary of L.105 from the Society of Writers to the Signet.

Besides these endowments, there was payable from sums provided by Parliament, when we began our deliberations, an aggregate amount of L.1210 annually for salaries of Professors.

The provisions so made, however, were altogether inadequate to the requirements of the University. The salaries of several of the Professorships were little more than nominal, and as many as ten were without any salary, and dependent altogether on the fees of students. We found, also, that the Professors in the Faculty of Medicine derived a portion of their emoluments from graduation fees in that Faculty, as examiners for medical degrees; and in this, as in the other Universities, we considered it inexpedient that these fees should continue to form a source of income to the Professors. The withdrawal of graduation fees occasioned an aggregate diminution of income to the Professors of about L.700 a year.

Under these circumstances, we found it necessary to recommend, that a considerable additional provision from the public funds should be made for increasing the salaries attached to existing Chairs in the University, and for providing salaries where none previously existed. The annual increase so recommended applies to twenty Professorships, and amounts in the aggregate to L.2903, 17s. 10d.

Among the Professorships, to the support of which, under the Ordinance No. 23, this sum is applicable, is the Professorship of Public Law, to which, in consequence probably of the failure of the salary which was attached to the Chair on its institution by the Crown in 1707, no appointment had been made since the death of the last Professor in 1831. It appeared to us of great importance to the advancement of legal education in Scotland, that this Chair should no longer be permitted to remain in abeyance. We therefore provided for the payment of a salary to the Professor of L.250, and directed that he should annually deliver a course of lectures on International Law, in which subject the University previously afforded no means of instruction. In the department of Constitutional Law also we thought it desirable that provision should be made for affording instruction to students. We therefore directed that a course of lectures on Constitutional Law and History should be annually delivered by the Professor of History; and, as his Chair was then without salary, we attached to it L.150 yearly of the above-mentioned aggregate sum.

The Professorship of Military Surgery in Edinburgh has been vacant since the death of the last Professor, in 1855, doubts being entertained at present as to the necessity of filling up the Professorship. At the same time, the salary of L.100 a year, which the Professor enjoyed, has uniformly been included in the annual estimates submitted to Parliament. This salary, under the circumstances, we have transferred to the Professorship of Surgery, to which no salary was previously attached.

We have founded by Ordinance in the University of Edinburgh one new Professorship—a Professorship of the Sanskrit Language, Literature, and Philosophy, and Comparative Philology. The foundation of this Chair is due in a great measure to the enlightened liberality of Mr John Muir of Edinburgh, formerly of the Indian Civil Service, who intimated to us his readiness to make over to the University a sum of L.4000, invested in Indian securities at 5 per cent., towards the endowment of a Chair of Sanskrit, on the condition that we should recommend and obtain from the public funds an additional provision for its support. After making the most diligent inquiries on the subject, we were

atisfied that it was for the public interest, that advantage should be taken of the munificent ffer made by that gentleman. Increasing importance is now attached to the study of anskrit, not merely on account of its value to persons preparing for the public service in ndia, but also as a language indispensable to the student of Philology and Ethnology; and here could not be a doubt that it was highly desirable, that means of instruction in Sanskrit should be afforded in one of the Universities of Scotland. As soon, therefore, as Mr Muir had given effect to his proposal by a deed, dated the 17th of January 1862, in favour f the University, we issued the Ordinance No. 25, founding a Professorship of Sanskrit, nd providing for the Professor an equal salary from the public funds to that arising om Mr Muir's endowment. The title of the Chair, as founded by the Ordinance, mbraces the subject of Comparative Philology, in addition to the Sanskrit Language, iterature, and Philosophy; and the duties of the Professor will include the delivery of a ourse of lectures on Comparative Philology, as well as a course of special instruction in anskrit. We thought it only a just acknowledgment of the munificence exhibited by Mr Muir, in contributing so largely to the endowment of this Chair, to place in his hands the rst appointment of the Professor. The patronage of the Chair for the future is vested by he Ordinance in the Crown.

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App. p. 53.

Considering the nature of the duties of several of the Professors, and also the large umber of students attending their lectures, we thought it necessary in the University of Edinburgh, as in the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, to provide for the appointment f Assistants in certain cases. The Professorships, for which Assistants are thus provided, re those of Humanity, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy in the Faculty of Arts, nd those of Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Medical Jurisprudence, in the Faculty of Medicine. We were strongly urged to provide Assistants for other Chairs also; ut we found it impossible, with the means at our disposal, to make such provision, except in he case of those Professorships which appeared to us to stand most in need of assistance.

The Assistants to the four Professorships in the Faculty of Arts will receive remuneration from moneys to be voted by Parliament, causing together an annual charge of L.400. Considering the amount of support from the public funds required for other purposes in the University of Edinburgh, we were constrained to throw on the General University Fund the alaries of the Assistants in the Faculty of Medicine. It was not, however, without reluctnce, that we were induced to impose this charge on the University revenues, as these are ow barely sufficient for the ordinary requirements of the University, and, being largely dependent on so precarious a source as the matriculation and examination fees of students, re peculiarly uncertain and liable to fluctuation.

It is right that we should advert specially to a large endowment in this University, which has come into operation since the date of the Royal Commission of 1826–30. The ate General Reid, by his will, dated 19th April 1803, directed that the larger part of his ersonal estate should be made over to the University, for the endowment in the first place f a Professorship of Music, the salary of the Professor to be fixed by the Senatus Academicus, but not to be less than L.300 a year, and, as a secondary purpose, for the support of he Library and the general benefit of the University.

This bequest came into operation in the year 1838, and, the Town Council of Edinburgh having in 1839, as patrons of the University, instituted a Professorship of Music n terms of the will, the Senatus Academicus issued an ordinance, fixing the salary of he Professor at L.300 a year. Subsequently to the appointment of the present Professor, disputes arose as to the amount of provision which should be made for the Professorship nder the bequest, and as to the respective rights of the Senatus Academicus and the Magistrates and Council of the city over the administration of the fund. After a litigation xtending over several years, a judgment of the Court of Session was pronounced in 1855, o regulate the disposal of the fund.

By this judgment it was declared, that the capital of the fund in the hands of the Senatus Academicus should be taken, as on the 23d of February 1855, at L.61,401. From his amount two sums, of L.8000 and L.2000 respectively, were directed to be paid for the rection of a class-room for the Professor of Music, and for the purchase of an organ. The salary of the Professor was fixed at L.420, and he was further provided with an allowance f L.300 a year for the expenses of the Chair,—viz., L.100 for the purchase of instruments, nd L.200 for the expense of assistants, and other charges; and to secure these several payments, certain portions of the capital sum were to be specially set apart and invested. The Ordinance continues these payments to the Chair in terms of the judgment.

A farther yearly sum of L.300 is, under the same judgment, devoted to the expenses of a concert which, by a codicil, the testator directed to be given annually, on his birthday.

App. p. 47.

After deducting the sums of L.8000 and L.2000 above mentioned, and certain incidental payments which have been made, there now remains a total capital of, as nearly as possible, L.50,000, which is for the most part invested in loans on heritable security, so as

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to produce an income of from L.1750 to L.2000, according as the interest on such loans varies from 3½ to 4 per cent. The aggregate of the annual charges for the Professorship of Music, including the expense of the concert, amounts to L.1020 a year, so that the available surplus remaining for the Library and other University purposes, contemplated in General Reid's will, amounts to from L.730 to L.980 a year.

It cannot but be a subject of regret, that the institution of the Professorship of Music, to the establishment of which so large a portion of this bequest is applicable, should have failed apparently in conferring benefit on the University, and in fulfilling the object, which the founder may be presumed to have had in view. The present Professor is the fourth who has occupied the Chair. None of his predecessors delivered a course of lectures, but on his appointment he endeavoured with energy to establish a class, and to bring the duties of the Professorship into active operation. In this he succeeded so far, as for several years prior to 1859 to enrol a considerable, and in some years a large, number of students. For the last four sessions, however, no lectures have been delivered. In 1859–60 and 1860–1 this may have arisen from a want of proper accommodation for the class during the erection of a new class-room; but no such difficulty has existed for the last two sessions. The Professor states, that, in each of the sessions 1861–2 and 1862–3, he intimated to the students of the University that he would resume his course of lectures, and that the fee for the course would be L.3, 3s. This fee the University had, on his appointment, authorized him to charge, but in previous years the students had been enrolled by him without payment of any fee. On the imposition of the fee, no students appeared willing to give attendance on the lectures; and no class, therefore, has been formed.

App. p. 48.

The Ordinance No. 23 establishes, by section 38, a General University Fund for the University of Edinburgh, applicable, as in the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, to the general purposes of the University. The revenues of which the fund will consist are derived from various sources, and the accounts connected with several of them have hitherto been kept distinct; but advantages will obviously arise from their being united in one account.

The fund will include the income of the University from matriculation, examination, and other fees, and the unappropriated balances of the Leith Harbour Annuity, and of the Reid endowment. It will also include the income arising from an endowment by the late Sir Joseph Straton, who, by his will, dated 3d October 1840, bequeathed a considerable portion of his estate to the University, and directed the Senatus Academicus, after investing the same, to apply the annual proceeds 'for and towards the promotion and advance-'ment of science, literature, and general purposes of education in the said University, in such 'manner as the said Principal and Senatus Academicus for the time being shall see fit.' The present income of this endowment is about L.500 a year.

On the income of the General Fund, the Ordinance imposes, as a first charge, sums amounting in the aggregate to L.735 a year, for the remuneration of Assistants, and for other class expenses of particular Professorships. The fund has then to meet the ordinary current expenses of the University, including the expenses of the Library, the salaries and wages of officers and servants, the cost of cleaning and heating the class-rooms, the expenses of illustration, and other general expenses, which, in a large University such as Edinburgh, involve an exceedingly heavy expenditure.

The compensation allowance to this University under the Copyright Act is L.575 a year, which is applied towards the purchase of books, but does not nearly suffice for that purpose.

We regard it as of very great importance, that the maintenance of the buildings of the University of Edinburgh should now be undertaken by the Department of Works. These buildings were erected at a large expense to Government; and, previously to the passing of the Edinburgh University Property Arrangement Act, 1861, they were under the charge of the Magistrates and Council of the city; but by that Act the property in the buildings was transferred to the Senatus Academicus of the University, who are, therefore, at present responsible for their maintenance. The University, however, does not possess any special fund for the maintenance of the buildings, and the Senatus Academicus would find the utmost difficulty in providing any funds for the purpose. Were the buildings, indeed, to remain under the charge of that body, great danger would arise of their falling into disrepair, as the necessary means could be obtained only by diminishing the necessary expenditure for other important University purposes. At present we believe that the buildings are in a satisfactory state of repair, and the circumstances are favourable for the charge of their maintenance being undertaken by the Board of Works. Considerations of the clearest expediency make it desirable that Government should not delay assuming the charge until, as in former instances, the buildings have been suffered to fall into disrepair or decay.

GRADUATION.

We approached with great anxiety the performance of the duty, which devolved on us under the provisions of the Universities Act, of regulating the conditions of graduation. The Act directed us 'to provide that, in so far as shall be practicable, and, in the opinion of the 'Commissioners, conducive to the well-being of the Universities, and to the advancement of 'learning, the course of study, the manner of examination, and the conditions under which 'degrees are to be conferred, shall be uniform in all the Universities of Scotland.' Graduation.

To aid us in dealing with the subject of graduation in Arts, we addressed to the Professors in the several Universities, and also to various public bodies and private persons, whose opinions were deserving of weight, a number of inquiries bearing on the subject; and we obtained in this manner much valuable information and assistance. The views expressed to us were by no means in accordance with each other on all points; but this want of agreement was valuable, as enabling us, with the aid of the arguments by which opposite opinions were supported, to consider at greater advantage the questions on which such differences of opinion existed. Graduation in Arts.

The conclusions, to which our deliberations led us, are embodied in the provisions of the Ordinance No. 14, of 26th January 1861, as supplemented and explained in some respects by the subsequent Ordinances, Nos. 18 and 69. The provisions of these Ordinances are general in their application to all the Universities, and they have superseded the rules previously in force in each University, including certain provisional regulations contained in the Ordinance No. 12, relative to the University of Aberdeen, which a difference in the usage of the two Colleges had rendered it necessary for us to introduce, on their union under the Act coming into operation. App. p. 22. App. pp. 30, 93. App. p. 20.

The Ordinance No. 14 prescribes, as heretofore, a course extending over four winter sessions as the ordinary course of study for the degree of Master of Arts, including, as heretofore, attendance on the classes of Humanity, Greek, Mathematics, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy, but requiring, in addition to these, attendance on a course of English Literature, which previously had not been required in any University except Edinburgh. Attendance on lectures on a branch of Natural Science, either Chemistry or Natural History, had been included in the course of study of the Universities of St Andrew's and Aberdeen, but this had not been the case either in Glasgow or in Edinburgh; and, as the variety of subjects embraced in the course was already great, we were at first disposed to adhere rigidly to the usage of the two latter Universities, and to leave attendance on a branch of Natural Science to the option of students. Such was the view on which we proceeded in framing the Ordinance No. 14; but subsequently, in consequence in a great measure of representations addressed to us by gentlemen connected with the University of Aberdeen, we thought that in this matter, notwithstanding a certain departure from uniformity which might probably follow, it was desirable not to exclude altogether the exercise of a discretion by the Universities themselves; and we therefore, by the subsequent Ordinance No. 18, section 4, empowered the University Court of each University, if it should think fit, to require all candidates for graduation to give attendance on the lectures of any one of the Professors of Natural History, Chemistry, or Botany, whose lectures are included in the department of Honours in Natural Science, to be presently mentioned. Under the power thus conferred, the University Court of Aberdeen has issued a regulation, requiring of all candidates in that University attendance on the lectures of the Professor of Natural History. None of the other Universities, however, has taken a similar step. App. p. 22. App. p. 30.

The ordinary four years' course, as established by the Ordinance No. 14, includes attendance for two sessions on each of the classes of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, while attendance for one session on each of the other classes is sufficient. But any student showing himself competent, on examination, to attend the higher classes of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, or any of them, without having attended the junior, will be admitted at once to such higher class or classes, and will thus be relieved of attendance for one session in the department or departments in which he shall have so shown his proficiency. In the event also of his being admitted to the higher classes both of Latin and Greek, without having previously attended the junior classes, he will be entitled to proceed to his degree, after an attendance at the University of three winter sessions instead of four, as in ordinary cases. This shortening of the course to students in an advanced state of preparation is calculated, in various ways, to lead to an elevation in the standard of the acquirements of students entering the Universities.

As regards the order of attendance on the several classes in the course of study, different rules have prevailed in different Universities; and we did not see any ground for interfering

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by Ordinance to prescribe a uniform order. This absence of interference, however, was interpreted by some persons as implying, that absolute freedom of choice in the matter was in future to be left to the students, and that the Senatus Academicus were no longer to exercise the power of issuing regulations on the subject. To prevent the possibility of such an interpretation, we inserted in the Ordinance No. 69 a clause, declaring that the power of regulating the order of attendance remains, as heretofore, with the Senatus Academicus of each University.

App. p. 93.

App. p 23.

The Ordinance No. 14, after providing that candidates shall be examined on the subjects of instruction embraced in the course of study, divides these subjects, for the purposes of examination for graduation without honours, into the three following groups, viz.:—(1) Latin and Greek; (2) Logic, Moral Philosophy, and English Literature; and (3) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. It further empowers a student, as soon as he has completed his attendance on the branches included in any one of these groups, to present himself for examination therein; and, if he then satisfies the Examiners, he is freed of any future examination in such branches, as a condition of his obtaining a degree. This provision recommended itself to us, as relieving students of the necessity of preparing for examination at one time in a number of subjects of a different nature, and as rendering it therefore probable that a more accurate knowledge of each subject would be generally evinced, and would so in time come to be expected and required, than if the whole subjects of the course were embraced in one examination. Apprehensions have been expressed to us, that the provision may have the effect of admitting students to degrees who, at the time of graduation, have lost much of the knowledge they once possessed of subjects, such as Latin and Greek, in which they had passed an examination a year or two previously. To this objection, however, we are not disposed to attach much importance; for it appears to us, that the best security for a lasting acquaintance with each subject is the thorough and accurate study, which the division of examinations prescribed by the Ordinance is calculated to insure.

After passing satisfactorily the examinations on the several subjects embraced in the course of study, a student is entitled, under the Ordinance, at once to proceed to a degree without honours. But if he desires to graduate with honours, he may present himself for

App. p. 23.

farther examination in any one or more of the four following departments, viz.:—(1) Classical Literature; (2) Mental Philosophy, including Logic, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy; (3) Mathematics, including Pure Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; and (4) Natural Science, including Geology, Zoology, Chemistry, and Botany, the last subject (Botany)

App. p. 30.

being included in this department in terms of the supplementary Ordinance No. 18, section 3. Two grades of honour, a first and a second class, are established in each of the first three of these departments; but in the department of Natural Science, as it is probable that in the meantime fewer candidates will present themselves than in the others, we thought it sufficient that there should be one class of honours only. It is intended that each class shall represent, as nearly as possible, a certain uniform standard of qualification, and in each the names of those entitled to honours will be arranged alphabetically. No candidate will be allowed, except by special permission of the Senatus Academicus, to offer himself for examination for honours, after he has ceased to be a student in the University for more than one winter session.

It has been stated as an objection to the enumeration of subjects in the various departments for graduation with honours, that English Literature has not been expressly mentioned. But, without eminence in that branch, it would be impossible for a candidate to obtain distinction either in Classical Literature, or in Mental Philosophy. In the department of Classics more especially, we think it indispensable that regard should be had to the proficiency shown by candidates in English Literature.

Hitherto the Professors themselves have been the only Examiners for degrees in the Universities of Scotland. But among the subjects to which we were desired by the Act to direct our attention, was 'the manner of examination, with the qualifications, appointment, 'and number of Examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration.' We have no reason to think that any undue laxity has existed on the part of the Professors in conducting the examinations, or that a high standard of qualification for admission to a degree has not in general been maintained. But we think that advantages are likely to arise from associating with the Professors other Examiners for degrees in Arts, and we have therefore provided for the appointment in each University of three such additional Examiners. These Examiners will be appointed by the University Court of each University, and no person will be eligible for the office, who is not a member of the General Council of one of the Universities. Each Examiner will hold office for three years; and their several periods of office have been so arranged, as to secure that one vacancy shall occur and a new appointment be made in every year. We have further thought it desirable to provide, that no Examiner shall be eligible for re-appointment to the office in the same University, until he has been at least one year out of office. For the remuneration of the Examiners thus

App. p. 23.

appointed, we have recommended an annual provision from the public funds of L.80 for each Examiner in the Universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, and of L.50 for each Examiner in the University of St Andrew's. Graduation in Arts.

In appointing Examiners, the Ordinance directs the University Court to have regard to their eminence in Classical Literature, Mental Philosophy, and Mathematical Science; it further empowers them, should they think fit, to appoint a fourth additional Examiner for the examination of candidates for honours in Natural Science; and, in the event of such fourth additional Examiner being appointed, the amount of his remuneration will be fixed by the Senatus Academicus, subject to the approval of the University Court, and will be provided from the University funds. App. p. 23.

By the Ordinance No. 14 we provided, that the degree of Master of Arts should not in future be conferred in any case as an honorary distinction without examination. The Act of Parliament has made the degree a qualification for membership in the General Council; and it appeared to us essential, therefore, that it should be conferred on such persons only, as had completed the proper University course, and passed the examinations for the degree. By the same Ordinance we also abolished the degree of Bachelor of Arts, which of recent years had been conferred by the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St Andrew's, after a shorter course of study, and an examination limited to fewer subjects, than the degree of Master of Arts. This practice of conferring an academical degree on persons, who had not completed the ordinary course of study, we could not but consider as inexpedient and objectionable. On similar grounds, we were unable to approve of a proposal, submitted to us by the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, that the title of Associate in Arts should be conferred on students, after giving attendance on a certain portion only of the course, and passing an examination on a limited range of subjects. App. p. 24.

By the Ordinance No. 18 we have provided for the case of students, who have commenced their course of study in one University, completing their course and proceeding to a degree in another University. The Ordinance requires, however, that in every case a student shall be examined in all the departments necessary for a degree by the Examiners of the University, in which he seeks to graduate; and that, in order to be entitled to a degree in any University, he must have studied therein during the last two sessions of his course. App. p. 30.

In framing the several provisions of our Ordinances on the subject of graduation in Arts, it has been our anxious endeavour to establish such regulations for the degree, as should render it valuable in general estimation. We considered it necessary to take, as the basis of a system applicable to the Universities of Scotland, the course of study which has been followed in these Universities for a very long period. In this course a considerable variety of subjects has always been embraced, including Classics, Mental Philosophy, and Mathematical Science. Too large a variety has, undoubtedly, an injurious effect in dissipating the attention of students; and, as we have explained, a consideration of this evil made us unwilling, unless the Universities themselves should think it expedient, to require attendance on a branch of Natural Science, in addition to the branches prescribed as essential by the Ordinance No. 14.

But, as regards the subjects which have been uniformly included in the course of study for a degree in Scotland, we were not disposed to omit any of them. On the importance of the study of Greek and Latin as a branch of general education it would be superfluous to enlarge. No one who has himself had the benefit of a complete education, or who is competent to form an opinion on such a question, will doubt the propriety of making classical learning the foundation of a University course. The Universities of Scotland have long occupied a distinguished position among seminaries of learning for the cultivation of the various branches of Mental Philosophy, and we think it of the greatest consequence, that the prominence assigned to these subjects in past times should in no degree be diminished. We are satisfied, that the long and successful cultivation of this branch of learning by the Scotch Universities has not only had the effect of producing those great metaphysical writers, whose European reputation has reflected the highest honour on Scotland, but has also exercised a special and most beneficial influence on the national character. The study of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy also forms an essential part of a University education. Great attention has always been paid to these branches in the Universities of Scotland; and we have seen good grounds for concluding, that at no period has the instruction which they afford in the departments of pure and applied Mathematics been productive of better results than of recent years.

Besides these subjects, which it was clearly necessary to include in the curriculum for a degree, we were persuaded that it was expedient to require attendance on a course of English Literature. In explaining the reasons which rendered it necessary, in our opinion, that a Professorship of this branch should be founded in the University of

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Glasgow, we showed, by a reference to the striking increase in the number of students of the Professor in Edinburgh, that greater importance than formerly is now attached to the study of English Literature, as a branch of education. The success which has attended the labours of the distinguished Professor, who now occupies the Edinburgh Chair, has contributed in no small degree to this result. Our inquiries satisfied us, that the students of that University derived the most marked benefit from attendance on his lectures; and we concluded that it was desirable, that similar opportunities of instruction should be afforded to the students of the other Universities. In Glasgow, the number of the students in the Faculty of Arts justified, in our opinion, the foundation of a separate Chair for the purpose; and already we have seen cause to be assured of its success. In St Andrew's, and in Aberdeen, the subject has been assigned to the Professor of Logic; and the value, which is attached to the course in these Universities, is shown by the fact, that, although in the one the class has been instituted for not more than two sessions, and in the other for not more than three, it is already one of the most numerously attended classes in either University. Considering the importance which belongs to the study of the English Language and Literature, as part of a liberal education, we did not hesitate to prescribe attendance on the course to all candidates for degrees in Arts.

It is hardly necessary to observe, that the only attendance which we have prescribed, is that necessary for a degree without honours. For a degree with honours, the additional attendance to be given must be left to the option of each individual student. It is highly desirable, that every encouragement should be given to the prosecution of study, beyond what is barely necessary for a degree; and with this view, the greatest latitude ought to be afforded to candidates in aiming at a degree with honours. It was on this consideration that, in arranging the departments for graduation with honours, we so divided the subjects, as to present to students the opportunity of exhibiting high attainments in the particular department or departments best suited to their several capacities or tastes.

Among the Universities of Scotland a degree in Arts has, in Aberdeen only, continued to be recognised as the proper termination of a student's course. Both in King's and in Marischal College, graduation has uniformly prevailed as a general rule, and the effect of the practice in stimulating the exertions of the students has been most beneficial. We are glad to observe, from the returns with which we have been furnished, that the importance of graduation, as a valuable part of the academical system, is now receiving a wider recognition in the other Universities also. In the short period, which has elapsed since we began our labours, a marked increase in the number of candidates for degrees has taken place; and, considering the privileges which have been extended to graduates under the Universities Act, and other circumstances, we are induced to believe that this is merely the beginning of a still greater advance in the same direction, which will result, we hope, in restoring graduation in Arts to its proper position in all the Universities.

Length of the Session in the Faculty of Arts.

In connection with degrees in Arts, it may be right for us to advert to a question, which has lately been much discussed in some of the Universities, as to the expediency of instituting summer sessions for students in the Faculty of Arts. At present the classes included in the ordinary course of study in that Faculty assemble during the winter session only, which in each University extends over a period of from 23 to 25 weeks, from the end of October or beginning of November to the beginning or end of April. There is thus a continuous vacation in each University of fully six months. It was represented to us, that evils arise from the suspension of the studies of young men at the University for so long a period; and many persons, who are persuaded of the existence of such evils, advocate strongly the introduction of a different arrangement, by which instruction in the Faculty of Arts may be extended over a portion of the summer.

This subject, from its importance, engaged our attention at an early stage of our proceedings, and we made careful inquiries regarding it. In answer to these inquiries, the most opposite views were expressed to us; and we found that, even admitting it to be desirable, that opportunities of instruction in the Faculty of Arts should be afforded to students during the summer months, any arrangement, prolonging the necessary attendance of the students at the University over a much larger portion of the year than is now required, was surrounded with very serious difficulties. The objection, with which we were most strongly impressed, lay in the difficulty, which it was said a departure from the present system would throw in the way of poor students, in completing their studies at the University. It is undoubted that a very large number of the students in the Scotch Universities are in exceedingly poor circumstances. Many of them engage during the summer in teaching and other employments, in order to gain the means of supporting themselves at the University during the winter; and, even with the winter session at its present length, the Professors receive, in the last few weeks of its course, frequent applications from students to dispense with their longer attendance for the session, on account of their scanty funds being

already exhausted. We were told by many persons, having the best opportunities of forming an opinion, that the institution of a compulsory summer session would have the effect of depriving many deserving young men altogether of the advantages of a University education. Length of the Session in the Faculty of Arts.

The subject was again brought under our notice, shortly before the expiration of our powers, by a minute of the University Court of the University of Glasgow, of 5th November 1862, transmitting to us, along with certain resolutions of the Court, a carefully considered and elaborate Report, prepared by a Committee of the General Council of the University. That Report recommended the shortening of the winter session to five months, beginning with the second Tuesday of October, and the institution of a summer session of three months, beginning with the second Tuesday of April; and it embodied a scheme, for the completion of the course of study for a degree in three winter and three summer sessions. It contained also much valuable information, and many important suggestions worthy of serious and careful consideration.

At the same time, after giving to this Report the attention which it well deserved, we were not induced to alter the opinion at which we had previously arrived, that it would not be desirable to require of all candidates for a degree attendance during a much longer period of the year than at present. Allowing the system pursued in the English Universities—under which, mainly by the occurrence of more frequent vacations, the period of study at the University is made to extend over a larger portion of the year—to be preferable in theory to the usage of the Scotch Universities, it must yet be borne in mind, that the English system is comparatively an expensive one, and is suited for persons of more liberal means, than many of those who receive their education in the Scotch Universities possess.

But, further, we think that the present arrangement, even with a view to the benefit of the student, is not without advantage; and that it is possible to attach too exclusive importance to mere attendance on lectures at the University. The object and the advantages of a University education are not confined to the instruction received within the class-room. Besides imparting information, the lectures of the Professors are intended, in a great measure, to guide and to stimulate private study, and for this the long vacation affords the best opportunity. The student is then enabled to revise, by himself and at leisure, the subjects of his University studies, and to consider more fully, and carry out to their legitimate conclusions, the principles which he has heard enunciated by his Professors. The encouragement thus given to independent thought has an importance not lightly to be disregarded.

It must also be borne in mind, that under existing regulations opportunities of instruction in the various branches of Natural Science are afforded during the summer months, from May to August, and that it is unnecessary, therefore, that the studies of young men at the Universities should be suspended during the whole of the long vacation. It is true, that at present no attendance on these branches is required for a degree in Arts, except in the University of Aberdeen; but still the opportunity of attending them is presented, if students, or those who have the guidance of their education, think it desirable that they should avail themselves of it. It is further open to any of the Universities, by the institution of summer courses of lectures on the branches embraced in the ordinary curriculum, to enable students, if they please, to prosecute their studies at the University in these branches during a portion of the present long vacation. Such a course, we understand, is about to be adopted in the University of Glasgow, and is free from the objections which would apply to an arrangement, making it imperative on all students to prolong the period of their attendance at the University much beyond what is now required.

For the present, a careful consideration of the subject has satisfied us, that the sudden introduction, as a measure compulsory on the students, of any great change from long-established usage in regard to the University session, would be attended with serious danger.

The expediency of fixing by Ordinance a winter session of uniform length for all the Universities was also pressed on our attention by various persons. But, in consequence mainly of the half-yearly sacramental fast-days occurring, under existing arrangements, at different periods relatively to the beginning and close of the session at the different University seats, it would be difficult, without making the session materially longer or materially shorter than at present, to establish complete uniformity in regard to it. Practically, however, there is now little real difference as to the length of the session in the different Universities; for, although in one the session may be nominally a week or a fortnight longer than in another, the nominally longer session will be found to be interrupted by a larger number of holidays. Thus in Glasgow, where the session is nominally longest, there is a considerable number of holidays, including a week at Christmas, and a period of nearly a week at the time of the sacramental fast, in the beginning of April; while, in Aberdeen, where the session is apparently shortest, the only holidays throughout its course are Christmas day and New Year's day, and occasionally two additional days, when those usual holidays occur towards the end of a week.

Graduation in Medicine.

App. pp. 4, 15, 24, 26, 30.

For the regulation of degrees in Medicine, separate Ordinances have been issued for the different Universities,—the Ordinances, namely, Nos. 5 and 8, for the University of Edinburgh; the Ordinance No. 15, for the University of Glasgow; the Ordinance No. 16, for the University of Aberdeen; and the Ordinance No. 19, for the University of St Andrew's.

In each of the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, there is a complete Medical School, affording ample means of instruction in every branch of Medicine and Surgery; and there is a large body of students engaged in qualifying themselves for the medical profession, by attendance on the lectures of the Professors, and by the opportunities of hospital practice which exist at the University seat. The provisions, therefore, of the Ordinances applicable to these Universities we have made in all material respects the same. While a certain latitude is allowed as to the schools, in which two of the prescribed four years of Medical and Surgical study may be passed, and the only requirement as to a third year is that it shall be in a University, it is provided that during one at least of the four years a candidate must have given attendance in the University in which he seeks to graduate. As regards the degrees to be granted in future, the Ordinances introduce a change from the practice, which has heretofore prevailed in the Universities of Scotland, by providing that the degree to which a candidate shall be entitled, on completing his course of study, and passing the necessary examinations, shall be, not as formerly the degree of Doctor of Medicine, but that of Bachelor of Medicine, along with which a candidate may, if he please, obtain also the degree of Master in Surgery. The degree of Doctor of Medicine is postponed to a later age, and to a period of not less than two years after the candidate has graduated as Bachelor.

Rep. of 18th July 1860. App. p. 221.

The grounds, which in our opinion justify these departures from previous usage, are fully explained in our Report to Your Majesty in Council, of 18th July 1860, on certain petitions against the two Ordinances relative to graduation in Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, presented by the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and the College of Surgeons of England, which bodies were desirous to prevent degrees in Surgery being granted by the Universities. In that Report, to which we now beg leave to refer, as explaining in detail the effect and bearing of the Ordinances, and the views on which their provisions have been framed, we showed that the institution of degrees in Surgery had, in our opinion, been rendered necessary in consequence of the changes introduced by the Medical Act of 1858.

By that Act, 21 and 22 Vict., c. 90, a general system of registration of medical practitioners for the whole of the United Kingdom was established; and it was provided by the 31st section, that every person registered under it should be entitled, 'according to his 'qualification or qualifications, to practise Medicine or Surgery, or Medicine and Surgery, 'as the case may be, in any part of Her Majesty's dominions,' and, subject to such restrictions as might be imposed by any College of Physicians on its Fellows or members, to demand and recover in any Court of Law reasonable charges for professional aid. Among the qualifications enumerated in the Schedule, as entitling persons to registration, were those of 'Doctor, or Bachelor, or Licentiate of Medicine, or Master 'in Surgery, of any University of the United Kingdom.' Previous to the Act, a degree in Medicine from any of the Universities conferred on its holder a title to practise both Medicine and Surgery throughout Scotland, except, it may be, within certain limits, over which exclusive privileges in regard to the practice of Surgery were claimed by the Corporations of Surgeons of Edinburgh and Glasgow. In interpreting the Act, a difficulty was created by the words, 'Medicine' and 'Medical,' being used sometimes in their more restricted sense, as applied to Physic in contradistinction to Surgery, and sometimes in their more ordinary and general sense, as including all departments of Medicine; and a doubt was suggested, whether the possession of a degree in Medicine from a University was intended by the Act to be taken as indicating in its holder a competent knowledge of the principles and practice of Surgery, as well as of the principles and practice of Physic, and as constituting a qualification in both branches of the profession. In each of the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, the course of study for a medical degree has uniformly comprised instruction in Surgery as well as in Medicine, and the graduates of these Universities would have been placed at a disadvantage, had effect been given to the doubt to which we have referred, and no provision been made for their receiving from the Universities a certificate of their qualification in Surgery. The result under these circumstances would have been, that every graduate desiring to practise Surgery would have been obliged, in addition to his University degree, to obtain a diploma from one of the Surgical Corporations. It appeared to us, therefore, necessary for the protection of the Universities, that they should be empowered to grant the degree of Master in Surgery, which the Act had included among the titles qualifying for practice. Having regard, moreover, to the usage of the English Universities, of conferring first the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and afterwards that of Doctor of Medicine, we thought that, as the Medical Act had comprised the whole of the

United Kingdom in one system of registration, it was desirable, with a view to uniformity, to alter the system previously existing in Scotland, of conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine as the degree qualifying for ordinary practice, and to substitute the degree of Bachelor of Medicine for that purpose. It appeared to us that this degree should virtually take the position which the degree of Doctor of Medicine formerly held, conferring on its possessor the right to practise as a general practitioner; and that, if for any purpose a candidate should desire to receive a distinct certificate of competency in Surgery, he should be admitted also to the degree of Master in Surgery, to which his education and acquirements fully entitled him. The conditions of education and examination, which we prescribed for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, are such as to secure that its holders shall possess qualifications fully as high as those formerly required in the University of Edinburgh for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For this degree, to be conferred as a mark of honour or distinction subsequently to the degree of Bachelor, we regarded it as inexpedient that an additional examination in Medicine should be required. The degree could confer no right of practice which the previous degrees had not conferred, and the institution of a farther examination for it would only have seemed to imply, that the candidate had already been admitted to practise with imperfect and insufficient knowledge. Graduation in Medicine.

The Medical Corporations, which had petitioned Your Majesty in Council against the Ordinances, were heard by Counsel before a Committee of the Privy Council in opposition to the views embodied in our Report; and subsequently, on the advice of that Committee, Your Majesty was pleased, by Order in Council, of 4th February 1861, to confirm the Ordinances in every respect.

The confirmation of these Ordinances secured to the University the right, which the Medical Act obviously intended that it should possess, of conferring on its graduates a qualification to practise both Medicine and Surgery. We found, however, that owing to a misapprehension as to the nature of the degrees granted by the University and the regulations contained in our Ordinances, the qualifications possessed by its graduates had not received a full recognition from some of the departments of the public service. In particular, it appeared, that, through a misapprehension of this kind, the War Department declined to accept a degree in Medicine and a degree in Surgery from the same University, as qualifying persons to become candidates for admission to the medical service of the army, and required that the qualifications to practise in these two branches, which each candidate must possess, should emanate from two separate bodies. Under these circumstances, we addressed a communication to the Secretary of State for War, with the view of removing the false impressions on which the restriction in the regulations of that department was based. The Secretary of State shortly afterwards intimated to us in reply, that the existing regulations would be so far modified, as to admit as candidates all persons of suitable age and character, borne on the medical register as licensed to practise both Medicine and Surgery. The unjust restriction, to which we have referred, was thus removed, and the graduates of each of the Universities were placed on the footing to which, by their qualifications, they were entitled. The correspondence on this subject will be found in the Appendix. App. p. 230.

Until the decision of Your Majesty on the Edinburgh Ordinances had been obtained, we had delayed issuing Ordinances relative to the other Universities. As soon, however, as that decision was given, we prepared Ordinances for the other Universities also, after considering carefully communications received from them on the subject; and, on the 16th of March 1861, we issued the two Ordinances Nos. 15 and 16, for the regulation of degrees in Medicine in the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, embodying provisions similar in all material respects to those applicable to the University of Edinburgh. These two Ordinances shortly thereafter received Your Majesty's sanction. App. pp. 24, 26.

In each of the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, we thought it expedient, as tending to increase the importance of the degrees, as well as to strengthen the public confidence in their high character, to associate with the Professors three Examiners for degrees in Medicine. The appointment of these Examiners, as in the case of the Faculty of Arts, we vested in the University Court; and, for their remuneration, we recommended that provision should be made from the public funds of L.100 to each Examiner in Edinburgh, L.80 to each Examiner in Glasgow, and L.60 to each Examiner in Aberdeen, for each year in which he shall act as Examiner.

In the University of St Andrew's, we were desirous, as far as possible, to make the system of medical graduation uniform with that established in the other Universities. At the same time, the peculiar circumstances of the University afforded grounds, in our opinion, for not insisting on absolute uniformity in every respect. The University does not furnish the means of obtaining a complete medical education. The only Professors in the Faculty of Medicine are a Professor of Medicine, a Professor of Chemistry, and a Professor of Natural History; and, owing to the disadvantage, which would attend

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the prosecution of medical study in St Andrew's, the lectures of even these Professors are rarely, if ever, attended by students preparing for the medical profession. The smallness indeed of the population of the town of St Andrew's, amounting only to about 5000, and the consequent want of an hospital, render it very improbable that a Medical School can ever arise in the University. It appeared to us therefore inexpedient to require in St Andrew's, as in the other Universities, that every candidate should have passed one of his four years of medical study in the University itself, as such a condition would obviously not have been calculated to raise the standard of the acquirements of candidates for its medical and surgical degrees. But we required, in all ordinary cases, that two of the four years of study should have been spent in a University. To this extent, accordingly, we assimilated the system in St Andrew's to that of the other Universities. It was, however, represented to us, on the part of the Senatus Academicus, that instances sometimes occurred in which medical practitioners, who had commenced the study of their profession without the intention of proceeding to a University degree, were desirous, after a successful career of some years, of attaining a higher professional position; and that the absence of any restriction as to the schools, in which candidates for the St Andrew's degree might have received their education, had hitherto enabled such persons to accomplish that object. The names of gentlemen of eminence in their profession, who had graduated in St Andrew's, were mentioned to us, and we ascertained, that in the medical profession a general opinion prevails, that such a facility, as that which the University has been in use to afford, is proper and advantageous, if confined within due limits. Proceeding on this opinion, and after making the most diligent inquiries as to the number of persons on whom it might probably be desirable to confer a degree under such exceptional circumstances, we resolved to empower the University of St Andrew's to grant the degree of Doctor of Medicine to registered medical practitioners of established position, without restriction as to the schools at which they had received their education, on their satisfying the Medical Examiners of the sufficiency of their professional knowledge; but, at the same time, we thought it necessary, with the view of preventing any abuse of the privilege, to limit to ten the number of degrees which should be so conferred in any one year. That number, we were assured on the best professional authority, would be quite sufficient to include all persons so situated, who could present any reasonable claim for admission to a degree.

Among the provisions, which we embodied in the St Andrew's Ordinance, in order to secure that there should be a sufficient examination of candidates in the various branches of medical science, we directed that, in addition to the Professors, such a number of Examiners in Medicine should be appointed by the University Court, as should raise the number to not less than seven in all; and we further specified the respective departments in which they should be specially qualified to examine. We were urged by the University to recommend for the remuneration of these Examiners an allowance from the public funds; but we declined to accede to this application, considering that a system of medical graduation is not required in St Andrew's for the students of the University, and that, if it exists at all, it ought to be self-supporting.

App. p. 30.

The Ordinance No. 19, of 10th June 1861, contains the provisions which, after much careful and anxious deliberation, we thought it right to introduce on the subject of graduation in Medicine in St Andrew's. Petitions, as we mentioned in a former part of this Report, were presented against its approval by the Governors of certain of the London Hospitals, whose students had of late years been in use to resort to St Andrew's in considerable numbers, as candidates for medical degrees. On these petitions we reported to Your Majesty in our Special Report of 20th December 1861; and on a consideration of that Report, after the petitioners had been heard by Counsel before a Committee of Your Majesty's Privy Council, Your Majesty was pleased to confirm the Ordinance, with the exception of directing that King's College and University College London, which we had included in section viii. among the institutions in which the two necessary years of University study might be passed by candidates, should be struck out of that clause, and placed on the same footing with the Hospital Schools mentioned in section ix. The effect of this alteration has been to limit more narrowly, than we had originally proposed, the schools in which the education of candidates for the St Andrew's degree may, in ordinary cases, be obtained.

Rep. of 20th Dec. 1861. App. p. 232.

Our Report of 20th December 1861 contains a detail of the recent history of medical graduation in St Andrew's, and an explanation of our views as to the inexpediency of the previously existing system of graduation. It is quite unnecessary, and it gives occasion for observations unfavourable to the University, that, while it possesses no Medical School, it should encourage a system of graduation, which attracts candidates in large numbers for its medical degree from all parts of the United Kingdom. Within the last nine years it has conferred degrees on as many as 1231 persons, and these almost entirely persons educated and resident in England or Ireland, and in no way connected with St Andrew's. From information furnished by the Professor of Medicine, we learned that as many as 86 per cent.

of the candidates had received their education in the London Hospitals, or in the English provincial or Irish schools; and a return recently obtained of the residences of above 200 of the candidates, who came forward in last December, shows us that only about 9 per cent. were resident in Scotland. There is no occasion for persons educated in England to resort to St Andrew's for a medical degree, as a licence of any of the London medical corporations suffices to admit them to practice; and, if they aspire to a degree, it appears more natural that they should present themselves as candidates to the University of London. That University is purely an examining and graduating body, and the system adopted in it is to admit candidates from a great variety of medical schools throughout the country. It has probably been enabled to proceed on that principle with less risk or suspicion of abuse, than would be possible in the case of other Universities, by an arrangement under which the public Exchequer receives the benefit of its examination or graduation fees, and which, therefore, secures the University, as well as its examiners, from any pecuniary interest in the number of candidates. Graduation in Medicine.

We believe that the provisions of the Ordinance No. 19, which came into operation on the 1st of January 1863, will have the effect of diminishing considerably the number of medical degrees granted by the University; but, as we have already stated, we cannot contemplate that result with regret.

Degrees in Law have, for a long period, been granted by the Universities of Scotland as honorary distinctions only. Considering, however, that the legal education of the country is for the most part carried on in the Universities, and that in some of them the Faculty of Law occupies a very prominent position, we regarded it as of the highest consequence, that a course of study and examinations for degrees in that Faculty should be established. In Edinburgh, in particular, instruction in Law forms a most important feature of the University system; and the number of students in the Faculty is very considerable, amounting at present to about 260. In this University, the strongest reasons presented themselves, for giving to the Faculty of Law a more extended constitution, than it possessed when we began our labours; and a consideration of these grounds justified, in our opinion, the course which we adopted, of reviving the Chair of Public Law, which for some years had been in abeyance, and of imparting a new character to the Professorship of History, which, as a Chair in the Faculty of Arts directed to the purposes of general education, had not been successful in attracting students. Graduation in Law.

The desirableness of taking means to extend the opportunities of instruction in Law in the University was brought to our attention at an early stage of our proceedings by a resolution of the Faculty of Advocates, of date 12th January 1859, transmitting and recommending to our favourable consideration a Report of a Committee of the Faculty on legal education, prepared in the year 1855, and a Memorial which the Faculty had submitted to Government, founded on the recommendations of that Report. These recommendations embraced a proposal, that the scheme of University instruction in Law should comprise courses of lectures on International Law, both public and private, and also a course of lectures on Constitutional Law; and, to aid in carrying out these views, it was further recommended, that the Chair of Public Law should be restored to a state of efficiency, and that a new Law Chair should be established in the University.

To these recommendations of the Faculty of Advocates we were naturally disposed to attach the greatest weight; and, after a careful consideration of the subject, we resolved to follow the course, which our Ordinance No. 23 subsequently embodied, of directing that the Professor of the revived Chair of Public Law should lecture on International Law, and of assigning to the Professor of History, whom we introduced as a member into the Faculty of Law, the department of Constitutional Law and History. By the same Ordinance we also required the Professor of Civil Law and the Professor of Scots Law to deliver courses of lectures during the summer, in addition to their usual winter courses.

By these arrangements, the system of lectures in the Faculty of Law in the University of Edinburgh has been established on such a footing, as to give students the opportunity of obtaining complete instruction in the various departments of Law. We were therefore encouraged, in considering the subject of graduation in Law, to regard it as no longer impossible to prescribe such a course of study for the degree, as should secure to it importance as a mark of high legal education.

Before adopting any resolutions, however, as to the conditions to be required for a degree, we intimated both to the Faculty of Advocates and to other legal bodies in Scotland, that we should be glad to receive any suggestions, which they might be disposed to offer to us on the subject of graduation in Law; and we have pleasure in acknowledging the valuable assistance, which we derived from the views expressed to us in reply to this request.

The conclusion at which we arrived, after much consideration, was, that there should be one degree in Law conferred after examination; that that degree should be granted only

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to graduates in Arts; that it should be considered as a mark of academical and not of professional distinction; and that it should therefore be subject to such conditions, as would imply a more extended course of legal study, and the possession of higher attainments, than are ordinarily required for mere professional purposes. The introduction of a degree of this high character, which the enlarged constitution given to the Faculty of Law in Edinburgh now rendered possible, appeared to us likely to be instrumental in elevating the standard of legal education in the country.

App. p. 97.

The general Ordinance No. 75, for the regulation of degrees in Law, is based on these views. It provides that the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be conferred only on graduates in Arts; and that the course of legal study for the degree shall extend over three academical years, and include attendance on a distinct course of each of the six departments of Civil Law, Law of Scotland, Conveyancing, Public Law, Constitutional Law and History, and Medical Jurisprudence. The Examiners, who are to be six in number, are directed, in judging of the qualifications of candidates, to have special regard to their acquirements in Public Law and Constitutional History. Attention to this provision we consider of importance, with the view of securing, as far as possible, that the degree shall not be regarded as a mere test of professional knowledge.

The University of Edinburgh, in which there is now a Professor of each of the six branches above specified, is the only University in which the whole of the course of study thus required can be prosecuted. But each of the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen affords the means of completing a part of the necessary course; and a provision of the Ordinance enables a student to proceed to a degree in one University, although one of his three years of study may have been spent in another.

The Ordinance provides that the degree of Doctor of Laws shall be conferred, as heretofore, as an honorary degree only. With the usage of the Universities in that respect we thought that there was no occasion to interfere.

Graduation in Divinity.

The subject of graduation in Divinity is surrounded with difficulties of a peculiar nature.

The instruction and course of study in the Faculty of Divinity being intended to prepare students for becoming clergymen of the Church of Scotland, and the Professors in the Faculty being necessarily members of that Church, the view was perhaps not unnatural, that, in framing regulations for graduation, it was unnecessary to provide for students belonging to other religious bodies.

Rep. of Comm. of 1826, p. 51.

Such appears, accordingly, to have been the view on which the Royal Commissioners of 1826–30 proceeded in making the recommendations embodied in their Report, with regard to the revival of the degree of Bachelor of Divinity; and at a later period, in the year 1855, a series of proposed regulations for conferring that degree, adopted by a body of delegates from the Professors of the different Universities, was also based on the same view.

Subsequently, however, to the latter date, proposals were made for giving to the degree a wider scope. In 1856 the Senatus Academicus of the University of Glasgow declined to adopt the regulations proposed by the body of delegates in the previous year, on the ground 'that, by the creation of the degree of B.D. in the manner proposed, the Universities would 'place themselves in the position of having instituted public academical honours, which can 'be enjoyed by no student of Theology, not belonging to the Church of Scotland; and that, 'in present circumstances, it is not desirable to erect a distinction which must be invidious, 'and might be prejudicial to large numbers of young men received, educated, and admitted 'to all honours in the curriculum in Arts, but who, through effect of differences of opinion 'widely prevailing, and with which, as representing a National University, the Senate is 'not concerned, attend other Theological Halls.'

Influenced by the same considerations, the Glasgow Senatus, in the beginning of the year 1862, approved unanimously of a scheme submitted to them by the Theological Faculty of the University, for the revival of the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, under which, to entitle any Master of Arts of the University to present himself for the degree, either attendance on the Theological Classes of the University itself, or 'attendance on the Theological 'classes of any of the other Scottish Universities, and also on such other Theological Halls 'or Colleges presided over by one or more graduates of Divinity of this or some other Scot-'tish University, as shall have been specially recognised for this purpose by the University 'Court, with consent of the Chancellor of the University,' was to be sufficient. The scheme embodying this proposal was recommended to our consideration by the Senatus, with the view of our issuing a general Ordinance on the subject.

Proposed regulations for conferring the degree of Bachelor of Divinity were subsequently submitted to us on the part of the other Universities also. These regulations all contemplated the admission to the degree of persons belonging to other religious bodies besides the Church of Scotland. By the Universities of Edinburgh and St Andrew's, however, the condition of one year's Theological study in the University itself was proposed to

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be required; while the Faculty of Divinity of the University of Aberdeen, by whom a scheme had been prepared on the part of that University, left to us the details of any arrangement for the admission of such persons to degrees, 'provided always that security be 'taken that such degrees shall be conferred only on the members of bodies, whose doctrines 'are substantially in accordance with the doctrines of the Westminster Confession of Faith 'and the Thirty-nine Articles, and who have studied at Theological Halls which shall have 'been specially recognised for the purpose by the University Court, with the consent of the 'Chancellor and of the Theological Faculty of the University.'

To the proposals which were thus submitted to us we gave the most attentive consideration; but the conclusion at which we arrived was, that it was not desirable for us to regulate by Ordinance the conditions under which degrees in Divinity shall be conferred.

An important difference, it will be seen, existed between the regulations proposed by the different Universities. On the part of the University of Glasgow, no Theological study in the University itself was proposed, as an essential condition to the right of Masters of Arts of the University to become candidates for the degree; whereas in Edinburgh and St Andrew's it was contemplated that a year's Theological study in the University should be required.

Whether this latter condition would have the effect of preventing the attainment of the object, which the Universities have had in view,—the extension, namely, of the advantages of a system of graduation in Theology to the members of other bodies besides the Church of Scotland,—it is difficult to determine beforehand, and experience alone can show. On the other hand, we cannot but see objections to the proposal made by the University of Glasgow, to admit to its degrees persons who have received no part of their Theological education in the University. The Universities of Scotland, as teaching bodies, have not hitherto been in use to confer degrees in Faculties, in which they afford instruction, except on persons who have studied within their walls, as students in such Faculties; and this usage, depending as it does on an important feature in their constitution, ought not lightly to be infringed upon. The peculiar system, which has been adopted in the University of St Andrew's as to medical graduation, is not an example to be followed, except for very obvious advantages; but even that system fails to present a proper exception to the rule to which we refer, as the University of St Andrew's does not afford the means of education for a medical degree. In the Faculty of Theology, therefore, we should be indisposed, unless there were strong grounds to anticipate that great benefits would result from the change, to introduce so serious a departure from the uniform usage of the Universities.

On the whole, we concluded, in the absence of any experience to guide us in a matter of acknowledged difficulty and delicacy, that it was better for us to abstain from issuing an Ordinance, which would interfere with the free action of the Universities themselves. We thus leave it in their power to take such steps as, after careful inquiry, they may consider most likely to promote the advancement of Theological learning, and no difficulties are placed in the way of a modification of their regulations at a future period, should experience show such a modification to be advisable.

Bursaries and Scholarships.

The Act imposed on us important duties in relation to foundations for bursaries and similar objects in the different Universities. By section XV. 2, it directed us 'to revise 'the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations, bestowed on any of the 'said Universities or Colleges, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein;' and it further empowered us, in the case of any such gift or endowment which had taken effect for more than fifty years, to alter or modify the conditions affecting the same, and to frame a new Ordinance for its application, if it should appear to us that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as consistent with the promotion of such interests, might be better advanced thereby.

In the discharge of our duties under this section, we received great assistance from the copious information and returns, relating to bursary foundations, furnished to former Royal Commissions, and printed in the Appendices to their Reports. We thought it necessary, however, in addition, to obtain from the Universities, as well as from private persons and public bodies, such farther returns as were required to place before us the existing condition and circumstances of the several foundations, and to bring down the information regarding them to the present time.

In the University of Aberdeen, and also in the University of St Andrew's, the number of bursary foundations is very considerable; and in the former University especially, the duty of revising existing foundations necessarily engaged a large share of our attention.

It is, perhaps, right to explain, that the great majority of the bursaries in each University are tenable by students in the Faculty of Arts; and that the general object of their foundation is to assist persons in obtaining a University education. A certain number of bursaries are applicable to the assistance of students in the Faculty of Divinity; and in St Mary's College, St Andrew's, which is exclusively a Divinity College, the proportion

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of bursaries to students is very large. In the Faculties of Law and Medicine, in all the Universities, the number of bursaries is very small.

Rep. of Comm. of 1826, p. 75.

In considering this subject, we found that the Commissioners of 1826–30 had recorded a very decided opinion as to the evil effects of an excessive number of bursaries in the Faculty of Arts; and the most careful inquiries satisfied us of the soundness of the conclusion at which they had arrived, that the existence of a very great number of bursaries operates unfavourably to the interests of education, by attracting to the Universities persons whose state of preparation is insufficient. It is difficult for the Professors, in many cases, to reject bursars as unfit to enter the University, and they are therefore led by degrees to lower the standard of their instruction, in order to suit it to the attainments of persons of inferior education. It follows as a necessary consequence, that the tone and character of the University come in time to be prejudicially affected, while, to compensate this evil, no corresponding benefit is conferred on those who are admitted to the University without due preparation. Where, therefore, we found a large number of bursaries of small value existing, we considered that a strong ground presented itself for taking steps to diminish the number and increase the value, provided this could be effected consistently with a due regard to the main objects proposed by the founders.

We were further convinced, after mature deliberation, that, where there were adequate funds for the purpose, it was of the utmost importance, with the view of affording inducements to advanced study, to institute pecuniary rewards attainable by distinguished graduates in Arts. All who are interested in the improvement of the Universities of Scotland have regretted the absence of stronger motives to exertion, and greater opportunities of gaining reputation at the Universities, than have hitherto existed; and no more effectual means for supplying these wants can be devised, than the institution of substantial rewards for diligent and successful prosecution of study during the University course. In some of the Universities, through the liberality of private persons, and in others, through the accumulations existing on bursary foundations, we have been enabled, in the course of our proceedings, to establish a certain number of prizes of this nature, under the name of Scholarships; and the benefits which these scholarships may be expected to confer on the Universities cannot, we believe, be too highly estimated.

As regards the principles on which bursaries in the Faculty of Arts should be bestowed, we were led to the conclusion, that it would be most inexpedient that they should all be bestowed on one uniform principle. These aids to a University education are attainable by students entering the University, or who have completed only a small portion of the course; and, while the system of open competition operates advantageously, by stimulating the schools to send their pupils to the Universities in an advanced state of preparation, we yet should regard it as far from desirable, that all bursaries should be bestowed on that principle, to the entire exclusion of private patronage. The opportunities of early instruction of many deserving students may have been inferior to those possessed by others; and the students, whose deficient training would place them at a disadvantage in a competitive examination, are frequently students from country schools, who stand most in need of help. We think, also, it would be very unfortunate, if persons of comparatively moderate talent, or it may be of slower development than other students, were deprived of all chance of assistance in obtaining a University education. In dealing with the bursary foundations in Aberdeen, in which University the subject has a prominent interest, we carefully endeavoured to secure that a due proportion of the bursaries should be bestowed on other conditions than success in the annual competition; and, under the arrangements effected by our Ordinances, the bursaries in that University are nearly equally divided between competition bursaries in the appointment of the Senatus Academicus, and presentation bursaries, or those which are in the gift of private persons or corporations.

In Aberdeen, we found that the proportion of bursaries to students had been increased even beyond that, which the Commissioners of 1826–30 condemned in their Report as excessive and injurious, and that this increase had been the result, in a great measure, of an illegal practice of multiplying bursaries on different foundations without authority, at the discretion of the Senatus Academicus, or of those entrusted with the management of the funds. Many of the bursaries also were of small or inconsiderable value, and many were frequently left vacant for years, partly owing to their insignificance, and partly to the conditions with which the foundations were fettered. In this University, therefore, we found it necessary to issue a considerable number of Ordinances on the subject of bursaries. The Ordinances so issued were twenty-five in number, from No. 28 to No. 52 inclusive; and, of these, twenty-four have received Your Majesty's sanction. The twenty-fifth, No. 52, was disallowed under circumstances which we shall presently explain. Under the Ordinances, as approved, the number of bursaries has been reduced to some extent,—there being still left, however, in the Faculty of Arts, nearly one bursary for every two students. Restrictions also have

App. pp. 56–78.

been removed from foundations, where these had in time come to operate injuriously; and, the funds of several foundations having accumulated to an extent much beyond what was necessary to carry out the original intentions of the donors, eight Scholarships, to be awarded and held after graduation, have been instituted from a portion of the surplus income, as encouragements to higher acquirements and more advanced study. These scholarships, each of which is tenable for four years, will be open to general competition, and we have directed that four of them shall be awarded for distinction in the department of Classical Literature and Mental Philosophy, and four for distinction in the department of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. It has also been provided that two scholarships, one in each of the departments, shall be awarded annually. The annual value of each scholarship has been fixed at L.65, although, had it been in our power, we should have made a larger provision for the purpose. Bursaries and Scholarships. App. p. 74.

It was, perhaps, not to be expected that the interference, implied in these Ordinances, with abuses, which had grown up in connection with foundations of old standing, would pass without opposition, or that the alterations, which we considered it our duty to introduce, would meet with universal acquiescence. Petitions accordingly were presented from various quarters against the approval of the Ordinances, and on these, by Order of Your Majesty in Council, we were called upon to report. In terms of that Order, after hearing by Counsel such of the petitioners as were desirous to be so heard, we submitted to Your Majesty a Special Report dated 28th October 1862, explaining the general effect of our Ordinances, the views on which we had proceeded in framing them, and the manner in which particular foundations were dealt with. Your Majesty was subsequently pleased to refer our Report, together with the Ordinances and Petitions, to a Committee of the Privy Council, on whose recommendation Your Majesty proceeded, in approving of the twenty-four Ordinances, from No. 28 to No. 51 inclusive, and in disallowing the twenty-fifth, No. 52. The Order in Council, giving effect to the recommendations of that Committee, is dated the 20th of March 1863. Rep. of 28th October 1862. App. p. 236.

The Ordinance, No. 52, which has thus been disallowed, was framed by us for the regulation of the foundation of Walter Ogilvie, of Redhyth, who, by a deed, dated 16th September 1678, set out in the Appendix to our Report of 28th October 1862, mortified certain property to the ministers of the parishes of Fordyce, Banff, Inverboyndie, Mortlach, and Ordiquhill, and to the Principal and Professors of the King's College of Aberdeen, for the use of twenty boys, to be bred and educated at the school of Fordyce and King's College, subject to the directions contained in the deed; which are to the effect, that each boy should remain at the school for five years, and immediately thereafter at the College for four years; that only twelve of the boys should be together at the school, and eight at the College, for which end the deed directed that only two boys yearly should be admitted to the foundation; that, until the full number of twenty boys should be completed, the surplus of the yearly rents should be accumulated, as this would 'much contribute to 'their better maintenance and subsistence, their last four years in the College, which 'requires a better provision;' that each boy, when at school, should receive a specified allowance in grain, for his maintenance and clothing, besides a fixed money payment to the Schoolmaster of Fordyce for his instruction; and that, after providing a certain fixed allowance for the Chamberlains appointed to draw the rents, the income arising from any accumulation made, as above directed, should be employed for the use of the eight boys, who should, from time to time, be at College, in addition to their receiving the like allowance in grain to that provided for the boys at school. App. p. 280. App. p. 273.

By a subsequent deed, dated 1st November 1680, the founder vested the right of presenting the bursars, which the former deed had given to the trustees of the foundation, in Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Boyne, and his heirs and successors, from whom, through a purchase by the Earl of Findlater and Seafield, in 1765, the Earl of Seafield, the present patron, derives his title to the patronage.

In framing the provisions of the deed of 1678, the founder seems not to have observed that, by requiring that two boys only should be admitted yearly to bursaries tenable for nine years, and at the same time that the surplus rents should be accumulated for the benefit of the eight bursars at College, 'so long as their shall be any such superplus, and 'that ye said full number of twenty boys be not altogether and at one time entered to ye 'benefite of this my mortification,' he in effect directed a perpetual accumulation for the benefit of these eight bursars, as there never could be more than eighteen boys at one time on the foundation. In what way the accumulations on the property were originally disposed of, it might now be difficult to ascertain; but for a long period the administration of the funds has been conducted with little regard to the provisions of the deed, and, for nearly a century, the number of bursaries has been increased from time to time, at the discretion of the patron and the trustees of the foundation. In 1767, on a suggestion by the Earl of Findlater and Seafield to the Principal and Professors of King's College, an additional bursar was appointed at the College, and an annual allowance of L.1 above that

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fixed by the deed was given to each boy at school. Subsequently, farther additions were made at various times to the number of the College bursaries, and beginning with the year 1803 to the school bursaries also, the last addition having been made in 1849, when the whole number was raised from 34—viz., 17 at School and 17 at College—to 40, viz. 20 at School and 20 at College.

These departures from the deed have been justified on the ground of a considerable increase in the value of the property. They rest, however, entirely on the authority of the trustees and the patron, and there cannot be a question as to their illegality. Their effect, while bringing to the patron an increase of patronage, and to the Professors an additional income from class-fees, has been, in a great measure, to sever the connection between the school and the University, which it was a main object of the founder to secure. This has arisen partly from the inconsiderable value of the University bursaries, furnishing little inducement to boys educated at the school to proceed to the University; and partly from the disproportionate increase in the number of these bursaries, as compared with those at the school, which renders it necessary that at all events some presentations should every year be made to the University direct. Such direct presentations were authorised by the founder, only in cases where it had been ascertained that a bursar at the school had not 'a genius and inclination for letters,' so as to afford a reason for appointing another bursar to proceed to the University in his room.

The increase in the number of the University bursaries has also had the effect of embarrassing the University with persons of insufficient education and qualifications. The Senatus Academicus laid before us, in April 1861, a special complaint as to the character of many of the bursars presented on this foundation, and informed us that the delicate duty of rejecting persons presented by the patron had often fallen upon them, under circumstances in which it was both difficult and painful to exercise it. The foundation thus affords a notable instance of the evil effects produced by a large number of bursaries, in attracting to the University persons of inferior qualifications.

We were fully satisfied, on a careful consideration of the circumstances of the foundation, that it would be for the interest of education that the number of bursaries should be restored to that fixed by the founder, and that means should be taken, through the surplus income which the reduction in the number would set free, to increase the value and usefulness of the bursaries, partly by raising the allowances to the bursars during their University course, and partly by the institution of a limited number of scholarships, to be held by the bursars after graduation, provided they attained a certain distinction at the University. We were also satisfied that the Act of Parliament had given us power thus to deal with the surplus income. The deed contains no indication of an intention that any portion of that surplus should be applicable to the school, and its whole import bears that the income arising from any accumulations, at whatever time such accumulations should come to be used, should be devoted to the benefit of the bursars at the University. On these views we proceeded in framing the Ordinance No. 52, the provisions of which we fully explained in our Special Report of 28th October 1862. We were fully alive to the necessity of avoiding any interference with the rights and interests of the school of Fordyce; and we were especially careful, in framing the provisions of the Ordinance, to afford no ground either for legal objection or legitimate complaint on the part of the school.

App. p. 246.

It appears from Your Majesty's subsequent Order in Council, of 20th March 1863, disallowing this Ordinance, that the Earl of Seafield, who had petitioned against its confirmation, was, on the 12th of March 1863, heard by Counsel before the Committee of the Privy Council, to whom the Ordinances relative to bursary foundations in Aberdeen were referred by Your Majesty, and that that Committee thereupon presented a report, of the same date, in which they recommended that the Ordinance should be disallowed. We have no means of knowing on what views the Committee proceeded in making that recommendation. Our powers, as Commissioners, had expired at the time when the Committee presented their report, and it was therefore no longer possible for us to issue another Ordinance to regulate the foundation. The result has been, to leave this foundation, which is one of the most valuable in the University of Aberdeen, in such a position, that the fund can hardly be administered for the future, without either an adherence to an obviously illegal system, or the interposition of some other authority to secure that effect shall be given to the will of the founder.

In addition to the twenty-five Ordinances, relative to foundations in the University of Aberdeen, to which we have referred, another Ordinance, No. 74, was issued for the regulation of Dr Alexander Murray's foundation in that University. That Ordinance, however, was issued, not in virtue of the powers conferred on us by the Act 21 and 22 Vict., c. 83, but under an Act of last session, 25 and 26 Vict., c. 28, empowering us specially to deal with the foundation, certain of the conditions affecting which had been found to create

App. p. 96.

difficulty and embarrassment. The objects of his foundation the founder expressed to be, 'the encouragement of a clergyman to preach a course of lectures in the College Church on 'Sundays, in the time of the winter sessions,' and 'the education for three years of some 'ingenious youth of the surname of Murray.' By the Ordinance, we have assigned the portion of the fund, applicable to the former purpose, to the three Professors of Divinity in the University, whom we have required to perform the duties of lecturing, in terms of the bequest. Each of these three Professors will receive about L.60 annually from this source. The Ordinance further directs, that the portion destined for the bursar, also about L.60 a year, shall be given to a graduate in Arts of the University of Aberdeen, and be held by him for the period prescribed by the founder. We have thought it expedient to remove the limitation to persons of the name of Murray, which the will had imposed; but, between candidates whose qualifications in other respects may appear to be equal, a preference will be given to a candidate, if any, of that name. Bursaries and Scholarships.

In the University of St Andrew's we have issued nine Ordinances for the future application of various foundations, all of which have, without opposition, received Your Majesty's approval. Of these nine Ordinances, two, Nos. 10 and 87, relate to the foundation of the Rev. John Ramsay, formerly minister of Markinch in Fife, which, in the period of nearly two hundred years, since it first came into operation, has increased greatly in value, and is now the most important bursary foundation in the University. The net yearly income is about L.360, and by the former of the two Ordinances eight bursaries are established on the foundation, to each of which one-twelfth of the income is applicable. The Patron of the bursaries, Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmain, liberally concurred in a suggestion offered by us, that the remaining one-third of the income should be applied towards the institution of a scholarship or scholarships, to be open for competition to students after the completion of their studies in the Faculty of Arts. By the former Ordinance one such scholarship was instituted, the holder of which was for a period of four years to receive one-third of the income, that is, about L.120 a year. Subsequently, the Principal and Professors of the United College, by whom the property of the foundation is administered, submitted to us an urgent representation, which was supported by the Patron of the bursaries, that it would be advantageous to divide the one scholarship into two, so arranged that one should be competed for every second year. Such an arrangement, they urged, was more likely to have a general influence on the exertions of the students, than the prospect of a larger prize falling vacant once in four years only. We were reluctant to reduce a reward tenable after graduation below the annual amount, which we had formerly fixed; but, considering that there are at present no other similar rewards in the University, and being disposed, as far as possible, to give effect to the representations of the College and the Patron, we resolved, by the second Ordinance, to introduce the alteration which they proposed. Under that Ordinance, there will in future be two scholarships, each tenable for four years, and the holder of each receiving one sixth part of the net income of the foundation. App. pp. 17, 108.

The remaining seven Ordinances, for the regulation of bursary foundations in the University of St Andrew's, are Nos. 58 to 62 inclusive, No. 73, and No. 88. These Ordinances, for the most part, unite into a smaller number of bursaries of larger amount than previously, the bursaries on various foundations, of which the value had in course of time come to be very insignificant. We should, probably, had it been in our power, have effected farther changes of the same character; but this we found impossible, owing to the manner in which the patronage of the bursaries in St Andrew's is distributed among a number of different persons. The Ordinances also, in some cases, have abolished conditions and limitations attached to bursaries, where these have been found to operate injuriously. App. pp. 82–86, 95, 109.

The bursaries in the University of Edinburgh are not numerous; but, finding that the value of a large portion of them, although nominally the same as when the bursaries were originally founded, had come through course of time, by the depreciation of money, to be in reality very small, so as to render the bursaries practically useless, we considered it necessary to provide in some such cases, by Ordinance, for the reduction of the number of bursaries to a smaller number of larger value. In certain cases also, we introduced alterations into the conditions attached to the foundations. The Ordinances affecting foundations of old standing in this University are twelve in number, viz., Nos. 67, 71, and 76, and Nos. 78 to 86 inclusive. In addition to these, three Ordinances have been issued for the regulation of endowments for scholarships, which were bestowed on the University during the course of our proceedings. Two of these endowments were provided by the Trustees of the Pitt Club of Scotland, from the remaining funds of the Club; one for the foundation of a scholarship for students in Arts, to which the Ordinance No. 17 relates, and the other for a Theological scholarship, which is regulated by the Ordinance No. 77. The third of these endowments was by Mr James Mackenzie, Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, who munificently presented the University with the sum of L.3000 for the foundation of a scholarship, to be open for competition to graduates in Arts. This gift was made very App. pp. 90, 94, 98, 100–108. App. p. 29. App. p. 99.

Bursaries and Scholarships. App. p. 110.

shortly before the expiration of our powers, and it is regulated by the last of our Ordinances, No. 90.

The number of bursaries in the University of Glasgow is also comparatively small. We found it necessary, however, as in Edinburgh, to unite in certain cases a number of small bursaries into bursaries of greater value, and also to alter the conditions affecting some of the foundations. The Ordinances regulating foundations in this University are nine in number, viz., Nos. 54 to 57 inclusive, Nos. 63 to 66 inclusive, and No. 72. In this University it was not in our power to establish scholarships of a similar nature to those which we have instituted in the other Universities. We think it reasonable, however, to hope, that a University, in which education in the Faculty of Arts occupies so prominent a position, as in Glasgow, will not long be left unprovided with foundations of this description.

App. pp. 79-82, 86-90, 95.

Retirement of Professors.

One of the most beneficial of the changes, which have been introduced under the provisions of the Universities Act, relates to the retirement of Professors incapacitated by age or permanent ill health for the performance of their duties. The practice, which has heretofore prevailed in the case of a Professor being so incapacitated, of having his class conducted by an assistant or deputy, remunerated from the income of the Professor, has been found most injurious in its effects; and we have already adverted to the evil results, which had arisen from it in the University of St Andrew's about the period when we entered upon our duties. It was obviously essential for the interests of the Universities to put an end to the necessity of resorting to such an expedient, and to provide means for enabling a Professor so situated to retire from his office. Accordingly, the provision of retiring allowances to aged and infirm Principals and Professors was one of the objects towards which the Commissioners of the Treasury were empowered by the Act to make payments from the public funds, on our recommendation. The arrangement of the rate and conditions of such retiring allowances formed the subject of a correspondence between ourselves and the Treasury, extending over a considerable period. The view, which we felt it our duty to submit in our first communication on the subject, was, that Professors in the Universities could not be regarded as in the same position with persons employed in the Civil Service, and that the provisions of the Superannuation Act of 1859, 22 Vict., c. 26, were therefore inapplicable to them. We recommended that a more liberal allowance should be made than is authorized by the Superannuation Act, and that the condition of a minimum period of service, which the Act imposes, should not be enforced in the case of Professors. We found it impossible, however, to obtain the assent of the Lords of the Treasury to these recommendations and ultimately we were constrained to accede to the view which they maintained, that Professors in the Universities should be placed on the same footing with persons holding professional and other special offices, for whom the fourth section of the Superannuation Act enables a larger provision to be made than for persons engaged in the ordinary public service. In applying this section to the case of Professors, the Lords of the Treasury expressed their readiness to assent to the most favourable terms being adopted, which had been fixed in regard to any class of persons under the section, and according to which a period of ten years, in calculating the rate of superannuation allowance, is added to the actual period of service. They also intimated their willingness to reserve to themselves a discretion of deciding on any exceptional cases on their own merits, in which the strict enforcement of the rule, that no retiring allowance should be granted before a period of service of ten years, might operate with peculiar hardship. We subsequently embodied in the general Ordinance, No. 26, applicable to all the Universities, the conditions as to retiring allowances to which the Treasury thus assented. By a previous Ordinance, No. 9, we had made provision for the manner in which a Professor, desiring to retire from his office on the ground of permanent infirmity, should proceed. The Universities Act itself, by section XII. 5, had already provided for the case of a Professor being required to retire by the University Court, where such a step should be rendered necessary.

Rep. and correspondence on Retiring Allowances. App. pp. 213-221.

App. p. 54.

App. p. 17.

Libraries.

As regards the custody and management of the Libraries belonging to the Universities, for which the Act authorized us to make provision, we have established rules applicable to all the Universities by the two general Ordinances, Nos. 68 and 89.

App. pp. 91, 110.

The members of the Senatus Academicus and the students have the greatest interest in the Library, and the best right to its use; and we have continued the privileges, which they have hitherto respectively enjoyed, without much variation from former usage. We have thought it, at the same time, not inconsistent with the proper use of the Library by the Professors and students, and also desirable in itself, to extend the privilege of the Library in each University to members of the General Council, and to certain other classes of persons connected with the University. In the case of members of the General Council, we have provided for the payment of an annual fee or subscription of 10s. 6d., commutable into one payment of L.5, 5s., by each member using the Library.

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The Ordinances further empower the Senatus Academicus to grant the privilege of the Library to persons engaged in literary research; but obviously this power must be exercised with caution, so as not to interfere in any degree with the legitimate use of the Library by members of the University. We have therefore thought it necessary to provide, that such privilege shall not in any case be granted except by Minute of the Senatus, specifying the grounds on which the grant is made, and the conditions attached to it, an extract of which Minute is directed to be forthwith transmitted to the University Court. We hope that the interposition of this check may be sufficient to prevent any such indiscriminate admission of strangers to the use of the Library, as should deprive the students and other members of the University, who contribute to its support, of the proper enjoyment of their privileges. In St Andrew's, a practice, customary among the Professors, of conferring on a number of the inhabitants of the town the privilege of obtaining books from the Library, was condemned by the Royal Commissioners of 1840, as interfering with its use by members of the University. From a return, which we obtained in the end of last year, and which showed as many as 41 persons, described as 'persons living in St Andrew's and neighbourhood,' using the Library, we question whether, up to that time, the practice had been discontinued; but a proper attention to the provisions of the Ordinance will, we believe, tend materially to insure, that there shall be no serious interference for the future with the privileges of those, whose use of the Library is a matter of right, and for whose benefit it is maintained.

Report of Comm. of 1840, p. xxxv.

The Ordinances provide for an annual inspection of the Library in each University, at the close of which the Librarian is to present a report to the Senatus, applicable to the year then ended, on certain specified points, and also on any other matters respecting which he may have been directed by the Senatus to report. A copy of this report will be laid before the University Court, accompanied by any remarks which the Senatus may think fit to make thereon.

The Senatus Academicus are directed by the Ordinances to appoint, in each year, a Library Committee, to have the special charge of the affairs and business of the Library. It is also provided that, in case of there being, as in some of the Universities there is, a Finance Committee of the Senatus, one member at least of such Committee shall be also a member of the Library Committee. We think it of importance that due attention should be paid to this provision, in order to secure, as far as possible, that the expenditure on the Library, which forms a most important item in the University finance, shall neither be too lavish, nor yet unnecessarily and injuriously contracted. The charges for the Library in the different Universities we have found to vary very widely.

App. p. 92.

The Ordinance No. 68, by section x. 3, modifies the privilege in connection with the Library of Edinburgh University, which has been enjoyed by members of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh since the year 1764, under an agreement between the College and the Senatus Academicus of the University. Previous to the passing of the Ordinance, every member of the College of Surgeons, wheresoever resident, had been allowed to borrow books, to the extent of twenty-five volumes at a time, from the University Library, and the only consideration, which the University received in return for this privilege, was an annual payment of L.5 from the College. The books belonging to the College of Surgeons at the time of the agreement had indeed been handed over to the University, but the collection was very limited, and it does not appear to have been one from which the University derived any advantage. The number of members of the College, when the agreement was entered into, was comparately small; but of late years it had largely increased, so that the burden imposed on the University was much greater than was originally contemplated. At the period of the Royal Commission of 1826-30, it appears that the Senatus Academicus were desirous of putting an end to the arrangement, which could not in law be regarded as perpetually binding on the University; and that Commission recommended, that, if practicable, the books of the College of Surgeons should be returned to it by the University, and the connection between the two bodies dissolved. We found, however, that no steps had been taken to effect that object, owing, it may be, to the circumstance, that, before the passing of the Universities Act, the government of the University was not in the hands of the Senatus. Considering the length of time, during which the agreement had subsisted, we were reluctant, without giving the College of Surgeons an opportunity of proposing a fairer arrangement, at once to terminate the relations between the two bodies. We intimated to that College, therefore, our readiness to afford such an opportunity; and, after a correspondence extending over some time, we were glad to receive from the President a proposal embodying such terms as, under all circumstances, we thought it would be fair for the University to accept. These terms were contained in two letters from the President, dated respectively 17th July and 9th December 1861, in which it was proposed, that the privilege of the Library should be enjoyed by such Fellows of the College only, as should be resident within ten miles of Edinburgh, that the number of books to be

Rep. of Comm. of 1826, p. 170.

App. pp. 282-290.

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allowed to each member at one time should be reduced to ten, and that, in addition to the annual payment of L.5 by the College, each Fellow availing himself of the privilege should pay one guinea annually to the University. The conditions thus proposed are those embodied in the Ordinance No. 68.

It is of very great importance, especially in the larger Universities, that due provision should be made, and opportunity afforded, for students consulting books in the Library. A much more general use of the Library in this manner is made by the students of the University of Edinburgh than by those of any of the other Universities, mainly, we are satisfied, because the accommodation provided in that University is more suitable for the purpose than in any other. The condition and limited extent of the present buildings of the University of Glasgow have hitherto rendered it difficult to provide a proper consulting-room for the students, although recently a considerable improvement in that respect has been introduced. In the University of Aberdeen there is as yet no fitting accommodation for the purpose; but in the plans for the new buildings, which have been prepared by the department of Your Majesty's Works, and which were submitted for our approval, special regard has been had to the necessity of providing consulting-rooms for the students; and we cannot too strongly express our opinion, that it would be most injurious to the interests of the University, were any delay in the execution of this important part of the plans allowed to occur.

Fees.

We have not seen occasion to interfere by Ordinance to regulate the class-fees in any of the Universities except Aberdeen, in which University it became necessary for us to establish a new scale of fees, on the union of the two Colleges coming into operation. The Ordinance regulating the class-fees in that University is the Ordinance No. 12, the provisions of which, however, have in some respects been modified by the subsequent Ordinance No. 27. Under the latter Ordinance, a general fee of three guineas was fixed for each class in the Faculty of Arts, with the exception of the fee for the course of English Literature, which was retained, as formerly, at one guinea; but power was given to the University Court to modify the fee for a student's second session of attendance under any of the Professors of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, provided that it should not be fixed at less than two guineas. A regulation of the University Court has been issued, modifying the fee accordingly to two guineas, which is lower by a guinea than the corresponding fee in any of the other Universities. Considering, however, that this fee in Aberdeen was formerly only one guinea, we think that the Court has acted wisely in not adopting in the meantime a higher rate. We have further abolished the rule, which had previously prevailed in the two Colleges of Aberdeen, of modifying the class-fees to all holders of bursaries below a certain value. This practice appeared to us to have no good grounds to support it.

App. p. 21.
App. p. 55

In January 1862, we were memorialised by the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, to fix the fee of all the winter classes in that University at four guineas, which for most of the classes in Arts would have been a guinea higher than at present; and further, to consider the expediency of equalizing all the class-fees in all the Universities of Scotland. With neither of these requests, however, did we think it right to comply. We were not satisfied that advantage would have arisen from the establishment of an absolute uniformity of class-fees throughout the Universities. We were also assured, that such an increase in the class-fees in the Faculty of Arts, as the Senatus Academicus contemplated, would be severely felt by many of the poorer students. In Aberdeen, apprehensions were expressed as to the effect, which even the raising of the fees to something like an equality with the scale existing in the other Universities might produce; and in St Andrew's the views of the community were so far opposed to the introduction of any increase in the fees, that, at an early period of our proceedings, we received a memorial signed by the Provost and other members of the municipality of that city, and also by several of the principal inhabitants, in which it was represented that the existing fees were so high, as to prevent many persons from proceeding to the University, who otherwise would do so, and that it was expedient to reduce their amount to not more than two guineas for each class. We think that the views, so entertained by persons interested in the Universities of Aberdeen and St Andrew's, were to a large extent destitute of foundation; but, at the same time, we saw strong grounds for not acceding to the proposal, that we should raise the fee generally to four guineas.

App. pp. 21, 29, 33, 35, 36, 41, 48.

In each University we have fixed the amount of the matriculation fee, and of the fees payable on examination for degrees. The matriculation fee of L.1 for the whole academical year, or 10s. for a summer session, as fixed by our Ordinances, is nominally higher than it has been in some of the Universities; but the abolition of small fees, formerly charged in these Universities, compensates in a great measure for the increase. In regulating fees payable with a view to graduation, we have, in all cases of degrees given after examination, made each fee strictly an examination fee, not dependent on the admission of the candidate to a degree.

Future alteration of Ordinances.

The several Ordinances which we have issued are set out in the Appendix, as they have been approved by Your Majesty in Council. They have been the result of very careful and anxious deliberations; and, before any of them was approved by Your Majesty, every precaution was taken, by its publication for four weeks in the Edinburgh Gazette, and by laying it before both Houses of Parliament, to secure that it should not be finally sanctioned, without ample opportunity being afforded to all persons interested to state objections. In every case, also, in which objections were stated, we were called upon, after hearing Counsel for the petitioners, to explain fully, in a Special Report to Your Majesty in Council, the grounds and scope of the Ordinance, and our opinion of the objections taken by the petitioners; and the Report submitted by us was subsequently laid before a Committee of the Privy Council, who further heard the petitioners by Counsel, before advising Your Majesty as to the course to be adopted in approving or disapproving of the Ordinance. The extreme care, which was thus taken, to prevent the passing of any Ordinance without the fullest consideration, caused a good deal of delay in the course of our proceedings; but we are sensible, that it has had the important effect of giving to the Ordinances a sanction and authority, which otherwise they would not have obtained; and we are therefore induced to rely more confidently on the beneficial tendency of their provisions, than if they had represented merely the results of our own deliberations.

At the same time, it would of course be unreasonable to imagine, that the Ordinances are free from imperfection, or that time and experience may not show it to be desirable, that alterations in their provisions should be made. The Legislature has therefore wisely enacted by the 19th section of the Universities Act, that 'any of the Rules, Statutes, and 'Ordinances, to be framed and passed by the Commissioners, as hereinbefore provided, 'may, at any time after the expiration of the powers herein conferred on the Commissioners, 'be altered or revoked by the University Court of the University to which the same are 'applicable, but only with the consent expressed in writing of the Chancellor thereof, and 'with the approval of Her Majesty in Council.'

While thus providing means for altering our Ordinances, where such alteration may be desirable, the Act has been careful to interpose securities against rash change, by requiring the consent of the Chancellor and the approval of Your Majesty in Council. In this latter requirement, we understand it to have been the intention of the Legislature, that the steps for effecting the alteration of an Ordinance hereafter should be precisely similar to those, which were necessary to its original sanction. It is obviously of importance, that, when any such alteration is proposed, the same publicity should be given, and equal opportunities of making objections to the proposed change afforded, as were required in passing the Ordinance.

In addition, however, to publishing any proposal of change in the Edinburgh Gazette, and laying it before both Houses of Parliament, which would thus be necessary, we would venture humbly to recommend, that, before the decision of Your Majesty in Council is given, intimation should in every case be made to each of the Universities, so as to afford to any University, which may consider itself interested in the change, an opportunity of expressing its opinion thereon. It is by no means impossible, that a proposed change, although nominally affecting one of the Universities only, may in reality be one in which all have an interest. Thus it has been an important object of the Universities Act, to which we were specially directed to have regard, that as far as possible the conditions, under which degrees should be conferred, should be uniform in all the Universities of Scotland. To the attainment of that object we have used our best endeavours; and we think it would be unfortunate, if, now that a power of initiating alterations of the Ordinances is vested in each University Court, that power should be so exercised by any, as to introduce a divergence from the uniformity, which, in a great measure, we have succeeded in establishing. It would materially tend to prevent such a divergence, if care were taken that each University should be informed of any contemplated change, before it is finally sanctioned.

Proposal of a National University for Scotland.

Besides regulating by Ordinance the various matters to which we have adverted in the previous part of this Report, we were further directed by section XV. 10 of the Act, 'to inquire and report to Your Majesty, how far it may be practicable and expedient 'that a new University should be founded, to be a National University for Scotland.'

By section XV. 11, we were empowered, 'in the event of the erection of such a 'University, to make arrangements, with consent of the Scottish Universities named in 'this Act, or any of them, for converting them respectively into Colleges, one or more, as 'the case may be, of the said National University, and for the due representation of such 'Colleges in the governing body thereof.'

Section XVI. empowered the present Universities, or any of them, in the event of a charter for the foundation of such National University being granted within the duration of the Commission, 'to surrender to the Commissioners the powers of examining for and

Proposal of a National University for Scotland.

'of granting degrees, with or without the exception of degrees in Theology, and to become 'Colleges, one or more, as the case may be, of the said National University.'

Section XVII. provided, that no such surrender or consent of any University should be valid 'except it be signified in writing by the Chancellor and by the University Court 'of the University concerned therein, nor except it be declared by the said Court, that 'the said surrender or consent respectively is given with the approval of the Senatus 'Academicus, and likewise of the University Council.'

Under these sections two preliminary questions presented themselves for our consideration,—viz. (1), whether it would be practicable to institute, in the room of the present Universities, one central examining and graduating body, to which they should be affiliated as Colleges; and (2), whether such a measure, if practicable, would be expedient.

In the event of our concluding that these questions should be answered in the affirmative, and Your Majesty seeing fit to erect a National University for Scotland, it would then have been our duty to make arrangements for converting the present Universities into Colleges of such National University, and for their due representation in its governing body.

After mature and repeated consideration of this subject, however, we find that we are unable to report to Your Majesty, that it is either practicable or expedient that a new University should be founded, to be a National University for Scotland.

The subject, to which these sections of the Act relate, engaged our attention from time to time during the whole course of our proceedings, and, at an early period, we were led to conclude, from the views expressed to us in connection with the subject of graduation, that any proposal for such a measure, as the Act appeared to contemplate, would be received most unfavourably by the Universities. Although in some cases suggestions were offered to us, as to the advantages which might arise from securing, by means of a common Board of Examiners, a uniform standard of graduation, the greatest jealousy and apprehension were manifested of any steps being taken, to deprive the Universities of the exercise of their ancient privilege, not merely of conferring degrees, but of conducting the examinations for them.

We thought it undesirable, however, to obtain from the Universities any formal expression of opinion on the subject, until a later stage of our proceedings. It appeared to us, that not only should we ourselves be better able to form a satisfactory judgment, after our inquiries and deliberations were further advanced, but that the opinions of the University authorities, whose attention was, equally with our own, being directed to the subject of University reform, would then be more fully matured.

Under these circumstances, we delayed, until November 1862, laying officially before the Universities a request to be favoured with a deliverance on the subject. To the inquiries which we then addressed to each of the Universities, we did not receive any reply favourable to the foundation of a National University.

The University Court, and Senatus Academicus of the University of St Andrew's, the Chancellor, the University Court, and Senatus Academicus of the University of Glasgow, the Chancellor, the University Court, and Senatus Academicus of the University of Aberdeen, and the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, all expressed as their opinion, that it was inexpedient that a new University should be founded, to be a National University for Scotland. The reply of the University Court of the University of Edinburgh, alone among the replies which we received, evinced the existence of any doubt on the subject, intimating that within that body there was a difference of opinion.

With so general an agreement on the part of the Universities, that it would be inexpedient to found a new University, to which the present Universities should be affiliated as Colleges, it is impossible for us to report that such a measure would be practicable; and our own deliberations have led us to the conclusion, that it would not be expedient. After the most careful consideration, we are unable to see, that any important or corresponding advantage is likely to be derived from so serious a step, as is implied in reducing the ancient Universities of Scotland from the position of Universities, and converting them into Colleges of a new National University.

Conclusion.

Before concluding this Report, we desire to express our regret that, during the course of our labours, the Commission was deprived, by death, of a distinguished member, in the person of the late Earl of Aberdeen. His Lordship was unable, from infirm health, to be present at any of our meetings; but the correspondence on our business, which he carried on with some of the members of the Commission, evinced the lively interest which he took in our proceedings. The Earl Stanhope, another member of the original Commission, sent in his resignation at an early period, apprehending, that, as he resided at a distance from Edinburgh, where our meetings were held, he might be unable to perform his duties as a Commissioner with satisfaction to himself. The vacancy caused by his resignation was shortly afterwards filled up by the appointment of the Earl of Haddington.

Conclusion.

The satisfactory completion, within the prescribed period, of the task assigned to us by the Legislature, is in a great degree due to the exertions of our Secretary, who has throughout displayed such ability, judgment, patience, and capacity for sustained and severe intellectual toil, as to have secured not only our highest approval and admiration, but also, we are persuaded, the respect and esteem of a very large number of persons connected with the Universities, and interested in University affairs, with whom he was constantly brought in contact.

The Appendix contains, in addition to our Ordinances, the Minutes, either at length or in abstract, of every general meeting of the Commissioners. We have not thought it necessary to set out the proceedings of meetings of Committees. The Appendix also contains the several Special Reports, which we made in obedience to Orders of Your Majesty in Council, on petitions presented against our Ordinances, and also certain other Reports made by us, in the course of our proceedings, to different departments of your Majesty's Government. To these are added, where it has appeared to us necessary, other documents or correspondence, relating to particular matters.

One of our number dissented from the conclusion at which we arrived, that it was neither necessary nor expedient to maintain more than one Professorship in any one branch of instruction in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Aberdeen. Two of our number dissented from part of the provisions of the Ordinance No. 19, relative to graduation in Medicine in the University of St Andrew's. With these exceptions, there has been no difference of opinion in regard to any of the Ordinances.

All which is humbly reported by

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*
ARGYLL.
HADDINGTON.
MANSFIELD.
DUN. M'NEILL.
W. GIBSON CRAIG.
J. MONCREIFF.
JAS. CRAUFURD.
WILLIAM STIRLING.
ALEX. HASTIE.
A. MURRAY DUNLOP.

EDINBURGH, 14*th May* 1863.

Dissents.

I dissent from such parts of the Report, as proceed on the conclusion, that it was neither necessary nor expedient to maintain more than one Professorship in any one branch of instruction in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Aberdeen.

A. MURRAY DUNLOP.

We dissent from part of the provisions of Ordinance No. 19, regarding medical graduation in the University of St Andrew's.

We do not object to the range of subjects required to be studied, nor to the length of time required to be devoted to the study of them, nor to putting the knowledge and fitness of candidates to the test of examination, however strict; but we dissent from the Ordinance, in so far as it provides, that no one, however long and extensive may have been his course of study and opportunities of acquiring knowledge, and however great may be his attainments and abilities, is to be received as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Master in Surgery, and have his knowledge and fitness put to the test of examination, unless two years of his time have been spent at one or more of the particular seminaries named in section viii.

We also dissent from such parts of the Report, as may imply approval of that part of the provisions of the Ordinance.

ARGYLL.
DUN. M'NEILL.

APPENDIX.

I. ORDINANCES.

II. MINUTES.

III. REPORTS, &c.

I. ORDINANCES AS APPROVED BY HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

ORDINANCE No. 1.

[Edinburgh—Arrangements for bringing Act into Operation.]

At Edinburgh, the Twelfth Day of March Eighteen hundred and fifty-nine Years.

Ordinance, No. 1. Edinburgh, No. 1.

The Commissioners appointed and acting under the authority of a statute passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,'

Statute and ordain as follows, viz.:—

Primo, That the provisions of the said statute shall, as regards the University of Edinburgh, come into operation and receive effect from and after the fifteenth day of October in this present year.

And whereas by the said statute it is enacted, that from and after the date at which the said statute shall come into operation at the said University of Edinburgh, there shall be constituted therein a University Court, consisting of, among other members, a Rector, to be elected by the matriculated students, voting in such manner as shall be determined by the said Commissioners: And whereas by the said statute it is also enacted, that there shall be in the said University a General Council, which shall assemble twice every year, on such days as may be fixed by the said Commissioners, subject to alteration thereafter, from time to time by resolution of the said Council, with the approval of the University Court: And whereas, by the said statute it is also enacted, that in time coming there shall be a Chancellor of the said University, to be elected by the other members of the General Council: And whereas the said Commissioners are empowered by the said statute, subject to the provisions thereof, to make regulations as to time, place, and manner of presenting and electing all University officers;

The said Commissioners further statute and ordain:

Secundo, That the election of Rector by the matriculated students in the said University of Edinburgh, shall be determined by a general poll of such students; and in case of an equality of votes between two or more candidates, then, by the choice between such candidates of the Chancellor, intimated personally, or by letter addressed to the Senatus Academicus of the said University, within twenty-one days from the day of election, and failing such intimation, then by the choice between such candidates of the Principal.

Tertio, That the day for the election of Rector by the matriculated students in the said University of Edinburgh shall, in the present year, and thereafter so often as a vacancy in the office of Rector shall occur, take place on the second Saturday after the commencement of the winter session in the said University.

Quarto, That the two annual meetings of the General Council of the said University of Edinburgh shall, subject to such alteration as by the said statute is provided, be held respectively on the first Tuesday after the fourteenth day of April, and on the last Friday of October, in each year.

Quinto, That at the meeting of the General Council of the said University of Edinburgh, which shall be held on the last Friday of October in the present year, to wit, on the twenty-eighth day of October in the present year, the General Council shall proceed to elect, and shall elect a Chancellor of the said University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commissioners, and signed by the Commissioners present at a meeting of the Commission held time and place aforesaid.

John Inglis, *Chairman.*

Argyll.	Dun. M'Neill.
Mansfield.	W. Gibson-Craig.
Alex. Hastie.	Jas. Craufurd.
	J. Moncreiff.

(L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 13*th May* 1859.

ORDINANCE No. 2.

[Aberdeen—Arrangements as to Professorships in Faculty of Arts, and Sites of Classes and Libraries.]

At Edinburgh, the Twelfth Day of March Eighteen hundred and fifty-nine Years.

Ordinance, No. 2. Aberdeen, No. 1.

The Commissioners appointed and acting under the authority of a statute passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' having fully considered the provisions of the said statute regarding the Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen, and the Reports of Royal Commissions to which the said Commissioners are directed by the twenty-third section of the said statute to have special regard:

Considering that it is by the said statute enacted, that from and after such date, as may be fixed by

Ordinance, No. 2. Aberdeen, No. 1.

the said Commissioners, and approved by Her Majesty in Council, the University and King's College of Aberdeen and Marischal College and University of Aberdeen shall be united and incorporated into one University and College, under the style and title of the 'University of Aberdeen:'

And whereas it is by the said statute further enacted, that all the funds, properties, and revenues now pertaining or belonging in any way to either of the said Colleges, shall pertain and belong to the University of Aberdeen: And whereas, under the operation of this enactment, from the date that the said union and incorporation take effect, all such funds, properties, and revenues will thereafter be administered by the Senatus Academicus of the said united University and College, and all separate rights and interests of the Colleges come to an end, and the said Colleges themselves cease to exist:

And whereas, under the said statute, the said Commissioners are directed to consider and determine, whether it is necessary or expedient that there should be two Professors in any one or more branches of instruction in the Faculty of Arts, and also to determine where each of the classes in the said Faculty shall assemble: And whereas the Commissioners are thus empowered, if they shall see cause, to provide that there shall be two Professors in each branch of instruction in the Faculty of Arts, but are not empowered to authorize the maintenance of two separate Faculties of Arts within the said University and College: And whereas it is not necessary or expedient to maintain two separate Professorships in each of the branches of instruction in the Faculty of Arts, either as two separate Faculties, or as one Faculty: And whereas it is not necessary or expedient to maintain two separate Professorships in any one branch of instruction in the Faculty of Arts:

Statute and ordain as follows, viz.:—

Primo, That there shall not be more than one Professorship in any one branch of instruction in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Aberdeen.

Secundo, That the classes in the Faculty of Arts, with the exception of the class of Natural History, and the classes in the Faculty of Divinity, in the University of Aberdeen, shall assemble and be taught in that portion of the University buildings hitherto belonging to, and occupied by, King's College, with any additions that may be made thereto; and those in the Faculties of Law and Medicine, and also the class of Natural History, shall assemble and be taught in that portion of the University buildings hitherto belonging to, and occupied by, Marischal College, with any additions that may be made thereto.

Tertio, That the general Library of the University shall be kept at that portion of the University buildings hitherto belonging to, and occupied by, King's College, but any library or libraries to be appropriated to the Faculties of Law and Medicine, shall be placed in buildings convenient for the use of these Faculties.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commissioners, and signed by the Commissioners present, at a meeting of the Commission held time and place aforesaid.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

ARGYLL. J. MONCREIFF.
MANSFIELD. JAS. CRAUFURD.
DUN. M'NEILL. ALEX. HASTIE.
W. GIBSON-CRAIG.

L. S.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 30th June 1860.

ORDINANCE No. 3.

[GLASGOW—ARRANGEMENTS FOR BRINGING ACT INTO OPERATION—MATRICULATION FEES. *See also* ORDINANCE No. 22.]

At Edinburgh, the Fourth Day of May Eighteen hundred and fifty-nine Years.

Ordinance, No. 3. Glasgow, No. 1.

THE Commissioners appointed and acting under the authority of an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision 'for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating 'the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,'

Statute and ordain as follows:—

Primo, That the provisions of the said Act shall, as regards the University of Glasgow, come into operation and receive effect from and after the fifteenth day of October in this present year.

And whereas by the said Act it is enacted, that from and after the date at which the said Act shall come into operation in the said University of Glasgow, there shall be constituted therein a University Court, consisting of, among other members, a Rector, to be elected by the matriculated students, voting by nations as at present, subject to any re-distribution of nations or other regulations to be made by the said Commissioners: And whereas, by the said Act, it is also enacted that there shall be in the said University a General Council, which shall assemble twice every year, on such days as may be fixed by the said Commissioners, subject to alteration thereafter from time to time by resolution of the said Council, with the approval of the University Court: And whereas the said Commissioners are empowered by the said Act to make rules for the management and ordering of the several Universities of Scotland, the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, and as to the amount and exaction of fees therein; and also, subject to the provisions of the said Act, to make regulations as to time, place, and manner of presenting and electing all University officers:

The said Commissioners further statute and ordain:—

Secundo, That in the election of Rector in the said University of Glasgow, the matriculated students shall vote, as at present, in four nations, the Natio Glottiana, the Natio Transforthana, the Natio Rothseiana, and the Natio Loudoniana; and, in case of an equal number of nations voting for two or more candidates, the Rector shall be chosen from among such candidates by the Chancellor of the

said University, who shall intimate his choice personally, or by letter addressed to the Senatus Academicus, within twenty-one days from the day of election, and failing such intimation, then the Rector shall be chosen from among such candidates by the Principal. Ordinance, No. 3. Glasgow, No. 1.

Tertio, That the nations shall be constituted as follows:—

The Natio Glottiana shall consist of all matriculated students born within the county of Lanark:

The Natio Transforthana shall consist of all matriculated students born within any of the counties of Orkney and Shetland, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, Cromarty, Moray, Nairn, Banff, Aberdeen, Perth, Forfar, Kincardine, Clackmannan, Fife, Kinross, Argyll, Stirling, and Dumbarton:

The Natio Rothsciana shall consist of all matriculated students born within any of the counties of Bute, Renfrew, and Ayr:

The Natio Loudoniana shall consist of all matriculated students not included in any of the other nations.

Quarto, That the Senatus Academicus of the said University of Glasgow shall appoint one or more of their number to preside and take the votes in each nation, and shall make such arrangements for the assembling of the nations, and the taking of the votes of the students, and otherwise for keeping order at the election, as may seem to them expedient.

Quinto, That from and after the fifteenth day of October in this present year, there shall be, in the said University of Glasgow, one matriculation only of each student for each session of attendance; and such matriculation shall, like the matriculation or enrolment now in use at the Library in the said University, be compulsory on all students, and shall, for the session in respect of which it takes place, entitle students to the use of the Library and all the privileges of matriculated students; and the matriculation fee for the winter session shall be ten shillings, and for the summer session five shillings.

Sexto, That the election of Rector by the matriculated students in the said University of Glasgow shall, in the present year, and thereafter, so often as a vacancy in the office of Rector shall occur, take place on the fifteenth day of November, except when the same shall be Sunday, in which case the election shall take place on the following day.

Septimo, That the two ordinary meetings of the General Council of the said University of Glasgow shall, subject to such alteration as by the said Act is provided, be held respectively on the Friday immediately preceding the second day of May, and the Friday immediately preceding the first Tuesday of November, in each year.

In witness whereof, these presents are signed by the Commissioners, and sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

MANSFIELD. A. MURRAY DUNLOP.
W. GIBSON-CRAIG. ARGYLL.
JAS. CRAUFURD. DUN. M'NEILL.
WILLIAM STIRLING. ALEX. HASTIE.
J. MONCREIFF.

L. S.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 6th July 1859.

ORDINANCE No. 4.

[ST ANDREW'S—ARRANGEMENTS FOR BRINGING ACT INTO OPERATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Fourth Day of May Eighteen hundred and fifty-nine Years.

THE Commissioners appointed and acting under the authority of an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to 'make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and im- 'proving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and 'Colleges of Aberdeen,' Ordinance, No. 4. St Andrew's, No. 1.

Statute and ordain as follows:—

Primo, That the provisions of the said Act shall, as regards the University of St Andrew's, come into operation and receive effect from and after the fifteenth day of October in this present year.

And whereas by the said Act it is enacted, that from and after the date at which the said Act shall come into operation in the said University of St Andrew's, there shall be constituted therein a University Court, consisting of, among other members, a Rector, to be elected by the matriculated students, voting in such manner as shall be determined by the said Commissioners: And whereas, by the said Act it is also enacted, that there shall be in the said University a General Council, which shall assemble twice every year on such days as may be fixed by the said Commissioners, subject to alteration thereafter from time to time by resolution of the said Council, with the approval of the University Court: And whereas the said Commissioners are empowered by the said Act, subject to the provisions thereof, to make regulations as to time, place, and manner of presenting and electing all University officers:

The said Commissioners further statute and ordain:—

Secundo, That the election of Rector by the matriculated students in the said University of St Andrew's, shall be determined by a general poll of such students; and, in case of an equality of votes for two or more candidates, the Rector shall be chosen from among such candidates by the Chancellor of the said University, who shall intimate his choice personally, or by letter addressed to the Senatus Academicus, within twenty-one days from the day of election, and failing such intimation, then the Rector shall be chosen from among such candidates by the Senior Principal.

Tertio, That the Senatus Academicus of the said University of St Andrew's shall appoint one or

Ordinance, No. 4.
St Andrew's, No. 1.

more of their number to preside at the election and take the votes of the students, and shall make such arrangements for this purpose, and for keeping order at the election, as may seem to them expedient.

Quarto, That the first election of Rector, under the said Act, in the said University of St Andrew's, shall take place on the twenty-fourth day of November in the present year, and that in time coming thereafter the election of Rector shall take place on such day as may be fixed by Ordinance of the said Commissioners.

Quinto, That the two ordinary meetings of the General Council of the said University of St Andrew's shall, subject to such alteration as by the said Act is provided, be held respectively on the last Thursday of March, and the last Thursday of November, in each year.

In witness whereof, these presents are signed by the Commissioners, and sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

MANSFIELD.
W. GIBSON-CRAIG.
JAS. CRAUFURD.
WILLIAM STIRLING.
J. MONCREIFF
A. MURRAY DUNLOP.
ARGYLL.
DUN. M'NEILL.
ALEX. HASTIE.

L. S.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 6th July 1859.

ORDINANCE No. 5.

[EDINBURGH—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN MEDICINE. *See also* ORDINANCE No. 8.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixth Day of August Eighteen hundred and fifty-nine Years.

Ordinance, No. 5.
Edinburgh, No. 2.

WHEREAS, on the twelfth day of March in the present year, the Commissioners appointed and acting under the authority of an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better 'Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course 'of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' made an Ordinance, under which, as approved of by Her Majesty in Council, the provisions of the said Act will come into operation with reference to the University of Edinburgh on the fifteenth day of October next: And whereas by the said Act the Commissioners are empowered, amongst other things, to make rules as to the granting of degrees, whether in Arts, Divinity, Law, or Medicine, in the several Universities of Scotland:—

The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the granting of degrees in Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, that, from and after the fifteenth day of October in the present year, the following shall be the regulations under which such degrees shall be conferred:—

I. That the preliminary branches of Extra-Professional Education shall be English, Latin, Arithmetic, the Elements of Mathematics, and the Elements of Mechanics; and that the proficiency of students in these branches shall, as far as possible, be ascertained by examination prior to the commencement of their medical study.

II. That no candidate shall be admitted to a professional examination, who has not passed a satisfactory examination on at least two of the following subjects (in addition to the subjects mentioned above): —Greek, French, German, Higher Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Moral Philosophy; and that the examination on these latter subjects also shall, as far as possible, take place before the candidate has entered on his medical curriculum. The examinations shall be conducted by Examiners in Arts, together with some of the medical Examiners.

III. That a degree in Arts (not being an honorary degree) in any one of the Universities of England, Scotland, or Ireland, shall exempt from all preliminary examination.

IV. That no one shall be admitted to a degree in Medicine, who has not been engaged in medical and surgical study for four years—the medical session of each year, or *annus medicus*, being constituted by at least two courses of not less than one hundred lectures each, or by one such course, and two courses of not less than fifty lectures each; with the exception of the Clinical courses, in which lectures shall be given at least twice a week during the prescribed periods.

V. That no one shall be admitted to the examination for a degree, who has not given sufficient evidence by certificates—

1. That he has studied each of the following departments of medical science, viz.:—

ANATOMY,	During Courses including not less than One Hundred Lectures.
CHEMISTRY,	
MATERIA MEDICA and PHARMACY,	
INSTITUTES of MEDICINE or PHYSIOLOGY,	
PRACTICE of MEDICINE,	
SURGERY,	
MIDWIFERY, and the DISEASES peculiar to WOMEN and CHILDREN; two courses of Midwifery, of three months each, being reckoned equivalent to a six months' course, provided different departments of Obstetric Medicine be taught in each of the courses,	
GENERAL PATHOLOGY, or, in schools where there is no such course, a three months' course of lectures on Morbid Anatomy, together with a supplemental course of Practice of Medicine, or Clinical Medicine,	
PRACTICAL ANATOMY,	Six Months.
PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY,	Three Months.

PRACTICAL MIDWIFERY,	Three Months at a Midwifery Hospital, or a Certificate of Attendance on Six Cases from a registered Medical Practitioner.	Ordinance, No. 5. Edinburgh, No. 2.
CLINICAL MEDICINE,	During Courses of Six Months, or Two Courses of Three Months; Lectures being given at least Twice a Week.	
CLINICAL SURGERY,		
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE,	During Courses including not less than Fifty Lectures.	
BOTANY,		
NATURAL HISTORY, including ZOOLOGY,		

2. That he has attended, for at least two years, the medical and surgical practice of a general hospital, either at Edinburgh or elsewhere, which accommodates not fewer than eighty patients, and possesses a distinct staff of physicians and surgeons.
3. That he has been engaged, for at least three months, by apprenticeship or otherwise, in compounding and dispensing drugs at the laboratory of an hospital or dispensary, of a member of a surgical College or Faculty, of a licentiate of the London or Dublin Society of Apothecaries, or of a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.
4. That he has attended, for at least six months, by apprenticeship or otherwise, the out-practice of an hospital, or the practice of a dispensary, or of a physician, surgeon, or member of the London or Dublin Society of Apothecaries.

VI. That no one shall obtain a degree who has not studied, in the manner already prescribed, for at least one year in the University of Edinburgh.

VII. That every candidate must deliver, before the thirty-first day of March of the year in which he proposes to graduate, to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine—

1. A declaration, in his own handwriting, that he has completed his twenty-first year; and that he will not be on the day of graduation under articles of apprenticeship to any surgeon or other master:
2. A statement of his studies, as well in Literature and Philosophy as in Medicine, accompanied with proper certificates:
3. A Thesis composed by himself, to be approved by the Medical Faculty.

VIII. That each candidate shall be examined, both in writing and *vivâ voce*,—*first*, on Chemistry, Botany, and Natural History; *secondly*, on Anatomy, Institutes of Medicine, and Surgery; and, *thirdly*, on Materia Medica, Pathology, Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence. The examinations on Anatomy, Chemistry, Institutes of Medicine, Botany, and Natural History shall be conducted, as far as possible, by demonstrations of objects placed before the candidates; and those on Medicine and Surgery in part by clinical demonstrations in the hospital.

IX. That students who profess themselves ready to submit to an examination on the first division of these subjects at the end of their second year may be admitted to examination at that time.

X. That students who have passed their examination on the first division of these subjects may be admitted to examination in the second division at the end of their third year.

XI. That the examination on the third division shall not take place until the candidate has completed his fourth *annus medicus*.

XII. That candidates may, if they choose, be admitted to examination on the first two of these divisions at the end of their third year; or to the three examinations at the end of their fourth year.

XIII. That if any candidate, at these examinations, be found unqualified, he shall not be again admitted to examination, unless he shall have studied during another year two of the prescribed subjects, either in the University, or in some other school of medicine.

XIV. That after the candidate shall have satisfied the medical examiners, the Dean shall lay the proceedings before the Senatus Academicus, by whose authority the candidate shall be summoned, on the thirty-first day of July, or, if that day be Sunday, then on the preceding day, to defend his Thesis; and, finally, if the Senate think fit, he shall be admitted, on the first day of August, or, if that day be Sunday, then on the following day, to his degree.

XV. That the Senatus Academicus, on the day here appointed, shall assemble at ten o'clock A.M., for the purpose of conferring degrees; and no candidate, unless a sufficient reason be assigned, shall absent himself, on pain of being refused his degree for that year.

XVI. That candidates for graduation shall be required to produce evidence of their having conformed to the regulations which were in force at the time they commenced their medical studies.

In witness whereof, these presents are signed by the Commissioners, and sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

ARGYLL. JAS. CRAUFURD.
HADDINGTON. ALEX. HASTIE.
J. MONCREIFF.

L. S.

Approved, along with Ordinance No. 8, *by Order in Council, dated 4th February* 1861, *which bore that* '*Her* '*Majesty was further pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said Ordinances shall come* '*into operation and take effect from and after the date of this Her Majesty's Order.*'

ORDINANCE No. 6.

[ABERDEEN—CONJUNCTION OF OFFICES—PATRONAGE OF CHAIRS—FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS—ELECTION OF RECTOR—UNIVERSITY MEETINGS. *See* ORDINANCES NOS. 12 AND 74.]

At Edinburgh, the Ninth Day of January Eighteen hundred and sixty Years.

Ordinance, No. 6.
Aberdeen, No. 2.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline 'of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for 'the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' it is enacted, that from and after such date, as may be fixed by the Commissioners for the purposes of the said Act by special Ordinance, approved by Her Majesty in Council, the 'University and King's College of Aberdeen' and 'Marischal 'College and University of Aberdeen,' shall be united and incorporated into one University and College, under the style and title of the 'University of Aberdeen:' And whereas it is by the said Act further enacted, that all the funds, properties, and revenues, now pertaining or belonging in any way to either of the said Colleges, shall pertain and belong to the University of Aberdeen: And whereas, under the operation of the said enactment, all such funds, properties, and revenues, will thereafter be administered by the Senatus Academicus of the said united University and College, and all separate rights and interests of the Colleges come to an end, and the said Colleges themselves cease to exist: And whereas by an Ordinance, dated the twelfth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, the said Commissioners have ordained, that there shall not be more than one Professorship in any one branch of instruction in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Aberdeen: And whereas, by the eighteenth section of the said Act, the Commissioners are empowered, among other things, to make Ordinances, in order to abolish such Professorships and other offices within the said University, as are rendered unnecessary by the union, or to conjoin two or more of such Professorships, making full compensation, as is therein mentioned; and, having regard, as far as practicable, to the main design of any existing gift or endowment of such Professorships or other offices, to make such other arrangements respecting such Professorships and other offices as may seem expedient; and, having regard as aforesaid, to appropriate the funds and revenues belonging or payable to the holders of such Professorships or other offices, after the death, resignation, or deprivation of any of the present incumbents, to any of the purposes therein mentioned; and the Commissioners are further empowered by the same section to accept resignations of existing incumbents as therein mentioned, and to make arrangements for giving reasonable compensation to such persons for loss of emoluments by such resignation, or for the appointment of such incumbents to other Professorships or other offices in the said University; and also to make Ordinances, in order to determine in whom for the future shall be vested the patronage or right of presenting Professors to each of the Chairs in the said University, having regard, as far as possible, to the preservation of the existing rights of patronage: The Commissioners statute and ordain:—

Primo, That, from and after the date to be fixed as aforesaid,

The office of Principal of King's College and the office of Principal of Marischal College shall be conjoined, and shall be the office of Principal of the University of Aberdeen, which shall be held by the very Reverend Peter Colin Campbell, Doctor of Divinity, now Principal of King's College:

The two Professorships of Greek in the said existing Colleges shall be conjoined, and shall be the Professorship of Greek in the University of Aberdeen, which shall be held by William Duguid Geddes, Master of Arts, now Professor of Greek in King's College:

The two Professorships of Humanity in the said existing Colleges shall be conjoined, and shall be the Professorship of Humanity in the University of Aberdeen, which shall be held by Robert Maclure, Doctor of Laws, now Professor of Humanity in Marischal College:

The two Professorships of Mathematics in the said existing Colleges shall be conjoined, and shall be the Professorship of Mathematics in the University of Aberdeen, which shall be held by Frederick Fuller, Master of Arts, now Professor of Mathematics in King's College:

The Professorship of Moral Philosophy in King's College and the Professorship of Moral Philosophy and Logic in Marischal College shall be conjoined, and shall be the Professorship of Moral Philosophy in the University of Aberdeen, which shall be held by William Martin, Master of Arts, now Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic in Marischal College:

The two Professorships of Natural Philosophy in the said existing Colleges shall be conjoined, and shall be the Professorship of Natural Philosophy in the University of Aberdeen, which shall be held by David Thomson, Master of Arts, now Professor of Natural Philosophy in King's College:

The Professorship of Civil and Natural History in Marischal College shall be the Professorship of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen, and shall be held by James Nicol, now Professor of Civil and Natural History in Marischal College:

The Professorship of Divinity in King's College shall be the Professorship of Systematic Theology in the University of Aberdeen, and shall be held by the Reverend Robert Macpherson, Doctor of Divinity, now Professor of Divinity in King's College:

The Professorship of Divinity and Church History in King's College, the Professorship of Divinity in Marischal College, and the Professorship of Church History in Marischal College shall be conjoined, and shall be the Professorship of Divinity and Church History in the University of Aberdeen, which shall be held by the Reverend William Robinson Pirie, Doctor of Divinity, now Professor of Divinity in Marischal College:

The two Professorships of Oriental Languages in the said existing Colleges shall be conjoined, and shall be the Professorship of Oriental Languages in the University of Aberdeen, which shall be held by Andrew Scott, Master of Arts, now Professor of Oriental Languages in King's College:

The Professorship of Civil Law in King's College shall be the Professorship of Law in the University of Aberdeen, and shall be held by Patrick Davidson, Doctor of Laws, now Professor of Civil Law in King's College:

The Professorship of the Practice of Medicine in Marischal College shall be the Professorship of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Aberdeen, and shall be held by John Macrobin, Doctor of Medicine, now Professor of the Practice of Medicine in Marischal College: Ordinance, No. 6. Aberdeen, No. 2.

The Professorship of Medicine and Chemistry in King's College and the Professorship of Chemistry in Marischal College shall be conjoined, and shall be the Professorship of Chemistry in the University of Aberdeen, which shall be held by Andrew Fyfe, Doctor of Medicine, now Professor of Medicine and Chemistry in King's College:

The Professorship of Anatomy in Marischal College shall be the Professorship of Anatomy in the University of Aberdeen, and shall be held by Alexander Jardine Lizars, Doctor of Medicine, now Professor of Anatomy in Marischal College:

The Professorship of Surgery in Marischal College shall be the Professorship of Surgery in the University of Aberdeen, and shall be held by William Pirrie, Doctor of Medicine, now Professor of Surgery in Marischal College:

The Professorship of Medical Logic and Medical Jurisprudence in Marischal College shall be the Professorship of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Aberdeen, and shall be held by Francis Ogston, Doctor of Medicine, now Professor of Medical Logic and Medical Jurisprudence in Marischal College.

Secundo, That, in the University of Aberdeen, the patronage of, or right of presenting to, the Principalship, and the several Professorships of Greek, Humanity, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Natural History, Divinity and Church History, Divinity and Biblical Criticism, Oriental Languages, Institutes of Medicine, Practice of Medicine, Anatomy, Surgery, Materia Medica, Midwifery, and Botany, shall be vested in the Crown; that the patronage of, or right of presenting to, the several Professorships of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Law, Chemistry, and Medical Jurisprudence, shall be vested in the University Court; and that the patronage of, or right of presenting to, the Professorship of Systematic Theology shall be vested in the Synod of Aberdeen.

Tertio, That, from and after the date to be fixed as aforesaid, the following arrangements shall take effect with reference to the emoluments of the Principal and Professors, and the expenditure for certain other purposes in the University of Aberdeen:—

1. To the office of Principal there shall be attached the same proportion of the revenues of the University to be derived from the present endowed funds of Marischal College, as has heretofore been paid or payable to the Principal of that College, including in such funds the Locality Fund of that College, the bequests by Sir Thomas Crombie and Mrs Barbara Blackwell, and a certain grant to the same College out of the Bishops' Rents by His late Majesty King William the Third, in the year sixteen hundred and ninety-nine; and there shall also be attached to the said office the sums of sixty pounds and one hundred and fifty pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Principal of Marischal College, and as additional salary to the Professor of Divinity in King's College, respectively, and the farther sum of fifty pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

2. For the Faculty of Divinity there shall be set apart, as a general fund, the whole of the nett rents and profits of the lands of Cairntradlin, mortified by the Synod of Aberdeen, in the year sixteen hundred and forty-two, for support of the Professor of Divinity in King's College, including in such rents and profits what has been hitherto payable to the said Professor in name of feu-duty, but deducting public and other burdens, including interest of debt thereon; the annual sum of one hundred and twenty pounds, consisting of certain sums, now payable to the Principal and Professors of Divinity and Oriental Languages in King's College, through the office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, in discharge of certain grants to the College out of the Bishops' Rents by His late Majesty King William the Third; and one-seventh of all such of the remaining revenues of the University of Aberdeen, as shall be derived from the present endowed funds of King's College, in so far as these are applicable to the support of the Principal and Professors therein, excluding sums voted by Parliament, after deducting from such funds the interest accruing under a bond given in the year seventeen hundred and fifty-six, by the Procurator of King's College to the Synod of Aberdeen, for the support of the Professorship of Divinity in that College, and the interest of a sum bequeathed by Miss Theresa Lumsden, in the year eighteen hundred and nineteen, for the support of the same Professorship, which two sums, as hereinafter mentioned, shall be attached to the Professorship of Systematic Theology in the University of Aberdeen.

   To the Professorship of Systematic Theology there shall be attached six-fifteenths of the general fund set apart for the Faculty of Divinity as above-mentioned; the interest accruing under the above-mentioned bond to the Synod of Aberdeen; the interest of the said sum bequeathed by Miss Theresa Lumsden; one-tenth of the sum of seven hundred pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament in compensation for loss of teinds, and in continuance of a royal grant, as additional allowance to the Principal and Professors of King's College, and of which sum the like proportion has heretofore been paid to the Professor of Divinity in that College; the sum of twelve pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament in continuance of a royal grant to the Professor of Divinity in King's College; and the amount of such fees as the Professor may, from time to time, be authorized to exact from the students.

   To the Professorship of Divinity and Church History shall be attached four-fifteenths of the general fund set apart for the Faculty of Divinity as above-mentioned; the income to be derived from the several funds bequeathed for the support of the Professorship of Divinity in Marischal College by Patrick Coupland or Copland and Peter Chamberlane; one-tenth of the said sum of seven hundred pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament as additional allowance to the Principal and Professors of King's College, and of which sum the like proportion has heretofore been paid to the Principal of that College, who, as such, has been Primarius Professor of Divinity therein; the sum of fifty-three pounds heretofore annually voted by Parliament in continuance of two royal grants to the Professor of Divinity in

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Marischal College; and in addition, the amount of such fees as the Professor may, from time to time, be authorized to exact from the students.

To the Professorship of Divinity and Biblical Criticism shall be attached the sum of twenty pounds heretofore annually voted by Parliament in continuance of a royal grant of that amount to the Principal of King's College; and the amount of such fees as the Professor may, from time to time, be authorized to exact from the students.

To the Professorship of Oriental Languages shall be attached five-fifteenths of the general fund set apart for the Faculty of Divinity, as above-mentioned; the annual proceeds of a bequest by the Reverend Gilbert Ramsay, in the year seventeen hundred and twenty-seven, for the support of the Professorship of Oriental Languages in Marischal College; one-tenth of the said sum of seven hundred pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament as additional allowance to the Principal and Professors of King's College, and of which sum the like proportion has heretofore been paid to the Professor of Oriental Languages in that College; the sum of thirty-three pounds heretofore annually voted by Parliament in continuance of a royal grant to the Professor of Oriental Languages in Marischal College; and the amount of such fees as the Professor may, from time to time, be authorized to exact from the students.

3. For the Faculty of Arts there shall be set apart as a general fund, *first*, four-sevenths of that portion of the revenues of the University, which shall be derived from the said present endowed funds of King's College, applicable as aforesaid (other than the said lands of Cairntradlin, the said sum of one hundred and twenty pounds, payable through the Office of her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, and the deductions hereinbefore specifically made for the Professorship of Systematic Theology), and of which portion one-seventh has been assigned above to the Faculty of Divinity; *secondly*, the same proportion of the revenues of the University to be derived from the present endowed funds of Marischal College, as has heretofore been paid or payable to the four Regents and the Professor of Mathematics in that College, including in such funds the Locality Fund of that College, the several bequests by Sir Thomas Crombie, Mrs Barbara Blackwell, and Doctor Duncan Liddell, and the said grant to the same College out of the Bishops' Rents, by his late Majesty King William the Third, in the year sixteen hundred and ninety-nine; *thirdly*, one-half of the said sum of seven hundred pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament as additional allowance to the Principal and Professors of King's College, and of which sum the like proportion has heretofore been paid to the Professors in the Faculty of Arts, exclusive of the Professor of Medicine and Chemistry in that College; and, *lastly*, the sum of four hundred and seventy-one pounds, six shillings, and eight pence, being the aggregate of the sums heretofore annually voted by Parliament to Professors in the Faculty of Arts in King's College and in Marischal College, exclusive of the sum voted to the Professor of Medicine and Chemistry in King's College.

Of the general fund, so attached to this Faculty, there shall be set apart an annual sum of four hundred pounds, to provide a salary of one hundred pounds for an Assistant to each of the Professors of Greek, Humanity, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy.

Of the sum remaining, after deduction of the said sum of four hundred pounds, the Professors of Greek, Humanity, and Mathematics, shall each receive one-ninth, and the Professors of Logic, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, and Natural History, each one-sixth; and each of the Professors shall, in addition, receive the amount of such fees as, from time to time, he may be authorized to exact from the students.

4. To the Professorship of Law there shall be attached one-seventh of that portion of the revenues of the University, which shall be derived from the said present endowed funds of King's College, applicable as aforesaid (other than the said lands of Cairntradlin, the said sum of one hundred and twenty pounds, payable through the Office of her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, and the deductions hereinbefore specifically made for the Professorship of Systematic Theology), and of which portion one-seventh has been assigned above to the Faculty of Divinity, and four-sevenths to the Faculty of Arts; one-tenth of the said sum of seven hundred pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament as additional allowance to the Principal and Professors of King's College, and of which sum the like proportion has heretofore been paid to the Professor of Civil Law in that College; the sum of sixty pounds, eight shillings, and eight pence, being the aggregate of the sums heretofore annually voted by Parliament in continuance of royal grants to the Professor of Civil Law in King's College and the Professor of Church History in Marischal College; and, in addition, the amount of such fees as the Professor may, from time to time, be authorized to exact from the students.

5. In the Faculty of Medicine:—

To the Professorship of the Institutes of Medicine shall be attached a salary of two hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament; and the amount of such fees as the Professor may, from time to time, be authorized to exact from the students.

To the Professorship of the Practice of Medicine shall be attached the annual proceeds of the bequest by the Reverend John Paterson to the Professorship of the Practice of Medicine in Marischal College; the sum of one hundred pounds heretofore annually voted by Parliament to that Professorship; the additional sum of fifty pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament; and the amount of such fees as the Professor may, from time to time, be authorized to exact from the students.

To the Professorship of Chemistry shall be attached one-seventh of that portion of the revenues of the University, which shall be derived from the said present endowed funds of King's College, applicable as aforesaid (other than the said lands of Cairntradlin, the said sum of one hundred and twenty pounds, payable through the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, and the deductions hereinbefore specifically made for the Professorship of Systematic Theology), and of which portion one-seventh has been assigned above to the Faculty of Divinity, four-sevenths to the Faculty of Arts, and one-seventh to the Pro-

fessorship of Law; the yearly sum of forty pounds from the lands of Pulmuir, as heretofore payable to the Professor of Chemistry in Marischal College, in terms of the bequest by Mrs Barbara Blackwell; the sum of forty pounds, eight shillings, and eight pence, portion of the sums heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professorship of Medicine and Chemistry in King's College and the Professorship of Chemistry in Marischal College; and the amount of such fees as the Professor may, from time to time, be authorized to exact from the students. To the Professorship of Chemistry there shall be attached a teaching Assistant and a Laboratory Attendant, who shall receive respectively the sums of one hundred pounds and fifty pounds a year, portions of the sums heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professorship of Medicine and Chemistry in King's College and the Professorship of Chemistry in Marischal College. To provide materials, and meet other class expenses of the Professor of Chemistry, there shall be applied one-tenth of the said sum of seven hundred pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament as additional allowance to the Principal and Professors of King's College, and of which sum the like proportion has heretofore been paid to the Professor of Medicine and Chemistry in that College; and, in addition, the sum of thirty pounds, portion of the sums heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professorship of Medicine and Chemistry in King's College, and the Professorship of Chemistry in Marischal College. Ordinance, No. 6. Aberdeen, No. 2.

To the Professorship of Anatomy shall be attached the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professorship of Anatomy in Marischal College; and the amount of such fees as the Professor may, from time to time, be authorized to exact from the students. To the Professorship of Anatomy there shall be attached an Assistant, who shall receive a salary of one hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

To the Professorship of Surgery shall be attached the sum of one hundred pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professorship of Surgery in Marischal College; the additional sum of fifty pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament; and the amount of such fees as the Professor may, from time to time, be authorized to exact from the students.

To the Professorship of Materia Medica shall be attached a salary of one hundred and fifty pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament; and the amount of such fees as the Professor may, from time to time, be authorized to exact from the students. To the Professorships of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence there shall be attached a joint Assistant, who shall receive a salary of fifty pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament. To provide materials, and meet other class expenses of the Professor of Materia Medica, there shall be applied the sum of fifty pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

To the Professorship of Midwifery shall be attached a salary of one hundred and fifty pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament; and the amount of such fees as the Professor may, from time to time, be authorized to exact from the students.

To the Professorship of Medical Jurisprudence shall be attached the annual proceeds of the sum bequeathed in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by Doctor Alexander Henderson, for the support of a Professorship of Medical Logic and Medical Jurisprudence in Marischal College; the sum of seventy-five pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament; and the amount of such fees as the Professor may, from time to time, be authorized to exact from the students. To provide materials, and meet other class expenses of the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, there shall be applied the sum of thirty-five pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

To the Professorship of Botany shall be attached a salary of three hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament; and the amount of such fees as the Professor may, from time to time, be authorized to exact from the students.

6. No Professor in the University of Aberdeen shall have a claim to any portion of the fund which may arise from fees payable on graduation in any of the Faculties in the University; and no Professor shall be entitled to exact or receive fees from any students, except in respect of their attendance on his class.

Quarto, That compensation shall be made, in terms of the said Act, to the following persons for loss of emoluments, consequent on the abolition or conjunction of offices held by them respectively in King's College or in Marischal College, except in so far as the terms of the appointment of any of such persons to any of such offices, or the conditions under which he may have received emoluments in respect thereof, are such as to preclude him from a legal right to compensation in respect thereof or of any part thereof, viz.:—The very Reverend Daniel Dewar, Doctor of Divinity; the Reverend Robert James Brown, Doctor of Divinity; George Ferguson, Master of Arts; John Cruickshank, Doctor of Laws; Hercules Scott, Doctor of Laws; James Clerk Maxwell, Master of Arts; George Gordon M'Lean, Doctor of Medicine; and Thomas Clark, Doctor of Medicine.

Quinto, That all persons, now occupying houses or manses in respect of their holding any offices in King's College, shall be allowed to continue to occupy personally the same houses after the union shall take effect, so long as these are not required for other University purposes, subject to payment of the same rent as they would have paid had the union not taken place, and that, whether or not such persons shall be Professors in the University of Aberdeen: Provided always, that the glebes and portions of the College Croft, now occupied by certain Professors of King's College in virtue of their offices, shall fall into and be treated as part of the property of the University.

Sexto, That the Assistants to the Professors of Greek, Humanity, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Anatomy, shall be appointed from year to year by the Professors respectively, subject to the approval and control of the University Court; and the joint Assistant to the Professors of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence shall be appointed by these Professors jointly, subject to the same approval and control; and, in case of a difference between the two Professors as to the person to be appointed, the appointment shall be made by the Senatus Academicus, subject to the same approval and control.

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Septimo, That each student, who, at the time when the union of the said existing Colleges shall take effect, shall have completed a part of his course in any Faculty in either of such Colleges with a view to graduation, shall be entitled to proceed to graduation, in the same Faculty in the University of Aberdeen, by attending the same classes as he would have been required to attend, had the union not taken place, and had he proceeded to graduation in that College, in which he shall have so completed a part of his course as aforesaid.

Octavo, That all rights of nomination or presentation to bursaries, exercised by the Senatus Academicus of King's College or of Marischal College, or by any member or members thereof, either by themselves or conjointly with other persons not members thereof, shall be transferred from such Senatus Academicus or member or members thereof to, and be exercised by, the Senatus Academicus of the University of Aberdeen, either alone or conjointly with such other persons, as the case may be.

And whereas, by the said Act, it is further enacted, that from and after the date at which the said Act shall come into operation with reference to the University of Aberdeen, as united and incorporated thereby, there shall be constituted in the said University a University Court, consisting of, among other members, a Rector, to be elected by the matriculated students voting according to the present usage in Marischal College, but subject to any regulations as to voting to be made by the Commissioners for the purposes of the said Act: And whereas, by the said Act, it is also enacted, that there shall be in the said University a General Council, which shall assemble twice every year, on such days as may be fixed by the said Commissioners, subject to alteration thereafter, from time to time, by resolution of the said Council, with the approval of the University Court: And whereas the said Commissioners are empowered, by the said Act, subject to the provisions thereof, to make regulations as to time, place, and manner of presenting and electing all University officers, and also to make arrangements and regulations as to the uses and purposes to which the buildings of King's College and Marischal College respectively shall be appropriated: The said Commissioners further statute and ordain:—

Nono, That, in the election of Rector in the said University of Aberdeen, the matriculated students shall vote in four nations, to be called respectively the Mar, Buchan, Moray, and Angus Nations, by each of whom one Procurator shall be chosen, and the Procurators shall elect the Rector; and, in case of equality in the votes of such Procurators, the Chancellor of the said University shall have a casting vote, provided he intimate his choice personally, or by letter addressed to the Senatus Academicus, within twenty-one days from the day of election; and failing such intimation, then the Principal shall have the casting vote: Provided always, that so long as, under the provisions of the said Act, there shall be joint Chancellors of the said University, the choice hereby given to the Chancellor shall be exercised by the senior of such joint Chancellors.

Decimo, That the nations shall be constituted as follows:—

The Mar Nation shall consist of all matriculated students born within the city of Aberdeen and its neighbourhood (as included in the parishes of St Nicholas and Old Machar), and within the parishes of Banchory-Devenick, Belhelvie, Drumoak, Durris, Dyce, Fintray, Kinnellar, New Machar, Maryculter, Newhills, Nigg, Peterculter, Skene, Cruden, Ellon, Foveran, Logie-Buchan, Methlic, Slains, Tarves, and Udny:

The Buchan Nation shall consist of all matriculated students born within the county of Banff, and within such part of the county of Aberdeen as is not included in the Mar Nation:

The Moray Nation shall consist of all matriculated students born within the counties of Moray, Nairn, Inverness, Ross, Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness, and Orkney and Shetland:

The Angus Nation shall consist of all matriculated students not included in any of the other Nations.

Undecimo, That the Senatus Academicus of the said University of Aberdeen shall appoint one or more of their number to preside and take the votes in each nation, and shall, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, make such arrangements for the assembling of the nations, and the taking of the votes of the students for the Procurators, and of the votes of the Procurators for the Rector, and otherwise for keeping order at the election, as may seem to them expedient.

Duodecimo, That the first election of Rector in the said University of Aberdeen shall take place on the twenty-third day of December, which shall first happen after the date to be fixed as aforesaid: Provided always, that, if such day shall be Saturday or Sunday, the election shall take place on the immediately preceding Friday: and in time coming thereafter, the election of Rector shall take place on such day as may be fixed by the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court.

Decimo-tertio, That the two ordinary meetings of the General Council of the said University of Aberdeen shall, subject to such alteration as by the said Act is provided, be held respectively on the Wednesday next after the second Tuesday of April, and the Wednesday next after the second Tuesday of October in each year.

Decimo-quarto, That meetings of the Senatus Academicus of the said University of Aberdeen, and meetings for graduation in the Faculties of Arts and Divinity, shall be held in that portion of the University buildings hitherto belonging to and occupied by King's College; and that meetings for other graduation, and meetings of the General Council, and of the University Court, and also meetings for the election of Rector, and for public installations, shall be held in that portion of the University buildings hitherto belonging to and occupied by Marischal College.

In witness whereof, these presents are signed by the Commissioners, and sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

ARGYLL.	J. MONCREIFF.
HADDINGTON.	JAS. CRAUFURD.
MANSFIELD.	W. GIBSON-CRAIG.
DUN. M'NEILL.	WILLIAM STIRLING.
	ALEX. HASTIE.

L. S.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 30th June 1860.

SCHEDULE IN EXPLANATION OF THE FOREGOING ORDINANCE.

Ordinance, No. 6.
Aberdeen, No. 2.

I. PRINCIPAL.

PATRON—THE CROWN.

Emoluments.

Present College Funds—

Marischal—Salary of Principal from Locality Fund (average),	L.290	18	0	*Vide Supra, Tertio* subdiv. 1.
Sir Thomas Crombie's bequest (average),	11	7	0	
Mrs Blackwell's do. do.	12	3	0	
Bishops' Rents,	25	0	0	
	L.339	8	0	

Present Parliamentary vote—

King's—Vote to Professor of Divinity as additional salary,	150	0	0	
Marischal—Vote to Principal,	60	0	0	
New Parliamentary vote,	50	0	0	
Total (average),	L.599	8	0	

II. FACULTY OF ARTS.

The General Fund set apart for this Faculty will consist of:—

Present College Funds—

King's—Four-sevenths of portion of endowed funds mentioned in the Ordinance (average),					L.502	0	6 *Tertio* 8.
Marischal—Locality Fund (average),	L.581	12	0				
Sir Thomas Crombie's bequest (average),	45	8	0				
Mrs Barbara Blackwell's do. do.	60	15	0				
Dr Duncan Liddell's do. do.	119	6	0				
Bishops' Rents,	33	8	0				
					840	9	0

Present Parliamentary vote—

King's—One-half of additional allowance to Principal and Professors,	350	0	0	
Votes to Professors in the Faculty of Arts,	52	3	4	
Marischal—Votes to Professors in the Faculty of Arts,	419	3	4	
Total General Fund (average),	L.2163	16	2	

The distribution of this sum of L.2163, 16s. 2d. among the several Professors and Assistants is stated under the head 'Salary' in the following Table :—

Chairs.	Patrons.	Emoluments of Professors.	L.	s.	d.	Salaries of Assistants. L.	s.	d.	Professors.
Greek.	Crown.	Salary . .	195	19	7	100	0	0	William Duguid Geddes, M.A.
		Estimated fees .	412	0	0				
		Total	607	19	7				
Humanity.	Crown.	Salary . .	195	19	7	100	0	0	Robert Maclure, LL.D.
		Estimated fees .	383	0	0				
		Total	578	19	7				
Logic.	Crown.	Salary .	293	19	4				
		Estimated fees .	199	0	0				
		Total	492	19	4				
Mathematics.	University Court.	Salary . .	195	19	7	100	0	0	Frederick Fuller, M.A.
		Estimated fees .	341	0	0				
		Total	536	19	7				
Moral Philosophy.	Crown.	Salary . .	293	19	4				William Martin, M.A.
		Estimated fees .	199	0	0				
		Total	492	19	4				

Ordinance, No. 6.
Aberdeen, No. 2.

II. FACULTY OF ARTS—*continued.*

Chairs.	Patrons.	Emoluments of Professors.	L.	s.	d.	Salaries of Assistants. L.	s.	d.	Professors.
Natural Philosophy.	University Court.	Salary . .	293	19	4	100	0	0	David Thomson, M.A.
		Estimated fees .	231	0	0				
		Total	524	19	4				
Natural History.	Crown.	Salary . .	293	19	4				James Nicol.
		Estimated fees .	175	0	0				
		Total	468	19	4				

III. FACULTY OF DIVINITY.

The General Fund set apart for this Faculty will consist of:—

Tertio 2.

Present College Funds—			
King's—Rents and Profits of the estate of Cairntradlin (average), . .	L.472	0	0
Bishops' Rents, ...	120	0	0
One-seventh of portion of endowed funds mentioned in the Ordinance (average), ...	125	10	1
Total General Fund (average),	L.717	10	1

The distribution of the General Fund is stated under the head 'Salary' in the following Table:—

Chairs.	Patrons.	Emoluments.	L.	s.	d.	Professors.
Systematic Theology.	Synod of Aberdeen.	Salary	287	0	0	Robert Macpherson, D.D.
		College Funds specially attached to this Chair—				
		King's—Interest on bond to the Synod of Aberdeen . .	5	6	3	
		Miss Theresa Lumsden's bequest (average)	12	0	0	
		Present Parliamentary vote—				
		King's—One-tenth of additional allowance to Principal and Professors	70	0	0	
		Vote to Professor of Divinity .	12	0	0	
		Estimated fees . . .	130	0	0	
		Total .	516	6	3	
Divinity and Church History.	Crown.	Salary	191	6	8	William Robinson Pirie, D.D.
		College Funds specially attached to this Chair				
		Marischal—Patrick Copland's and Peter Chamberlane's bequests to the Chair of Divinity (average)	61	17	0	
		Present Parliamentary vote—				
		King's—One-tenth of additional allowance to Principal and Professors	70	0	0	
		Marischal—Vote to Professor of Divinity	53	0	0	
		Estimated fees . . .	60	0	0	
		Total .	436	3	8	
Divinity and Biblical Criticism.	Crown.	Present Parliamentary vote—				
		King's—Vote to Principal .	20	0	0	
		Estimated fees . . .	60	0	0	
		Total .	80	0	0	

III. FACULTY OF DIVINITY—*continued.*

Ordinance, No. 6.
Aberdeen, No. 2.

Chairs.	Patrons.	Emoluments.	L.	s.	d.	Professors.
Oriental Languages.	Crown.	Salary	239	3	4	Andrew Scott, M.A.
		College Funds specially attached to this Chair—				
		Marischal—Rev. Gilbert Ramsay's bequest	37	2	0	
		Present Parliamentary vote—				
		King's—One-tenth of additional allowance to Principal and Professors	70	0	0	
		Marischal—Vote to Professor .	33	0	0	
		Estimated fees	60	0	0	
		Total	439	5	4	

IV. FACULTY OF LAW.

There will be attached to the one Chair in this Faculty :—

Tertio 4.

Present College Funds :—

King's—One-seventh of portion of endowed funds mentioned in the Ordinance (average), ... L.125 10 1

Present Parliamentary vote—

King's—One-tenth of additional allowance to Principal and Professors, . 70 0 0

Vote to Professor of Civil Law, ... 10 8 8

Marischal—Vote to Professor of Church History, ... 50 0 0

Total (average), . L.255 18 9

Chair.	Patron.	Emoluments.	L.	s.	d.	Professor.
Law.	University Court.	Salary	255	18	9	Patrick Davidson, LL.D.
		Estimated Fees	48	0	0	
		Total	303	18	9	

V. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Tertio 5.

Chairs.	Patrons.	Sources of Emoluments, etc.	Emoluments of Professors. L.	s.	d.	Salaries of Assistants. L.	s.	d.	Class Expenses. L.	s.	d.	Professors.
Institutes of Medicine.	Crown.	Salary—										
		New Parliamentary vote	200	0	0							
		Estimated fees . .	72	0	0							
		Total	272	0	0							
Practice of Medicine.	Crown.	Salary—										John Macrobin, M.D.
		College Fund—*Marischal*	3	0	0							
		Present Parliamentary vote—do. . .	100	0	0							
		New Parliamentary vote	50	0	0							
		Estimated fees .	101	0	0							
		Total	254	0	0							
Chemistry.	University Court.	College Funds—										Andrew Fyfe, M.D.
		King's—One-seventh of portion of endowed funds mentioned in the Ordinance . . .	125	10	1							
		Marischal—Mrs Barbara Blackwell's bequest	40	0	0							
		Carry forward	165	10	1							

Ordinance, No. 6.
Aberdeen, No. 2.

V. FACULTY OF MEDICINE—*continued.*

Chairs.	Patrons.	Sources of Emoluments, etc.	Emoluments of Professors.	Salaries of Assistants.	Class Expenses.	Professors.
			L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	
Chemistry—*continued.*	University Court.	Brought forward,	165 10 1			
		Present Parliamentary vote—				
		King's—One-tenth of additional allowance to Principal and Professors, . L.70 0 0				
		Vote to Professor . 10 8 8				
		Marischal—				
		Vote to Professor . 210 0 0				
		Total . L.290 8 8				
		Which is to be divided thus	40 8 8	100 0 0	100 0 0	
				50 0 0		
		Estimated fees . .	326 0 0			
		Total .	531 18 9	150 0 0	100 0 0	
Anatomy.	Crown.	Salary—				Alexander Jardine Lizars, M.D.
		Marischal—Present Parliamentary vote .	150 0 0			
		New Parliamentary vote		100 0 0		
		Estimated fees . .	450 0 0			
		Total .	600 0 0	100 0 0		
Surgery.	Crown.	Salary—				Wm. Pirrie, M.D.
		Marischal—Present Parliamentary vote .	100 0 0			
		New Parliamentary vote	50 0 0			
		Estimated fees . .	116 0 0			
		Total .	266 0 0			
Materia Medica.	Crown.	Salary—				
		New Parliamentary vote	150 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	
		Estimated fees . .	92 0 0			
		Total .	242 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	
		(The Assistant to this Chair to be also Assistant to the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence.)				
Midwifery.	Crown.	Salary—				
		New Parliamentary vote	150 0 0			
		Estimated fees . .	73 0 0			
		Total .	223 0 0			
Medical Jurisprudence.	University Court.	Salary—				Francis Ogston, M.D.
		Marischal—Dividends of L.1000 Bank of England Stock (say) .	100 0 0			
		New Parliamentary vote	75 0 0		35 0 0	
		Estimated fees . .	47 0 0			
		Total .	222 0 0		35 0 0	
		(The Assistant to the Chair of Materia Medica to be also Assistant to this Chair.)				

V.—FACULTY OF MEDICINE—*continued.*

Ordinance, No. 6.
Aberdeen, No. 2.

Chairs.	Patrons.	Sources of Emoluments, etc.	Emoluments of Professors.	Salaries of Assistants.	Class Expenses.	Professors.
			L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	
Botany.	Crown.	Salary—				
		New Parliamentary vote	300 0 0			
		Estimated fees . .	77 0 0			
		Total .	377 0 0			

ORDINANCE No. 7.

[Aberdeen—Date fixed for Act taking Effect.]

At Edinburgh, the Tenth Day of January Eighteen hundred and sixty Years.

Ordinance, No. 7.
Aberdeen, No. 3.

Whereas, by an Act made and passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' it is provided, that from and after such date, as may be fixed by the Commissioners for the purposes of the said Act by special Ordinance, approved by Her Majesty in Council, the 'University and King's College of Aberdeen' and 'Marischal College and University of Aberdeen' shall be united and incorporated into one University and College, in all time coming thereafter, under the style and title of the 'University of Aberdeen;' and the Commissioners are empowered and directed to provide by special Ordinance, at what date, with reference to each of the Universities of Scotland, the provisions of the said Act shall come into operation: The Commissioners statute and ordain:—

That from and after the fifteenth day of September in the present year, the 'University and King's College of Aberdeen' and 'Marischal College and University of Aberdeen' shall be united and incorporated into one University and College, under the style and title of the 'University of Aberdeen,' and that from and after that date the provisions of the said Act shall come into operation with reference to the University of Aberdeen.

In witness whereof, these presents are signed by the Commissioners, and sealed with the seal of the Commission.

John Inglis, *Chairman.*
Argyll. Jas. Craufurd.
Haddington. W. Gibson-Craig.
Mansfield. William Stirling.
Dun. M'Neill. Alex. Hastie.
J. Moncreiff.

L. S.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 30th June 1860.

ORDINANCE No. 8.

[Edinburgh—Regulations for Degrees in Medicine, supplementary to Ordinance No. 5.]

At Edinburgh, the Nineteenth Day of March Eighteen hundred and sixty Years.

Ordinance, No. 8.
Edinburgh, No. 3.

Whereas, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners for the purposes of the said Act are empowered amongst other things to make rules as to the granting of degrees, whether in Arts, Divinity, Law, or Medicine, in the several Universities of Scotland: And whereas, on the sixth day of August in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, the Commissioners made and published an Ordinance with reference to the granting of degrees in Medicine in the University of Edinburgh: And whereas it is expedient that further regulations should be made with reference to the granting of such degrees: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with regard to the University of Edinburgh—

Primo, That the degrees in Medicine, to be hereafter granted by the University of Edinburgh, shall be divided into three classes, and be designated respectively Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Master in Surgery (C.M.), and Doctor of Medicine (M.D.).

Secundo, That the regulations contained in the said Ordinance of the sixth day of August eighteen hundred and fifty-nine shall be applicable to the granting of the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery: Provided always, that the degree of Master in Surgery shall not be conferred on any person who does not also at the same time obtain the degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

Tertio, That the regulation contained in section III. of the said Ordinance of the sixth day of August eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, shall extend to a degree in Arts conferred by any colonial or foreign University, which may, for this purpose, be specially recognised by the University Court.

Quarto, That the degree of Doctor of Medicine may be conferred on any candidate, who has obtained

Ordinance, No. 8.
Edinburgh, No. 3.

the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and is of the age of twenty-four years, and has been engaged, subsequently to his having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, for at least two years, in attendance on an hospital, or in the Military or Naval medical service, or in medical and surgical practice: Provided always, that the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall not be conferred on any person, unless he be a graduate in Arts of one of the Universities of England, Scotland, or Ireland, or of such other Universities as are above specified, or unless he shall, before or at the time of his obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, or within three years thereafter, have passed a satisfactory examination in Greek, and in Logic or Moral Philosophy, and in one at least of the following subjects, namely, French, German, Higher Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy.

Quinto, That the Medical Examiners for all candidates for graduation in Medicine in the said University shall be the Professors in the Faculty of Medicine therein, and, in addition, three persons to be appointed annually by the University Court, who shall be selected from among the Fellows of the three following bodies, namely, the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, or shall be persons otherwise fully qualified in the judgment of the University Court; such three persons to be eligible for re-election, and each of them to receive a sum of one hundred pounds for each year, in which he shall act as Examiner.

Sexto, That the studies of candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery shall be subject to the following regulations:—

(1.) One of the four years of medical and surgical study, required by the said Ordinance of the sixth day of August eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, must be in the University of Edinburgh.

(2.) Another of such four years of medical and surgical study must be either in the University of Edinburgh, or in some other University entitled to give the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

(3.) Attendance during at least six winter months on the medical or surgical practice of a general hospital, which accommodates at least eighty patients, and, during the same period, on a course of Practical Anatomy, may be reckoned as one of such four years, and to that extent shall be held equivalent to one year's attendance on courses of lectures, as prescribed by the said Ordinance.

(4.) One year's attendance on the lectures of Teachers of Medicine in the Hospital Schools of London, or in the school of the College of Surgeons in Dublin, or of such Teachers of Medicine in Edinburgh, or elsewhere, as shall from time to time be recognised by the University Court, may be reckoned as one of such four years, and to that extent shall be held as attendance on courses of lectures, as prescribed by the said Ordinance.

(5.) Candidates may, to the extent of four of the departments of medical study required by section V. sub-section 1 of the said Ordinance, attend in such year or years of their medical and surgical studies, as may be most convenient to them, the lectures of the Teachers of Medicine specified in sub-section (4).

(6.) All candidates, not students of the University, availing themselves of the permission to attend the lectures of extra-academical Teachers in Edinburgh must, at the commencement of each year of such attendance, enrol their names in a book to be kept by the University for that purpose, paying a fee of the same amount as the matriculation fee paid by students of the University, and having, in respect of such payment, a right to the use of the library of the University.

(7.) The fee for attendance on the lectures of an extra-academical Teacher in Edinburgh, with a view to graduation, shall be of the same amount as that exigible by Medical Professors in the University.

(8.) No Teacher shall be recognised, who is at the same time a Teacher of more than one of the prescribed branches of study, except in those cases where Professors in the University are at liberty to teach two branches.

(9.) It shall not be necessary for any Teacher, attendance on whose lectures is now recognised for the purposes of graduation in the University, to obtain a new recognition from the University Court; and attendance on the lectures of every such Teacher shall continue to be recognised as heretofore.

(10.) It shall be in the power of the University Court, if they shall see cause, at any time to withdraw or suspend the recognition of any Teacher or Teachers.

Septimo, That the provisions of the said Ordinance of the sixth day of August eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and of this Ordinance, shall come into operation and receive effect from and after the fifteenth day of October in the present year.

Octavo, That persons, who shall have begun their medical studies before the fifteenth day of October in the present year, shall be entitled to graduate under the system in force before or after that date, according as they shall comply with the regulations in force in the University before or after that date.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved, along with Ordinance No. 5, by Order in Council, dated 4th February 1861, *which bore that 'Her Majesty was further pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said Ordinances shall 'come into operation and take effect from and after the date of this Her Majesty's Order.'*

ORDINANCE No. 9.

[General—Provision for a Professor applying to be allowed to retire on a retiring Allowance.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-second Day of June Eighteen hundred and sixty Years.

Whereas, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' it is provided, that the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall be empowered to pay out of such moneys, as may be provided by Parliament for the purpose, such sums of money as the Commissioners under the said Act shall recommend to be paid for, among other purposes, that of providing retiring allowances to aged and infirm Principals and Professors: And whereas the said Act, by section XII. 5, empowers the University Court of each University, upon sufficient cause shown, and after due investigation, to require a Principal or Professor to retire from his office on a retiring allowance, subject to the proviso, that no such requisition shall have any effect until it has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; but the said Act does not provide in what manner a Principal or Professor, disabled from the performance of his duties by age or infirmity, should make application to be allowed to retire on a retiring allowance: And whereas it is expedient that provision should be made as to the mode of procedure in such a case: The Commissioners statute and ordain:— Ordinance, No. 9. General, No. 1.

That any Principal or Professor desiring to retire from his office on a retiring allowance on the ground of age or infirmity, shall apply by petition to the University Court, stating the grounds on which his application is rested; and if the University Court, after due inquiry, shall be satisfied that the petitioner is, by reason of age or infirmity, permanently incapable to discharge the duties of his office, they shall report the same to Her Majesty in Council, together with a statement of their opinion that the petitioner ought to be permitted to retire; and, in the event of the opinion of the University Court receiving the approval of Her Majesty in Council, the petitioner shall be entitled to retire from his office, and to receive a retiring allowance on the same scale and conditions as may for the time be applicable to the case of a Principal or Professor retiring under section XII. 5 of the said Act.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

John Inglis, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 27th August 1860.

ORDINANCE No. 10.

[St Andrew's—Regulations for Ramsay Foundation. *See also* Ordinance No. 87.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fifth Day of June Eighteen hundred and sixty Years.

Whereas, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners for the purposes of the said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein; and, further, if in the case of any such gift or endowment which has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any persons therein, it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas by deed of mortification, dated the fourth day of June sixteen hundred and eighty-one, Mr John Ramsay, Minister of Markinch, in the county of Fife, mortified his lands of Duniface, in the said parish and county, for the education and entertainment of three youths at School and College in St Andrew's, in the manner and subject to the conditions in the said deed more particularly set forth: And whereas, since the said date, the value of the said lands has greatly increased, so that it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said mortification: And whereas two of the said three bursaries were vacant at the commencement of the last College session: And whereas a competition took place for appointment to such two bursaries, subject to the condition that their number, value, and duration should be determined by the Commissioners, and two students were declared successful competitors for such bursaries, but have not received any presentation thereto: And whereas the third of the said bursaries has become vacant since the expiration of the last College session: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the University of St Andrew's and the said mortification, as follows:— Ordinance, No. 10. St Andrew's, No. 2.

I. Hereafter there shall be eight bursars and one fellow on the said foundation, to be called respectively the Ramsay Bursars and Ramsay Fellow, who shall receive the net annual rents and proceeds of the said lands or other property included in the said mortification in the following proportions, that is to say, each bursar on the foundation shall receive annually during the continuance of his bur-

Ordinance, No. 10.
St Andrew's, No. 2.

sary one-twelfth part of such net annual rents and proceeds, and the Fellow shall receive annually during the continuance of his fellowship four-twelfth parts of such rents and proceeds.

II. The sole patronage of, and right of nomination to, the said eight bursaries, shall be vested in Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmain, Baronet, and his heirs, in whom is now vested the patronage of the three bursaries under the said mortification.

III. The Senatus of the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard shall, on or before the first day of August in each year, intimate to the Patron the number of bursaries then vacant, and the Patron shall thereupon, and not later than the fifteenth day of October then next, intimate to the College the name or names of the person or persons whom he nominates to such vacant bursary or bursaries, nominating at least one person for each vacant bursary; and, in the event of more than one person being nominated for any bursary, such bursary shall be competed for by the persons so nominated: Provided that, in the event of the Patron failing at any time to intimate his nomination to any bursary on or before the said fifteenth day of October, such bursary shall, at the commencement of the session, be thrown open to general competition among the students then entering upon the first year of the curriculum in Arts in the said College: Provided also, that nominations shall not be made to more than two bursaries, nor shall more than two bursaries be filled up, in any one session; and in the event of more than two bursaries being vacant at one time, the vacant bursary or bursaries above the number of two shall be suspended and kept vacant until some subsequent session, so that there shall not be more than two bursaries filled up in any one session, as aforesaid; and the portion of the income of the mortified estate so set free shall be added to the capital, or employed in the improvement of the lands belonging to the mortification; and the funds so added to the capital may be invested by the College, in land, or on heritable security, or in the public funds, and no otherwise.

IV. All students, without limitation or preference of names, entering upon the first year of the curriculum in Arts, and being between the ages of fifteen and nineteen years on the first day of the session in the United College, shall be eligible for nomination on or before the preceding fifteenth day of October.

V. Every student nominated to a bursary under the said mortification, shall, before being admitted thereto, be required to pass the entrance examination of students; and, upon being admitted to his bursary, he shall proceed regularly through the curriculum in Arts, and undergo the examinations required by the College for the degree of Master of Arts, and shall also submit to such examinations during his curriculum as may be required of the foundation bursars of the College: Provided that, if he shall fail to pass the entrance examination, or any of the above-mentioned subsequent examinations, he shall from and after such failure forfeit his bursary: Provided also, that in case of any gross misconduct on the part of a bursar, it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus of the University, with the approval of the University Court, to deprive him of his bursary.

VI. Each bursar shall, subject to the above-mentioned conditions, be entitled to hold his bursary for a period of eight years, provided that he shall during the first four of such years give attendance on the course of study in the Faculty of Arts in the United College, and shall, on the completion thereof, proceed to the degree of Master of Arts, and during the next four years shall give attendance on the course of study in Divinity in St Mary's College; but in case of a bursar not proceeding with the study of Divinity in St Mary's College, his bursary shall lapse and become vacant at the end of his course in the Faculty of Arts in the United College.

VII. Nothing herein contained shall affect the claims of the two successful competitors for the bursaries competed for at the commencement of last session, as above mentioned, to be presented by the Patron to two bursaries to be held as from the beginning of last session: Provided always, that, if so presented, they shall hereafter hold their bursaries subject to the above-mentioned regulations and conditions as to the value, duration, and terms of tenure for the future, of bursaries under the said mortification: Provided also, that the presentation of the said two bursars, as aforesaid, shall not interfere with the right of the Patron to nominate two persons for vacant bursaries on or before the fifteenth day of October eighteen hundred and sixty.

VIII. The Ramsay Fellowship shall be open for general competition to all persons who have passed regularly and uninterruptedly through the course of study in the Faculty of Arts in the United College, and have completed such course of study within four years before the time at which the competition shall take place; and the successful competitor for the Fellowship, if he have not already been admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, shall not be admitted to the Fellowship, unless he proceed to that degree within one year after the time of the competition.

IX. The examination of candidates for the Ramsay Fellowship shall embrace all the branches of study included in the curriculum in Arts, and the examination shall be conducted by the Professors whose branches are included in the said curriculum.

X. The first competition for the said Fellowship shall take place at a time to be hereafter fixed by the Senatus of the United College, with the sanction of the Commissioners.

XI. The said Fellowship shall be tenable for four years; and on its becoming vacant at the end of such four years, or by the death of the holder, it shall be again competed for under the same conditions, and so on thereafter as often as it shall become vacant.

XII. It shall not be competent for any person to hold the said Fellowship along with any bursary in the University of St Andrew's.

In witness wherof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 27th August 1860.

ORDINANCE No. 11.

[General—Regulation of Meetings of General Council and University Court—Elections of Chancellor and Assessor by General Council—Appointment of every Assessor to be in writing.]

At Edinburgh, the Second Day of July Eighteen hundred and sixty Years.

Ordinance, No. 11. General, No. 2.

Whereas, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, subject to the provisions of the Act, to regulate by Ordinance the powers, jurisdictions, and privileges of Chancellors, Rectors, Assessors, Professors, and all other members or office-bearers in the several Universities of Scotland, as also of the Senatus Academicus, the General Council, and the University Court, and their meetings; and, further, to make regulations as to time, place, and manner of presenting and electing all University officers: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to each of the said Universities, as follows:—

I. At the meetings of the General Council, in the absence of the Chancellor, Rector, and Principal, the Professor who has been longest in office, as Professor in the University, of those present shall preside: Provided that in the University of St Andrew's the Junior Principal, if present, shall, in the absence of the Chancellor, Rector, and Senior Principal, preside in preference to the Senior Professor; and in every case, the president of the meeting shall have a deliberative and also a casting vote.

II. It shall not be in the power of the General Council to adjourn its meetings from either of the stated annual days of meeting to a future day; but it shall be in the power of any meeting to suspend its proceedings from one hour to a later hour of the same day.

III. It shall be in the power of the General Council to appoint a committee or committees at one meeting to arrange or prepare business for a future meeting; but it shall not be in the power of the General Council to delegate any of its functions to a committee, or to act by means of a committee.

IV. In the absence of the Rector at a meeting of the University Court of any University, the member present, who is first mentioned in the enumeration of its members in the said Act, shall preside, with a deliberative vote only; and, in the event of an equality of votes upon any question at such meeting, the consideration of the question before the University Court shall be adjourned to a day, of which due notice shall be given to the Rector; and on that day the consideration of the question so adjourned shall be resumed, and, if the Rector does not then attend, the member presiding at such subsequent meeting shall have both a deliberative and a casting vote on that question.

V. On the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Chancellor, the election of his successor shall take place at the first ordinary meeting of the General Council, which shall take place after the lapse of two months from the occurrence of the vacancy.

VI. Whensoever the statutory term of office of the Assessor in the University Court for the General Council is to expire within ten days next after an ordinary half-yearly meeting of the General Council, it shall be lawful for the General Council at the said half-yearly meeting to proceed to the election of an Assessor, who shall enter upon his office at the expiration of the said statutory term of office; and, in the event of a vacancy occurring from any cause at any other period, the General Council shall proceed to the election of an Assessor at the next ordinary half-yearly meeting.

VII. Provided always, that at any meeting of the General Council, at which an election of Chancellor or Assessor shall fall to take place, the General Council shall proceed to such election before entering on any other business.

VIII. The appointment of every Assessor to the University Court shall be made in writing, and the written appointment shall be forthwith transmitted to the University Court; and no Assessor shall be entitled to act as a member of the University Court, until his written appointment shall have been so transmitted.

IX. In the election of Chancellor or of Assessor by the General Council, where more than one person is nominated for the same office, the president of the meeting shall, by means of a show of hands, ascertain and declare which of the persons nominated has a majority of votes at the meeting, and, if no poll be demanded by the proposer or seconder of any candidate, the president shall declare such person to be duly elected; but, in the event of a poll being demanded by the proposer or seconder of a candidate, a poll of all the members of the General Council shall be taken in the manner hereinafter provided, that is to say, the Registrar shall, on the next day but one after the day of meeting, issue, through the post, to each member resident in the United Kingdom, to his address as appearing in the register, a voting letter in the form of Schedule (A.) hereunto annexed, with all the blanks filled up, except the name of the person for whom the member votes, and the signature of the member; and such letter shall be accompanied by a letter of intimation from the Registrar in the form of Schedule (B.) hereunto annexed; and each member, upon receipt of his voting letter, if he desires to vote in the election, shall insert the name of the candidate for whom he votes, and affix his subscription, and return the voting letter to the Registrar in such time that the Registrar shall receive the same within twenty-one days after the said day of meeting; and on the expiration of the said twenty-one days, the Registrar shall, in the presence of the proposer or seconder of each candidate, or of some person to be named by them for the purpose, sum up the votes so returned; and the candidate for whom the largest number of votes shall be returned within the time aforesaid, shall be declared to be duly elected as from the day of meeting; and an intimation to that effect, under the hands of the president of the meeting and the Registrar, shall be forthwith published in the Edinburgh Gazette, and a copy thereof fixed in some patent place in the University; and, in case of an equality of votes for two or more persons, the president of the meeting shall have a casting vote: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Registrar to deliver his voting paper, with the blanks duly filled up as aforesaid, to any member of the General Council personally, or to send it through the post to any member to a different address from that appearing in the register, on an application by such member to that effect being lodged with the Registrar not later than the day

Ordinance, No. 11. General, No. 2.

immediately following the day of meeting; but the Registrar shall not in any case deliver the voting paper of any member to another member, or to any other person, but shall either send it through the post, or deliver it personally to each member; and no vote shall be reckoned in the election, which is not returned under the signature of a member to the Registrar in a voting letter issued as aforesaid.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

SCHEDULE (A.)

UNIVERSITY OF [*Name of University*].

VOTING LETTER.

No. [*Number of member, as in the register*].

I [*Name of member in full, with his designation and residence to be filled in by the Registrar*] hereby record my vote in favour of *_____ for the Office of [*Chancellor or Assessor, as the case may be*].

†_____

(*Date*)_____

* Here the voter will fill in the name of the candidate for whom he votes.
† Signature of voter.

SCHEDULE (B.)

UNIVERSITY OF [*Name of University*].

Election to the Office of [*Chancellor or Assessor, as the case may be*].

Persons Nominated.	Proposed by	Seconded by
A. B., ...	(*Name of Proposer.*)	(*Name of Seconder.*)
C. D., ...	*Do.*	*Do.*
E. F., ...	*Do.*	*Do.*

SIR,

I have to intimate, that the above-mentioned persons have been nominated for the office of [*Chancellor or Assessor, as the case may be*], and I have to request that, if you desire to vote in the election, you will insert in the blank of the accompanying voting letter the name of the person for whom you vote, and, after signing the letter, will transmit it to me at the University, so as to reach me on or before [*day on or before which votes must be returned*].

I am, etc.

_____ *Registrar.*

(*Date*)_____

Approved by Order in Council, dated 27th August 1860.

ORDINANCE No. 12.

[ABERDEEN—COURSE OF STUDY IN ARTS—FEES—GENERAL UNIVERSITY FUND—PATRONAGE OF CHAIR OF SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY. *See also* ORDINANCES NOS. 14, 18, 27, AND 69.]

At Edinburgh, the Second Day of July Eighteen hundred and sixty Years.

Ordinance, No. 12. Aberdeen, No. 4.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, *inter alia*, to make rules as to the amount and exaction of fees, and the granting of degrees, whether in Arts, Divinity, Law, or Medicine, in the several Universities of Scotland, and to make such provision by Ordinance, as they shall see fit, for the due preservation, administration, and disposal of the whole property, funds, rents, revenues, and endowments of the said Universities, and to make all such rules and ordinances as may be necessary for securing good order and government, and regulating the course of study in the University of Aberdeen: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the University of Aberdeen, as follows:—

I. From and after the date at which the said Act shall come into operation in the University of Aberdeen, and subject to any alterations which may hereafter be made by the Commissioners, the course of study for the degree of Master of Arts in the said University shall extend over four winter sessions, as herein provided; and no person, who shall commence his course of study after the said date, shall be admitted to the degree of Master of Arts, unless he shall have completed such course of study:—

During the first session, the attendance shall be on the classes of Latin and Greek, each for two hours daily for five days a week, and on the class of English Language and Composition, under the Professor of Logic, for one hour on each of three days a week;

During the second session, the attendance shall be on the class of Mathematics for two hours daily for five days a week, and on the classes of Latin, Greek, and Natural History, each for one hour daily for five days a week;

During the third session, the attendance shall be on the classes of Logic and Natural Philosophy, each for two hours on each of three days, and one hour on each of two days a week, and on the class of Mathematics for one hour daily for five days a week;

During the fourth session, the attendance shall be on the class of Moral Philosophy for two hours on each of three days, and one hour on each of two days a week, and on the classes of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, each for one hour daily for five days a week.

II. The class-fees payable by students in the Faculty of Arts shall be the following, viz.:—

During the first session, for each of the classes of Latin and Greek a fee of three guineas, and for the class of English Language and Composition a fee of one guinea;

During the second session, for each of the classes of Mathematics and Natural History a fee of three guineas, and for each of the classes of Latin and Greek a fee of one guinea;

During the third session, for the class of Natural Philosophy a fee of three guineas, for the class of Logic a fee of two guineas, and for the class of Mathematics a fee of one guinea;

During the fourth session, for each of the classes of Moral Philosophy and Chemistry, a fee of three guineas, and for the class of Natural Philosophy a fee of one guinea:

Provided always, that students who shall not have commenced their studies in King's College or Marischal College before the date aforesaid, and shall attend the second class of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, or Natural Philosophy, without having attended the first class, or shall attend the class of Logic without having attended the class of English Language and Composition, shall pay in each case a fee of three guineas, in respect of such attendance, instead of the lower fee above mentioned.

III. In the Faculty of Divinity, the fees payable by students for each of the classes of Systematic Theology, Oriental Languages, Church History, and Biblical Criticism, shall be one guinea and a half for each session.

IV. In the Faculty of Law, the Professor of Law shall deliver two courses of lectures, one on Scots Law, and the other on Conveyancing, and the fee payable by students for each of the said courses shall be two guineas.

V. In the Faculty of Medicine, the fees payable by students shall be, for each of the classes of Institutes of Medicine, Practice of Medicine, Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Anatomy, Surgery, Materia Medica, Midwifery, Botany, and Medical Jurisprudence, a fee of three guineas, and for Practical Anatomy and Demonstrations a fee of two guineas: Provided always, that the title of the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence shall be 'the Professor of Medical Logic and Medical Jurisprudence,' in terms of the deed of mortification made by Doctor Alexander Henderson, on the twenty-sixth day of August eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, for the establishment of a Professorship of Medical Logic and Medical Jurisprudence in Marischal College.

VI. Each student shall pay a matriculation fee of one pound sterling at the commencement of each winter session for the whole academical year then next ensuing; but any student attending classes during a summer session, without having attended the immediately preceding winter session, shall, in respect of such summer session, pay a fee of ten shillings only; and no other fee shall be chargeable against any student for such year or session, except the Professors' class-fees.

VII. The fees for graduation shall be the following, viz.:—

For the degree of Master of Arts, four guineas;

For the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, twenty guineas;

For the degree of Doctor of Medicine, five guineas, in addition to the fee previously paid for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, but exclusive of any stamp duty which may for the time be exigible.

VIII. The fees hereinbefore specified, whether class, matriculation, or graduation fees, shall be payable by all students, whether bursars or not, with this exception, that students who shall have obtained bursaries either in King's College or in Marischal College, and who shall have studied as bursars therein before the date aforesaid, shall, during the continuance of such bursaries, pay the same fees in the University of Aberdeen, as they would have paid had the union not taken effect, and had they continued their studies in the College in which they obtained their bursaries as aforesaid.

IX. The matriculation and graduation fees shall be placed to the account of a General University Fund, which shall also include all the revenues formerly belonging to King's College or Marischal College, except such as have been, or shall be, otherwise appropriated by Ordinance of the Commissioners, and such as are appropriated to special purposes by mortification, gift, or endowment, the conditions or directions of which have not been altered or modified by the Commissioners; and the said general fund, after the payment of the expense of diplomas, shall be applicable to defray the ordinary current expenses of the University, including servants' wages, and the cost of lighting, heating, cleaning, maintaining, and repairing the buildings; also, the necessary expenses of providing and maintaining such apparatus and museums as are not provided for by Ordinance No. 6, Aberdeen No. 2, of the ninth day of January in the present year, or otherwise; and the residue of the said general fund shall be applicable to the purposes of the library or libraries of the University.

X. And whereas the Professorship of Divinity in King's College was endowed by the Synod of Aberdeen, and the patronage of the said Professorship has heretofore belonged to the Synod: And whereas the Commissioners, by their said Ordinance No. 6, Aberdeen No. 2, ordained that the patronage of the Professorship of Systematic Theology in the University of Aberdeen shall be vested in the said Synod: And whereas it is expedient to define the manner in which such patronage shall be exercised: The Commissioners statute and ordain—

That the patronage of, or right of presenting to, the said Professorship of Systematic Theology shall be exercised as nearly as possible in the manner pointed out by the charter of erection of the said Professorship of Divinity in King's College, dated the twelfth day of March in the year sixteen hundred and forty-two, that is to say, on a trial and election by the following persons, viz., the Moderator of the Synod of Aberdeen, two commissioners from each Presbytery of the Synod to be chosen for the purpose, the Principal of the University of Aberdeen, a Professor of the University to be chosen by the Senatus

Ordinance, No. 12. Aberdeen, No. 4.

Academicus, and the Dean of the Faculty of Divinity therein, or a member of that Faculty to be chosen for the purpose by the Faculty.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 27th August 1860.

ORDINANCE No. 13.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATION OF MEETINGS OF SENATUS ACADEMICUS.]

At Edinburgh, the Twelfth Day of January Eighteen hundred and sixty-one Years.

Ordinance, No. 13. Aberdeen, No. 5.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the 'Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the 'Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, *inter alia*, subject to the provisions thereof, to regulate by Ordinance the powers, jurisdictions, and privileges of Professors, and all other members or office-bearers in the several Universities of Scotland, as also of the Senatus Academicus and their meetings: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the University of Aberdeen, as follows:—

I. The order of precedence among the several Professors in the University of Aberdeen shall be regulated according to seniority of appointment as Professor, whether such appointment shall have originally been made in King's College, or in Marischal College, or in the University of Aberdeen; and in the case of two or more appointments being of the same date, the order of precedence shall be regulated according to the order in which the Professorships are named in the eighteenth section of the said Act.

II. In the absence of the Principal at any meeting of the Senatus Academicus, the Professor present, who is first in the order of precedence herein above provided, shall preside, with a deliberative and a casting vote.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 30th April 1861.

ORDINANCE No. 14.

[GENERAL—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN ARTS. *See also* ORDINANCES NOS. 18 AND 69.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-sixth day of January Eighteen hundred and sixty-one Years.

Ordinance, No. 14. General, No. 3.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the 'Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union 'of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, *inter alia*, to make rules for the management and ordering of the several Universities of Scotland, the manner and conditions in and under which students shall be admitted thereto, the course of study and manner of teaching therein, the manner of examination, with the qualifications, appointment, and number of Examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration, the granting of degrees, whether in Arts, Divinity, Law, or Medicine, and to provide that, in so far as shall be practicable, and in the opinion of the Commissioners conducive to the well-being of the Universities, and to the advancement of learning, the course of study, the manner of examination, and the conditions under which degrees are to be conferred, shall be uniform in all the Universities of Scotland: And whereas the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are empowered by the same Act to pay out of such moneys as may be provided by Parliament for the purpose, such sums of money as the Commissioners under the Act shall recommend to be paid for, among other purposes, that of providing remuneration to the Examiners appointed in pursuance thereof: The Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with reference to the granting of degrees in Arts in each of the said Universities, as follows:—

I. The course of study necessary for the degree of Master of Arts shall extend over four winter sessions, and shall include attendance for not less than two sessions on the classes of Humanity, Greek, and Mathematics respectively; and attendance for not less than one session on the classes of Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy respectively; and also attendance on a course of English Literature, for which each University shall make due provision: Provided always, that any student, who, at the time of his entrance to the University, shall satisfy the Professors in the Faculty of Arts on examination that he is qualified to attend the higher classes of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, or any of them, shall be admitted to such higher class or classes as the case may be, without having previously attended the first or junior class or classes in the same department or departments: Provided also, that, where a student has been admitted to the higher classes, both of Latin and Greek, without having previously attended the first or junior Latin and Greek classes, his course of study for the degree of Master of Arts may be completed within three winter sessions, instead of four.

II. In pursuing the course of study for the degree of Master of Arts, no student shall be permitted to pass from the junior to a higher class in any department, unless the Professor shall be satisfied of his fitness to enter the higher class.

III. Examinations for the degree of Master of Arts shall take place, in each University annually, at such convenient time, after the close of the winter session, as the Senatus Academicus shall from time to time appoint; with power to each University to appoint examinations to take place at such other time or times as may be convenient. Ordinance, No. 14. General, No. 3.

IV. Candidates for the degree of Master of Arts shall be examined on the subjects of instruction embraced in the course of study above prescribed; and the examinations may be conducted partly in writing and partly *vivâ voce*.

V. Any student, who has completed his attendance on the Latin and Greek classes required in the prescribed course of study, may be examined on these subjects at any examination for degrees, although he has not completed his attendance on the other classes of the prescribed course; and, in like manner, any student who has completed the attendance required in the prescribed course of study on the classes of Logic and Moral Philosophy and course of English Literature, may be examined on these subjects at any examination for degrees, although he has not completed his attendance on the other classes of the prescribed course; and also, in like manner, any student, who has completed the attendance required in the prescribed course of study on the classes of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, may be examined on these subjects at any examination for degrees, although he has not completed his attendance on the other classes of the prescribed course; and if such student shall satisfy the Examiners when so examined in Latin and Greek, or in Logic, Moral Philosophy, and English Literature, or in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, he shall receive from them a certificate to that effect, and he shall not be again examined on the same subjects, as a condition of his taking the degree of Master of Arts.

VI. Students, who have passed satisfactorily an examination or examinations on the several subjects embraced in the prescribed course of study, shall be entitled forthwith to receive the degree of Master of Arts without honours; but they may, before taking a degree, offer themselves for a farther examination with a view to graduation with honours: Provided always, that no person shall be admitted to examination for honours, after he has ceased to be a matriculated student in attendance on a class or classes in the University, for more than one winter session; but it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus in particular cases, on the ground of ill health or other sufficient cause, to dispense, so far as may be necessary, with this regulation.

VII. There shall be four departments, in any one or more of which candidates for graduation with honours may offer themselves for examination, viz.:—(1) Classical Literature; (2) Mental Philosophy, including Logic, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy; (3) Mathematics, including Pure Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; and (4) Natural Science, including Geology, Zoology, and Chemistry.

VIII. In each of the first three of the above-mentioned departments, viz., in Classical Literature, in Mental Philosophy, and in Mathematics, there shall be two grades of honour, each representing, as nearly as may be, a uniform standard of qualification, to be denominated respectively the First Class and the Second Class; but in the department of Natural Science there shall be one class of honours only; and the Examiners shall determine, with reference to each candidate for honours, whether he is entitled to any honourable distinction, and if so, whether, in regard to each of the first three departments, he has attained the standard of the first, or only of the second class; and the names of the candidates entitled to honours in each class, in the several departments, shall be arranged in alphabetical order.

IX. The Examiners for graduation without honours in each University shall be the Professors whose classes are embraced in the prescribed course of study, and, in addition, three persons, not being Professors or Assistant Professors in any Scottish University, to be appointed by the University Court, and in the appointment of whom regard shall be had to their eminence in Classical Literature, Mental Philosophy, and Mathematical Science.

X. Of the three Examiners first appointed by the University Court in each University, one shall be appointed for the term of two years, another for the term of three years, and the third for the term of four years; and thereafter, every additional Examiner shall be appointed for a term of three years: Provided that the appointment of any Examiner, during the currency of his term of office, to a Professorship or Assistant Professorship in any Scottish University, shall be held to vacate his office of Examiner: Provided also, that, in the event of a vacancy in the office of an Examiner occurring otherwise than by expiration of his term of office, the Examiner to be appointed by the University Court in his room shall be appointed for the remainder of such term only.

XI. No person, who has been appointed to the office of Examiner for the period of three years or four years, shall be eligible for re-appointment to the office of Examiner in the same University, until he has ceased to hold the office of Examiner in such University for not less than one year.

XII. The Examiners for graduation with honours shall be the same Professors and additional Examiners as for graduation without honours; and, in the examination of candidates for honours in the department of Natural Science, there shall be added the Professors of Natural History and of Chemistry; and the University Court may, if they think fit, appoint an additional Examiner, skilled in Natural Science, not being a Professor or Assistant Professor in any Scottish University.

XIII. No person shall be appointed an Examiner, who is not a member of the General Council of one or other of the Scottish Universities.

XIV. With the exception of the additional Examiner in Natural Science, each of the Examiners to be appointed by the University Court shall, for each full period of a year in which he shall act as Examiner, receive, in the case of the Universities of Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, a sum of eighty pounds, and in the case of the University of St Andrew's a sum of fifty pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament; and, where an additional Examiner in Natural Science is appointed, he shall receive, from the general funds of the University, such remuneration as the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, shall appoint.

XV. The first article of Ordinance No. 12, Aberdeen No. 4, of the second day of July eighteen hundred and sixty, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and the course of study to be required hereafter in the University of Aberdeen, as necessary for admission to the degree of Master of Arts, shall be the course of study hereinbefore prescribed; and all existing regulations in any of the said Universities inconsistent in any respect with the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Ordinance, No. 14.
General, No. 3.

XVI. The degree of Master of Arts shall in no case be conferred, except on persons who have complied with the conditions hereinbefore set forth, and shall in no case be conferred *honoris causâ tantum*; and the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall not hereafter be conferred.

XVII. The provisions of this Ordinance shall come into operation, in each University, at the commencement of the winter session next after the approval thereof by Her Majesty in Council.

XVIII. Every student, who, at the time when this Ordinance shall come into operation, shall have completed a part of his course, with a view to graduation in Arts in any of the said Universities, under regulations in force at the time in such University, and shall thereafter complete his course of study in conformity with such regulations, may become a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts, without complying with the provisions of this Ordinance regarding the course of study for that degree, provided he pass the examination or examinations required by this Ordinance.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 30th April 1861.

ORDINANCE No. 15.

[GLASGOW—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN MEDICINE.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth Day of March Eighteen hundred and sixty-one Years.

Ordinance, No. 15.
Glasgow, No. 2.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, *inter alia*, to make rules for the management and ordering of the several Universities of Scotland, the course of study and manner of teaching therein, the manner of examination, with the qualifications, appointment, and number of Examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration, and the granting of degrees, whether in Arts, Divinity, Law, or Medicine, in the several Universities of Scotland: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the granting of degrees in Medicine in the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. The degrees in Medicine to be hereafter granted by the University of Glasgow shall be divided into three classes, and be designated respectively Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Master in Surgery (C.M.), and Doctor of Medicine (M.D.).

II. The preliminary branches of extra-professional education shall be English, Latin, Arithmetic, the Elements of Mathematics, and the Elements of Mechanics; and the proficiency of students in these branches shall, as far as possible, be ascertained by examination prior to the commencement of their medical study.

III. No candidate shall be admitted to a professional examination, who has not passed a satisfactory examination on at least two of the following subjects, in addition to the subjects mentioned above:—Greek, French, German, Higher Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Logic, Moral Philosophy; and the examination on these subjects also shall, as far as possible, take place before the candidate has entered on his medical curriculum.

IV. The examinations in extra-professional education shall be conducted by some of the Examiners in Arts (who may be Professors), together with some of the Medical Examiners.

V. A degree in Arts (not being an honorary degree) of any of the Universities of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and also a degree in Arts of any Colonial or Foreign University, which may for this purpose have been specially recognised by the University Court, shall exempt candidates from all preliminary examination.

VI. No one shall be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Master in Surgery, who has not been engaged in medical and surgical study for four years,—the medical session of each year, or *annus medicus*, being constituted by at least two courses of not less than one hundred lectures each, or by one such course and two courses of not less than fifty lectures each; but, in the case of the Clinical Courses, it shall be sufficient that the lectures be given at least twice a week during the prescribed periods.

VII. Every candidate for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery shall give sufficient evidence by certificates:—

(1.) That he has studied each of the following departments of medical science, viz.:—

ANATOMY, ...	During Courses including not less than One Hundred Lectures.
CHEMISTRY, ...	
MATERIA MEDICA and PHARMACY, .	
INSTITUTES of MEDICINE, or PHYSIOLOGY,	
PRACTICE of MEDICINE, ...	
SURGERY, ...	
MIDWIFERY, and the DISEASES peculiar to WOMEN and CHILDREN; two courses of Midwifery, of three months each, being reckoned equivalent to a six months' course, provided different departments of Obstetric Medicine be taught in each of the courses, ...	

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY, during a three months' course of lectures, together with a supplemental course of Practice of Medicine or Clinical Medicine; or a course of not less than one hundred lectures on General Pathology,	
PRACTICAL ANATOMY,	Six Months.
PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY,	Three Months.
PRACTICAL MIDWIFERY,	Three Months at a Midwifery Hospital, or a certificate of Attendance on Six Cases from a Registered Medical Practitioner.
CLINICAL MEDICINE,	During Courses of Six Months, or Two Courses of Three Months; Lectures being given at least twice a Week.
CLINICAL SURGERY,	
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE,	During Courses including not less than Fifty Lectures.
BOTANY,	
ZOOLOGY with COMPARATIVE ANATOMY,	

(2.) That he has attended for at least two years the medical and surgical practice of a general hospital, either at Glasgow or elsewhere, which accommodates not fewer than eighty patients, and possesses a distinct staff of physicians and surgeons.

(3.) That he has been engaged for at least three months, by apprenticeship or otherwise, in compounding and dispensing drugs at the laboratory of an hospital, dispensary, member of a Surgical College or Faculty, of a licentiate of the London or Dublin Society of Apothecaries, or of a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

(4.) That he has attended for at least six months, by apprenticeship or otherwise, the out-practice of an hospital, or the practice of a dispensary, or of a physician, surgeon, or member of the London or Dublin Society of Apothecaries.

VIII. The studies of candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery hall be subject to the following regulations:—

(1.) One at least of the four years of medical and surgical study above required must be in the University of Glasgow.

(2.) Another of such four years must be either in the University of Glasgow, or in some other University entitled to give the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

(3.) Attendance during at least six winter months on the medical or surgical practice of a general hospital which accommodates at least eighty patients, and during the same period on a course of Practical Anatomy, may be reckoned as one of such four years; and to that extent shall be held equivalent to one year's attendance on courses of lectures, as hereinbefore prescribed.

(4.) One year's attendance on the Lecturers or Teachers of Medicine in the Hospital Schools of London, or in the School of the College of Surgeons in Dublin, may be reckoned as one of such four years; and to that extent shall be held as attendance on courses of lectures, as hereinbefore prescribed.

(5.) If the University Court shall, at any time, by regulation to that effect, which it is hereby empowered to make, recognise, for the purpose of graduation in the University, the lectures of any private Teacher or Teachers of Medicine, then, and in that case, attendance on such lectures may be reckoned in place of the year's attendance under sub-section (4), or as part thereof, as the case may be: Provided always, that no course of lectures of a private Teacher on any subject taught by a Professor of the University shall be recognised, without the consent of the Chancellor of the University.

(6.) Candidates may, to the extent of four of the departments of medical study above required, attend in such year or years of their medical and surgical studies, as may be most convenient to them, the lectures of the Teachers of Medicine specified in sub-sections (4) and (5).

(7.) In the event of the lectures of any private Teachers of Medicine being recognised in terms of sub-section (5), all candidates availing themselves of the permission to attend the lectures of such Teachers, and not being, at the time, matriculated students of the University, must, at the commencement of the year of such attendance, enrol their names in a book to be kept by the University for that purpose, paying a fee of one-half the amount of the matriculation fee paid by students of the University; but they shall not be thereby entitled to any of the privileges of a matriculated student of the University.

(8.) The fee for attendance on the lectures of any private Teacher, with a view to graduation, shall not be of less amount than that exigible by Medical Professors of the University for the same course of instruction.

(9.) No attendance on lectures shall be reckoned, if the Teacher gives instruction in more than one of the prescribed branches of study, except in those cases where Professors of the University are at liberty to teach more than one branch.

(10.) It shall not be necessary for any private Teacher, attendance on whose lectures is now recognised for the purpose of graduation in the University, to obtain a new recognition from the University Court.

(11.) It shall be in the power of the University Court, if they shall see cause, at any time to withdraw or suspend the recognition of any private Teacher or Teachers.

IX. Every candidate for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery shall lodge ith the clerk of Senate, at such period of the year in which he proposes to graduate, as may be fixed for nat purpose by the Senatus Academicus,—

Ordinance, No. 15.
Glasgow, No. 2.

(1.) A declaration, in his own handwriting, that, on the day of graduation, he will have completed his twenty-first year, and will not be under articles of apprenticeship:

(2.) A statement of his studies, as well in Literature and Philosophy as in Medicine, accompanied with proper certificates:

(3.) An inaugural dissertation, composed by himself, to be approved by the Senatus Academicus.

X. Every candidate for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery shall be examined, both in writing and *vivâ voce*,—*first*, on Chemistry, Botany, and Elementary Anatomy; *secondly*, on Advanced Anatomy, Zoology with Comparative Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery; and, *thirdly*, on Materia Medica, General Pathology, Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence: the examinations on Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Botany, and Zoology, to be conducted, as far as possible, by demonstrations of objects exhibited to the candidates; and those on Medicine and Surgery in part by clinical demonstrations.

XI. Students, who profess themselves ready to submit to an examination on the first division of these subjects at the end of the second year of their course, may be admitted to examination at that time.

XII. Students, who have passed their examination on the first division of these subjects, may be admitted to examination on the second division at the end of the third year of their course.

XIII. The examination on the third division shall not take place until the candidate has completed the fourth year of his course.

XIV. Candidates may be admitted to examination on the first two of these divisions at the end of their third year; or to the three examinations at the end of their fourth year.

XV. If any candidate, on examination, be found unqualified, he shall not be again admitted to examination, unless he shall have completed another year of medical study, or such portion of another year, as may be prescribed by the Examiners when he is found unqualified.

XVI. The Medical Examiners for graduation in Medicine in the said University shall be the Professors in the Faculty of Medicine therein (including the Professor of Natural History), and, in addition, three persons to be appointed annually by the University Court, who shall be selected from among the Fellows of the three following bodies, namely, the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, or shall be persons otherwise fully qualified in the judgment of the University Court; such three persons to be eligible for re-election, and each of them to receive, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament for the purpose, a sum of eighty pounds for each full period of a year in which he shall act as Examiner.

XVII. The degree of Master in Surgery shall not be conferred on any person who does not at the same time obtain the degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

XVIII. The degree of Doctor of Medicine may be conferred on any candidate who has obtained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and is of the age of twenty-four years, and has been engaged, subsequently to his having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, for at least two years in attendance on an hospital, or in the Military or Naval medical service, or in medical and surgical practice: Provided always, that the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall not be conferred on any person, unless he be a graduate in Arts within the fifth section of this Ordinance, or unless he shall, before or at the time of his obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, or within three years thereafter, have passed a satisfactory examination in Greek, and in Logic or Moral Philosophy, and in one, at least, of the following subjects, namely, French, German, Higher Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Natural History.

XIX. The Senatus Academicus shall, from time to time, as they think expedient, appoint the period or periods of the year at which degrees in Medicine shall be conferred.

XX. The provisions of this Ordinance shall come into operation at the commencement of the winter session in the University next after the approval thereof by Her Majesty in Council.

XXI. Candidates, who shall have begun their medical studies before the date at which this Ordinance shall come into operation, shall be entitled to graduate under the system in force before or after that date, according as they shall comply with the regulations in force in the University before or after that date.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 26th June 1861.

ORDINANCE No. 16.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN MEDICINE.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixteenth Day of March Eighteen hundred and sixty-one Years.

Ordinance, No. 16.
Aberdeen, No. 6.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, *inter alia*, to make rules for the management and ordering of the several Universities of Scotland, the course of study and manner of teaching therein, the amount and exaction of fees, the manner of examination, with the qualifications, appointment, and number of Examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration, and the granting of degrees, whether in Arts, Divinity, Law, or Medicine, in the several Universities of Scotland: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the granting of degrees in Medicine in the University of Aberdeen, as follows:—

I. The degrees in Medicine to be hereafter granted by the University of Aberdeen shall be divided

into three classes, and be designated respectively Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Master in Surgery (C.M.), and Doctor of Medicine (M.D.).

II. The preliminary branches of extra-professional education shall be English, Latin, Arithmetic, the Elements of Mathematics, and the Elements of Mechanics; and the proficiency of students in these branches shall, as far as possible, be ascertained by examination prior to the commencement of their medical study.

III. No candidate shall be admitted to a professional examination, who has not passed a satisfactory examination on at least two of the following subjects, in addition to the subjects mentioned above:—Greek, French, German, Higher Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Logic, Moral Philosophy; and the examination on these subjects also shall, as far as possible, take place before the candidate has entered on his medical curriculum.

IV. The examinations in extra-professional education shall be conducted by some of the Examiners in Arts (who may be Professors), together with some of the Medical Examiners.

V. A degree in Arts (not being an honorary degree) of any of the Universities of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and also a degree in Arts of any Colonial or Foreign University, which may for this purpose have been specially recognised by the University Court, shall exempt candidates from all preliminary examination.

VI. No one shall be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Master in Surgery, who has not been engaged in medical and surgical study for four years,—the medical session of each year, or *annus medicus*, being constituted by at least two courses of not less than one hundred lectures each, or by one such course and two courses of not less than fifty lectures each; but, in the case of the Clinical courses, it shall be sufficient that the lectures be given at least twice a week during the prescribed periods.

VII. Every candidate for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery shall give sufficient evidence by certificates:—

(1.) That he has studied each of the following departments of medical science, viz.:—

ANATOMY,	During Courses including not less than One Hundred Lectures.
CHEMISTRY,	
MATERIA MEDICA and PHARMACY,	
INSTITUTES of MEDICINE, or PHYSIOLOGY,	
PRACTICE of MEDICINE,	
SURGERY,	
MIDWIFERY, and the DISEASES peculiar to WOMEN and CHILDREN; two courses of Midwifery, of three months each, being reckoned equivalent to a six months' course, provided different departments of Obstetric Medicine be taught in each of the courses,	
PRACTICAL ANATOMY,	Six Months.
PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY,	Three Months.
PRACTICAL MIDWIFERY,	Three Months at a Midwifery Hospital, or a Certificate of Attendance on Six Cases from a Registered Medical Practitioner.
CLINICAL MEDICINE,	During Courses of Six Months, or Two Courses of Three Months; Lectures being given at least Twice a Week.
CLINICAL SURGERY,	
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE,	During Courses including not less than Fifty Lectures.
BOTANY,	
ZOOLOGY with COMPARATIVE ANATOMY,	

(2.) That he has attended for at least two years the medical and surgical practice of a general hospital, either at Aberdeen or elsewhere, which accommodates not fewer than eighty patients, and possesses a distinct staff of physicians aad surgeons.

(3.) That he has been engaged for at least three months, by apprenticeship or otherwise, in compounding and dispensing drugs at the laboratory of an hospital, dispensary, member of a Surgical College or Faculty, of a licentiate of the London or Dublin Society of Apothecaries, or of a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

(4.) That he has attended for at least six months, by apprenticeship or otherwise, the out-practice of an hospital, or the practice of a dispensary, or of a physician, surgeon, or member of the London or Dublin Society of Apothecaries.

VIII. The studies of candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery shall be subject to the following regulations:—

(1.) One at least of the four years of medical and surgical study above required must be in the University of Aberdeen.

(2.) Another of such four years must be either in the University of Aberdeen, or in some other University entitled to give the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

(3.) Attendance during at least six winter months on the medical or surgical practice of a general hospital which accommodates at least eighty patients, and during the same period on a course of Practical Anatomy, may be reckoned as one of such four years; and to that extent shall be held equivalent to one year's attendance on courses of lectures, as hereinbefore prescribed.

(4.) One year's attendance on the lectures of Teachers of Medicine in the Hospital Schools of London, or in the School of the College of Surgeons in Dublin, may be reckoned as one of such four years; and to that extent shall be held as attendance on courses of lectures, as hereinbefore prescribed.

(5.) If the University Court shall, at any time, by regulation to that effect, which it is hereby

Ordinance, No. 16.
Aberdeen, No. 6.

empowered to make, recognise, for the purpose of graduation in the University, the lectures of any private Teacher or Teachers of Medicine, then, and in that case, attendance on such lectures may be reckoned in place of the year's attendance under sub-section (4), or as part thereof, as the case may be: Provided always, that no course of Lectures of a private Teacher on any subject taught by a Professor of the University shall be recognised, without the consent of the Chancellor of the University.

(6.) Candidates may, to the extent of four of the departments of medical study above required, attend in such year or years of their medical and surgical studies, as may be most convenient to them, the lectures of the Teachers of Medicine specified in sub-sections (4) and (5).

(7.) In the event of the lectures of any private Teachers of Medicine being recognised in terms of sub-section (5), all candidates availing themselves of the permission to attend the lectures of such Teachers, and not being, at the time, matriculated students of the University, must, at the commencement of the year of such attendance, enrol their names in a book to be kept by the University for that purpose, paying a fee of one-half the amount of the matriculation fee paid by students of the University; but they shall not be thereby entitled to any of the privileges of a matriculated student of the University.

(8.) The fee for attendance on the lectures of any private Teacher, with a view to graduation, shall not be of less amount than that exigible by Medical Professors of the University for the same course of instruction.

(9.) No attendance on lectures shall be reckoned, if the Teacher gives instruction in more than one of the prescribed branches of study, except in those cases where Professors of the University are at liberty to teach more than one branch.

(10.) It shall not be necessary for any private Teacher, attendance on whose lectures is now recognised for the purpose of graduation in the University, to obtain a new recognition from the University Court.

(11.) It shall be in the power of the University Court, if they shall see cause, at any time to withdraw or suspend the recognition of any private Teacher or Teachers.

IX. Every candidate for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery shall, at such period of the year in which he proposes to graduate, as may be fixed for the purpose by the Senatus Academicus, lodge with the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, or some other Professor appointed by the Senatus,—

(1.) A declaration, in his own handwriting, that on the day of graduation he will have completed his twenty-first year, and will not be under articles of apprenticeship:

(2.) A statement of his studies, as well in Literature and Philosophy as in Medicine, accompanied with proper certificates:

(3.) An inaugural dissertation, composed by himself, to be approved by the Senatus Academicus.

X. Every candidate for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery shall be examined, both in writing and *vivâ voce*,—*first*, on Chemistry, Botany, Elementary Anatomy, and Materia Medica; *secondly*, on Advanced Anatomy, Zoology with Comparative Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery; and, *thirdly*, on Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, Midwifery, General Pathology, and Medical Jurisprudence: the examinations on Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Botany, Zoology, and Materia Medica, to be conducted, as far as possible, by demonstrations of objects exhibited to the candidates; and those on Medicine and Surgery in part by clinical demonstrations.

XI. Students, who profess themselves ready to submit to an examination on the first division of these subjects at the end of the second year of their course, may be admitted to examination at that time.

XII. Students, who have passed their examination on the first division of these subjects, may be admitted to examination on the second division at the end of the third year of their course.

XIII. The examination on the third division shall not take place until the candidate has completed the fourth year of his course.

XIV. Candidates may be admitted to examination on the first two of these divisions at the end of their third year; or to the three examinations at the end of their fourth year.

XV. If any candidate, on examination, be found unqualified, he shall not be again admitted to examination, unless he shall have completed another year of medical study, or such portion of another year, as may be prescribed by the Examiners when he is found unqualified.

XVI. The Medical Examiners for graduation in Medicine in the said University shall be the Professors in the Faculty of Medicine therein, and, in addition, three persons to be appointed annually by the University Court, who shall be selected from among the Fellows of the three following bodies, namely, the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, or shall be persons otherwise fully qualified in the judgment of the University Court; such three persons to be eligible for re-election, and each of them to receive, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament for the purpose, a sum of sixty pounds for each full period of a year in which he shall act as Examiner.

XVII. The degree of Master in Surgery shall not be conferred on any person who does not at the same time obtain the degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

XVIII. The degree of Doctor of Medicine may be conferred on any candidate who has obtained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and is of the age of twenty-four years, and has been engaged, subsequently to his having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, for at least two years in attendance on an hospital, or in the Military or Naval medical service, or in medical and surgical practice: Provided always, that the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall not be conferred on any person, unless he be a graduate in Arts within the fifth section of this Ordinance, or unless he shall, before or at the time of his obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, or within three years thereafter, have passed a satisfactory examination in Greek, and in Logic or Moral Philosophy, and in one, at least, of the following subjects, namely, French, German, Higher Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Natural History.

XIX. The Senatus Academicus shall, from time to time, as they think expedient, appoint the period or periods of the year at which degrees in Medicine shall be conferred.

XX. The provisions hereinbefore contained shall come into operation at the commencement of

ne winter session in the University next after the approval of this Ordinance by Her Majesty in Council. Ordinance, No. 16. Aberdeen, No. 6.

XXI. Candidates, who shall have begun their medical studies before the date at which the aforesaid provisions shall come into operation, shall be entitled to graduate under the system in force before or after that date, according as they shall comply with the regulations in force in the University before or after that date.

XXII. So much of the seventh section of Ordinance No. 12, Aberdeen No. 4, of the second day of July eighteen hundred and sixty, as relates to the fees payable for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Doctor of Medicine, is hereby repealed; and in place of the fees therein specified, there shall be paid, by each candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, a fee of five guineas in respect of each of the three divisions of the examination on professional subjects specified in the tenth section of this Ordinance; each such fee of five guineas being payable at the time at which the candidate comes forward to be examined in that division in respect of which it is payable; and if the candidate desires to be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine only, he shall not, on admission thereto, be required to pay any farther fee in addition to the fifteen guineas so paid by him; but if he desires to be admitted to the degree of Master in Surgery also, he shall, on being admitted to such degree, pay a farther fee of five guineas; and every candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall pay, in addition to the fees paid by him as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, a fee of five guineas, exclusive of any stamp duty which may for the time be exigible.

XXIII. The Professor of Natural History in the said University shall be a Professor in the Faculty of Medicine therein, as well as a Professor in the Faculty of Arts.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 26th June 1861.

ORDINANCE No. 17.

[EDINBURGH—REGULATIONS FOR PITT CLASSICAL SCHOLARSHIP.]

At Edinburgh, the Thirteenth Day of May Eighteen hundred and sixty-one Years.

WHEREAS, by deed of mortification, dated the nineteenth and twenty-second days of April eighteen hundred and sixty-one, Sir George Clerk of Penicuik, Baronet, David Anderson of Moredun, Esquire, and William Pitt Dundas, Esquire, therein described as surviving members of a committee appointed by the Pitt Club of Scotland to appropriate and dispose of the remaining funds of the Club, have, for the considerations therein mentioned, given, granted, and mortified the sum of one thousand four hundred and eighty pounds, being the amount of the funds of the said Club in the Union Bank of Scotland, to and in favour of the University of Edinburgh, for the foundation and endowment of a scholarship, under the name of the Pitt Scholarship, in the said University, such Scholarship to be in the gift and appointment of the Senatus Academicus, and to be open for competition to students who have completed the course of study in the Faculty of Arts in the said University, and to be tenable by the same individual for a period not exceeding four years; and it is by the said deed declared, that the object of the said endowment is the encouragement and promotion of the study of Classical Literature in the University; and it is further provided and declared, that the same shall be subject to such conditions and regulations as may be provided in that behalf by the Commissioners under the Act of the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the 'Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the 'Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen;' and it is thereby further provided and declared, that, until the first appointment to the Scholarship, the interests or proceeds of the mortified sum shall be added to the capital, and that in any year, in which the said Scholarship may be vacant, the interest or proceeds of the said mortified sum shall be added to the capital, subject always to the provisions of the said deed, and in conformity with any conditions and regulations to be made by the said Commissioners; and the Senatus Academicus of the said University are empowered to lay out and invest the said sum, as in the said deed is provided; and it is thereby further provided and declared, that the stipend of the scholar shall be the free annual proceeds of the said mortified sum, or of the funds or security or securities, in which the same shall be invested: The said Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the University of Edinburgh and the said mortification, as follows:— Ordinance, No. 17. Edinburgh, No. 4.

I. The Pitt Scholarship shall, in accordance with the provisions of the said deed, be in the gift of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, who shall, from time to time, appoint thereto the candidate who shall appear to be the best qualified on examination, as hereinafter provided.

II. The Scholarship shall be open for general competition to all students who, having passed regularly through the course of study in the Faculty of Arts in the said University, have been admitted to the degree of Master of Arts therein, at any time within four years before the time at which the competition shall take place.

III. Candidates for the Scholarship shall be examined in Classical Literature and in English Literature; and the examination shall be conducted by three or more Examiners, to be selected by the Senatus Academicus from their own body.

IV. The first competition for the Scholarship shall take place at a time to be hereafter fixed by the Senatus Academicus.

V. The Scholarship shall be tenable for four years; and whensoever it shall, from any cause,

Ordinance, No. 17. Edinburgh, No. 4.

become vacant, it shall be again competed for under the same conditions, and at the same period of the year; and so on thereafter, as often as it shall become vacant.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 25th July 1861.

ORDINANCE No. 18.

[GENERAL—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN ARTS, SUPPLEMENTARY TO ORDINANCE No. 14. *See also* ORDINANCE No. 69.]

At Edinburgh, the Tenth Day of June Eighteen hundred and sixty-one Years.

Ordinance, No. 18. General, No. 4.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, *inter alia*, to make rules for the granting of degrees in Arts in the several Universities of Scotland: And whereas, on the twenty-sixth day of January in the present year, the Commissioners issued an Ordinance for the regulation of such degrees, which has since received the approval of Her Majesty in Council: And whereas doubts have been expressed as to the effect of the first clause of the said Ordinance: And whereas it is expedient that the said Ordinance should be explained and amended as hereinafter provided: The Commissioners declare and ordain, with reference to the granting of degrees in Arts in the said Universities, as follows:—

I. No student who, under the provisions of the first section of the said recited Ordinance, shall be admitted to the higher class of Latin, Greek, or Mathematics, without having previously attended the first or junior class in the same department, shall be required to give attendance in such department for more than one session, as a necessary part of the course of study for the degree of Master of Arts.

II. It shall be in the power of any student, who has given attendance during one or more sessions on the course of study in any Scottish University, to complete his course of study by giving attendance during the remaining sessions of the course in another Scottish University, and to proceed to a degree in the latter University, in the same way, in all respects, as if the previous part of his course of study had been therein: Provided always, that every such student shall be bound to produce, to the satisfaction of the Senatus Academicus of the latter University, testimonials of his attendance at the former University, and shall be examined in all the departments necessary for the degree of Master of Arts by the Examiners of the University in which he completes his course, and in which alone he shall be allowed to graduate: Provided also, that no student shall be admitted to a degree in any University, unless he has given attendance in such University during the last two sessions of his course.

III. The department of honours in Natural Science shall include Botany, in addition to Geology, Zoology, and Chemistry, as provided in the said Ordinance; and the Professor of Botany, in each University where such a Professorship exists, shall be one of the Examiners of candidates for honours in the said department.

IV. It shall be in the power of the University Court of each University, if it shall think fit, by regulation to that effect, to require that all candidates for graduation shall, in addition to the attendance specified in the said recited Ordinance, give attendance on the lectures of one of the Professors whose branches of study are included in the department of honours in Natural Science; and the University Court may, in such regulation, either specify the particular branch on which attendance shall be required, or leave it to the option of each candidate to select the particular branch of Natural Science on which he shall give attendance. It shall also be in the power of the University Court, if it shall think fit, to require that all candidates for graduation shall be examined in the branch on which attendance may be so required or given, and to direct that, where the particular branch is prescribed by the University Court, the Professor of such branch, or, where an option is given, the Professors of the said several branches, shall be an Examiner or Examiners for graduation without honours.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 11th October 1861.

ORDINANCE No. 19.

[ST ANDREW'S—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN MEDICINE.]

At Edinburgh, the Tenth Day of June Eighteen hundred and sixty-one Years.

Ordinance, No. 19. St Andrew's, No. 3.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, *inter alia*, to make rules for the management and ordering of the several Universities of Scotland, the course of study and manner of teaching therein, the amount and exaction of fees, the manner of examination, with the qualifications, appointment, and number of examiners, and the amount

Ordinance, No. 19.
St Andrew's, No. 3.

d manner of their remuneration, and the granting of degrees, whether in Arts, Divinity, Law, or edicine, in the several Universities of Scotland: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference the granting of degrees in Medicine in the University of St Andrew's, as follows:—

I. The degrees in Medicine to be hereafter granted by the University of St Andrew's shall be vided into three classes, and be designated respectively Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.), Master in rgery (C.M.), and Doctor of Medicine (M.D.).

II. The preliminary branches of extra-professional education, in the case of candidates for the degrees Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery, shall be English, Latin, Arithmetic, the Elements of athematics, and the Elements of Mechanics; and the proficiency of students in these branches shall, as r as possible, be ascertained by examination prior to the commencement of their medical study.

III. No candidate shall be admitted to a professional examination for either of the last-mentioned grees, who has not passed a satisfactory examination on at least two of the following subjects, in addition the subjects mentioned above:—Greek, French, German, Higher Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, atural History, Logic, Moral Philosophy; and the examination on these subjects also shall, as far as ssible, take place before the candidate has entered on his medical curriculum.

IV. The examinations in extra-professional education shall be conducted by some of the Examiners Arts (who may be Professors), together with some of the Medical Examiners.

V. A degree in Arts (not being an honorary degree) of any of the Universities of Scotland, or of ngland or Ireland, and also a degree in Arts of any Colonial or Foreign University, which may for this rpose have been specially recognised by the University Court, shall exempt candidates from all pre-minary examination.

VI. No one shall be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Master in Surgery, who has ot been engaged in medical and surgical study for four years,—the medical session of each year, or *nnus medicus*, being constituted by at least two courses of not less than one hundred lectures each, or y one such course and two courses of not less than fifty lectures each; but, in the case of the linical courses, it shall be sufficient that the lectures be given at least twice a week during the pre-ribed periods.

VII. Every candidate for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery shall give fficient evidence by certificates:—

(1.) That he has studied each of the following departments of medical science, viz.:—

ANATOMY,	During Courses including not less than One Hundred Lectures.
CHEMISTRY,	
MATERIA MEDICA and PHARMACY,	
INSTITUTES of MEDICINE, or PHYSIOLOGY,	
PRACTICE of MEDICINE,	
SURGERY,	
MIDWIFERY, and the DISEASES peculiar to WOMEN and CHILDREN; two courses of Midwifery, of three months each, being reckoned equivalent to a six months' course, provided different departments of Obstetric Medicine be taught in each of the courses,	
GENERAL PATHOLOGY, or, in Schools where there is no such course, a three months' course of lectures on Morbid Anatomy, together with a supplemental course of Practice of Medicine, or Clinical Medicine,	
PRACTICAL ANATOMY,	Six Months.
PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY,	Three Months.
PRACTICAL MIDWIFERY,	Three Months at a Midwifery Hospital, or a Certificate of Attendance on Six Cases from a Registered Medical Practitioner.
CLINICAL MEDICINE,	During Courses of Six Months, or Two Courses of Three Months; Lectures being given at least Twice a Week.
CLINICAL SURGERY,	
MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE,	During Courses including not less than Fifty Lectures.
BOTANY,	
ZOOLOGY with COMPARATIVE ANATOMY,	

(2.) That he has attended for at least two years the medical and surgical practice of a general hospital, which accommodates not fewer than eighty patients, and possesses a distinct staff of physicians and surgeons.

(3.) That he has been engaged for at least three months, by apprenticeship or otherwise, in compounding and dispensing drugs at the laboratory of an hospital, dispensary, member of a Surgical College or Faculty, of a licentiate of the London or Dublin Society of Apothecaries, or of a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

(4.) That he has attended for at least six months, by apprenticeship or otherwise, the out-practice of an hospital, or the practice of a dispensary, or of a physician, surgeon, or member of the London or Dublin Society of Apothecaries.

VIII. No one shall be received as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine or Master in Surgery, unless two years at least of his four years of medical and surgical study, as above defined, shall have been in one or more of the following Universities and Colleges, viz.:—the University of St Andrew's; the University of Glasgow; the University of Aberdeen; the University of Edinburgh; the

Ordinance, No. 19. St Andrew's, No. 3.

University of Oxford; the University of Cambridge; Trinity College, Dublin; Queen's College, Belfast; Queen's College, Cork; and Queen's College, Galway.

IX. Subject always to the condition specified in the eighth section, the studies of candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery shall be under the following regulations:—

(1.) The remaining years of medical and surgical study, other than those for which provision is made by the eighth section, may be either in one or more of the Universities and Colleges above specified, or in University College, London, King's College, London, or the Hospital Schools of London, or in the School of the College of Surgeons in Dublin, or under such private Teachers of Medicine as may from time to time receive recognition from the University Court:

(2.) Attendance during at least six winter months on the medical or surgical practice of a general hospital which accommodates at least eighty patients, and during the same period on a course of Practical Anatomy, may be reckoned as one of such remaining years; and to that extent shall be held equivalent to one year's attendance on courses of lectures, as prescribed in the sixth section:

(3.) The University Court is hereby empowered, by regulation to that effect, to recognise, as qualifying for graduation in the University, to the extent of such remaining years of medical and surgical study as aforesaid, the lectures of any private Teacher or Teachers of Medicine: Provided always, that no course of lectures of a private Teacher on any subject taught by a Professor of the University shall be recognised, without the consent of the Chancellor of the University; and provided also, that it shall be in the power of the University Court, if they shall see cause, at any time to withdraw or suspend the recognition of any private Teacher or Teachers:

(4.) Attendance on the lectures of any private Teacher in Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Aberdeen, shall not be reckoned for graduation in St Andrew's, if the fee for such lectures be of less amount than is charged for the like course of lectures in the University of Edinburgh, of Glasgow, or of Aberdeen, according as the Teacher lectures in Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Aberdeen.

X. Every candidate for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery shall, at such period of the year in which he proposes to graduate, as may be fixed for the purpose by the Senatus Academicus, lodge with the Senatus,—

(1.) A declaration, in his own handwriting, that, on the day of graduation, he will have completed his twenty-first year, and will not be under articles of apprenticeship:

(2.) A statement of his studies, as well in Literature and Philosophy as in Medicine, accompanied with proper certificates:

(3.) An inaugural dissertation, composed by himself, to be approved by the Senatus Academicus.

XI. Every candidate for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery shall be examined, both in writing and *vivâ voce*,—*first*, on Chemistry, Botany, Elementary Anatomy, and Materia Medica; *secondly*, on Advanced Anatomy, Zoology with Comparative Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery; and, *thirdly*, on Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, Midwifery, General Pathology, and Medical Jurisprudence: the examinations on Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Botany, Zoology, and Materia Medica, to be conducted, as far as possible, by demonstrations of objects exhibited to the candidates; and those on Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, as far as possible, by Clinical demonstrations.

XII. Students, who profess themselves ready to submit to an examination on the first division of these subjects at the end of the second year of their course, may be admitted to examination at that time.

XIII. Students, who have passed their examination on the first division of these subjects, may be admitted to examination on the second division at the end of the third year of their course.

XIV. The examination on the third division shall not take place until the candidate has completed the fourth year of his course.

XV. Candidates may be admitted to examination on the first two of these divisions at the end of their third year; or to the three examinations at the end of their fourth year.

XVI. If any candidate, on examination, be found unqualified, he shall not be again admitted to examination, unless he shall have completed another year of medical study, or such portion of another year, as may be prescribed by the Examiners when he is found unqualified.

XVII. The Medical Examiners for graduation shall be the Professors in the Faculty of Medicine, and, in addition, such number of persons, to be appointed annually by the University Court, as shall raise the number of Examiners to not less than seven in all, and so that there shall always be an Examiner specially qualified in each of the following departments, viz.:—(1) Anatomy and Physiology, (2) Chemistry, (3) Botany and Natural History, (4) Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence, (5) Practice of Medicine, (6) Surgery, and (7) Midwifery. The several Examiners appointed by the University Court shall be eligible for re-election, and each of them, for each full period of a year in which he shall act as Examiner, shall receive, out of the fees to be paid by candidates for degrees in Medicine, such sum as may from time to time be fixed by the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court.

XVIII. The degree of Master in Surgery shall not be conferred on any person who does not at the same time obtain the degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

XIX. The degree of Doctor of Medicine may be conferred on any candidate who has obtained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and is of the age of twenty-four years, and has been engaged, subsequently to his having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, for at least two years in attendance on an hospital, or in the military or naval medical service, or in medical and surgical practice: Provided always, that, subject to the provisions of the following section of this Ordinance, the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall not be conferred on any person, unless he be a graduate in Arts within the fifth section of this Ordinance, or unless he shall, before, or at the time of his obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, or within three years thereafter, have passed a satisfactory examination in Greek, and in Logic or Moral Philosophy, and in one, at least, of the following subjects, namely, French, German, Higher Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Natural History.

XX. The degree of Doctor of Medicine may be conferred by the University of St Andrew's on any

registered medical practitioner above the age of forty years, whose professional position and experience are such as, in the estimation of the University, to entitle him to that degree, and who shall, on examination, satisfy the Medical Examiners of the sufficiency of his professional knowledge: Provided always, that degrees shall not be conferred under this section to a greater number than ten in any one year. Ordinance, No. 19. St Andrew's, No. 3.

XXI. Except under the provisions of the twentieth section, the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall not be conferred on any person who has not previously obtained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

XXII. The Senatus Academicus shall, from time to time, as they think expedient, appoint the period or periods of the year at which degrees in Medicine shall be conferred.

XXIII. No degrees in Medicine shall, after the first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be conferred by the University of St Andrew's, except on candidates who have complied with the terms of this Ordinance.

XXIV. There shall be paid, by each candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, a fee of five guineas in respect of each of the three divisions of the examination on professional subjects specified in the eleventh section of this Ordinance; each such fee of five guineas being payable at the time at which the candidate comes forward to be examined in that division in respect of which it is payable; and if the candidate desires to be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine only, he shall not, on admission thereto, be required to pay any farther fee in addition to the fifteen guineas so paid by him; but if he desires to be admitted to the degree of Master in Surgery also, he shall, on being admitted to such degree, pay a farther fee of five guineas; and every candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, who has previously obtained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, shall pay, in addition to the fees paid by him as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, a fee of five guineas, exclusive of any stamp duty which may for the time be exigible; and any person presenting himself as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine under the twentieth section of this Ordinance, without having previously obtained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, shall, on so presenting himself, pay a fee of fifty guineas, inclusive of any stamp duty which may for the time be exigible.

XXV. The Faculty of Medicine in the said University, shall include the Professor of Medicine, the Professor of Chemistry, and, in the event of the Professorship of Civil History being, by competent authority, changed into a Professorship of Natural History, the Professor of Natural History.

XXVI. After the confirmation of this Ordinance by Her Majesty in Council, no Principal or Professor in the said University shall receive any payment out of the fees to be paid by candidates for degrees in Medicine; with this exception only, that it shall be lawful for the Senatus Academicus, out of such fees, to pay to the present Professor of Medicine during his incumbency, and to the present Professor of Chemistry during his incumbency, such annual or other sums respectively, as may from time to time be fixed by the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 21st March 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 20.

[GLASGOW—FOUNDATION OF PROFESSORSHIP OF CONVEYANCING.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth Day of June Eighteen hundred and sixty-one Years.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the 'Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union 'of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, *inter alia*, to make Ordinances in order to found new Professorships where they are required, and also to provide by whom the right of presenting or appointing to such new Professorships shall be exercised: And whereas it is expedient that a Professorship of Conveyancing should be founded in the University of Glasgow: And whereas the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow have by minute, dated the first day of March in the present year, agreed to provide the sum of one hundred and five pounds yearly towards the endowment of such a Professorship, on the footing of the patronage being vested in the President or Dean of Faculty, and the Council of the said Faculty: The Commissioners statute and ordain as follows:— Ordinance, No. 20. Glasgow, No. 3.

I. From the date of the confirmation of this Ordinance by Her Majesty in Council, there shall be a Professorship of Conveyancing in the University of Glasgow; and the Professor of Conveyancing shall be a Professor in the Faculty of Law in the said University, and shall hold his office *ad vitam aut culpam.*

II. There shall be attached to the said Professorship the yearly sum of one hundred and five pounds, provided by the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow in terms of their said minute, together with the amount of such class-fees as the Professor may from time to time be authorized to exact from students; but the Professor shall not, in virtue of his appointment, be entitled to any fees payable for examination or graduation.

III. In consideration of the foresaid endowment of one hundred and five pounds yearly, the right of presenting or appointing the Professor of Conveyancing shall be vested in the President or Dean of Faculty, and the Council of the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow, appointed in pursuance of their charter of incorporation: Provided always, that, in the event of the said President or Dean and Council

Ordinance, No. 20. Glasgow, No. 3.

failing at any time to appoint a Professor within six months after the occurrence of a vacancy, the right of appointment shall *pro vice* be exercised by the University Court of the said University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 11th October 1861.

ORDINANCE No. 21.

[ST ANDREW'S—FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fifth Day of November Eighteen hundred and sixty-one Years.

Ordinance, No. 21. St Andrew's, No. 4

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, *inter alia*, to make such provision by Ordinance, as they shall see fit, for the due preservation, administration, and disposal of the whole property, funds, rents, revenues, and endowments of the several Universities and Colleges therein mentioned; and to provide by Ordinance, as the Commissioners shall judge expedient, by means of any of the funds, property, rents, revenues, and endowments of any University or College, for the payment and extinction of any debts forming a present burden on such rents, revenues, or endowments respectively: And whereas the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are empowered by the same Act to pay, out of such moneys as may be provided by Parliament for the purpose, such sums of money as the Commissioners under the Act shall recommend to be paid, *inter alia*, for the purpose of increasing the salaries presently attached to existing Professorships, and to any other offices in the University: And whereas, by an Act passed in the twentieth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, intituled, 'An Act for 'uniting the Two Colleges of St Salvator and St Leonard in the University of St Andrew's, pursuant 'to an Agreement to that purpose,' certain yearly salaries were directed to be paid to the Principal and eight Professors of the United College, mentioned in the said Act, out of the common stock of the said College, including therein the annual bounty of the Crown, amounting to one hundred and fifty-seven pounds seventeen shillings, which is now annually voted by Parliament to the Factor or Steward for the use of the Principal and Masters: And whereas there is now a considerable debt forming a burden on the said common stock or revenues of the said College: The Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with reference to the financial arrangements of the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard in the University of St Andrew's, of St Mary's College in the said University, and of the said University, as follows:—

I. From the commencement of the first financial year of the United College after the confirmation of this Ordinance by Her Majesty in Council, the annual revenues arising from the said common stock of the College, including the said annual bounty of the Crown, but not including any sums voted by Parliament specially to the Principal or to any individual Professor, shall, after payment of public and parochial burdens, expense of management and of repairs, and other necessary expenses connected therewith, be applied,—*first*, in payment of an annuity of such amount as shall be sufficient, within a period not exceeding thirty years from the term of Martinmas in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to extinguish the debt now forming a burden on the said common stock, exclusive of any sum now charged thereon for payment of bursaries, such annuity to continue for the said period of thirty years, or until the said debt, towards the extinction of which the same is hereby directed to be paid, shall be extinguished, and then to cease and determine; *secondly*, in payment of bursaries, including as well foundation bursaries, as others now charged upon the said common stock; *thirdly*, in payment towards a Reserve College Fund of a sum equal in amount to five per centum on the balance of the revenues in each year remaining after the aforesaid payments; *fourthly*, in payment to the Principal and eight Professors, mentioned in the said Act of the twentieth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, of their respective yearly salaries as fixed thereby; that is to say, to the Principal, of the salary of one hundred and sixty pounds; to the Professor of Greek and each of the three Professors of Philosophy, of the salary of eighty pounds; to each of the Professors of Humanity and Civil History, of the salary of sixty pounds; to the Professor of Mathematics, of the salary of seventy-one pounds; and to the Professor of Medicine, of the salary of sixty pounds; And, *lastly*, the residue of the said annual revenues shall be divided into one hundred equal parts, whereof twelve parts shall be paid to the Principal, and eleven parts to each of the said eight Professors.

II. To the office of Principal shall be attached the sum of fifty-five pounds eleven shillings, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Principal; and, in addition, the sum of one hundred and eighty-four pounds nine shillings, to be annually voted by Parliament.

III. To the Professorship of Greek shall be attached the sum of fifty-five pounds eleven shillings, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor; and, in addition, the sum of forty-four pounds nine shillings, to be annually voted by Parliament.

IV. To the Professorship of Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics, shall be attached the sum of fifty-five pounds eleven shillings, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor; and, in addition, the sum of ninety-four pounds nine shillings, to be annually voted by Parliament.

V. To the Professorship of Moral Philosophy, called in the said Act of the twentieth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Second the Professorship of Ethics and Pneumatics, shall be attached the sum of fifty-five pounds eleven shillings, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor; and, in addition, the sum of ninety-four pounds nine shillings, to be annually voted by Parliament.

VI. To the Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy shall be attached the sum of fifty-five pounds eleven shillings, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor; and, in addition, the sum of ninety-four pounds nine shillings, to be annually voted by Parliament. Ordinance, No. 21. St Andrew's, No. 4.

VII. To the Professorship of Humanity shall be attached the sum of fifty-five pounds eleven shillings, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor; and, in addition, the sum of sixty-four pounds nine shillings, to be annually voted by Parliament.

VIII. The Professor of Civil History shall also be Professor of Natural History in the said University, and a Professor in the Faculty of Medicine therein; and shall, in each year, deliver a course or courses of lectures in Natural History, sufficient to qualify candidates for graduation in Medicine, and also sufficient to qualify candidates for graduation in Arts with honours in the department of Natural Science in the University. To the Professorship of Civil History and Natural History shall be attached the sum of fifty-five pounds eleven shillings, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor; and, in addition, the sum of forty-four pounds nine shillings, to be annually voted by Parliament.

IX. To the Professorship of Mathematics shall be attached the sum of fifty-five pounds eleven shillings, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor; and, in addition, the sum of fifty-three pounds nine shillings, to be annually voted by Parliament.

X. To the Professorship of Medicine shall be attached the sum of fifty-five pounds eleven shillings, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor; and, in addition, the sum of forty-four pounds nine shillings, to be annually voted by Parliament.

XI. The Professor of Chemistry, on the foundation of the late Doctor John Gray, shall be a Professor in the said United College, and in the University of St Andrew's: Provided always, that the Professor shall not be thereby entitled to any payment out of the common stock or revenues of the United College hereinbefore mentioned. To the Professorship of Chemistry shall be attached the net annual rents or proceeds of the lands or other property, in which the sum bequeathed by the said Doctor John Gray for the foundation of the Professorship shall for the time being be invested; and, in addition, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

XII. As soon as it shall please Her Majesty to provide, by way of endowment, to the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History in St Mary's College, a share not less than one equal sixth part of the revenues of the Deanery of the Chapel Royal in Scotland, the following arrangements shall, from the commencement of the first financial year of the College, after the time at which such gift shall become available, take effect with reference to the emoluments of the Professors and the revenues of the said College:—

(1.) The whole revenues of St Mary's College, from whatever source arising, but excluding sums voted by Parliament specially to the Principal or to any individual Professor, shall, after payment of public and parochial burdens, expense of management, and other necessary expenses; of bursaries, including foundation bursaries, as well as others for which the College is bound to provide; and after deduction, for payment towards a Reserve College Fund, of a sum equal in amount to five per centum on the net revenues in each year remaining after the aforesaid payments, be applied in payment of salaries to the Principal, the Second Master, and the Professor of Hebrew, in manner hereinafter provided, and shall, for that purpose, be divided into thirty-three equal parts:

(2.) To the office of Principal and Primarius Professor of Divinity shall be attached a salary of ten such parts as aforesaid of the net revenues of the College; the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds now payable annually to the Professor of Ecclesiastical History through the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, and the sum of ninety-three pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Principal: the Principal shall also have the same right as heretofore of occupying the Principal's house in the said College:

(3.) To the office of Second Master, who shall hereafter be styled Professor of Divinity and Biblical Criticism, shall be attached fifteen such parts as aforesaid of the said net revenues of the College; and the sum of eighty-seven pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor:

(4.) To the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History shall be attached, in addition to such share of the revenues of the Deanery of the Chapel Royal, as Her Majesty may have been pleased to grant to the Professorship, the sum of eighty-six pounds one shilling and eightpence, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor:

(5.) To the Professorship of Hebrew and Oriental Languages shall be attached eight such parts as aforesaid of the said net revenues of the College; the sum of twenty-five pounds, heretofore payable annually to the Professor through the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues; the sum of eighty-six pounds one shilling and eightpence, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor; and, in addition, the sum of one hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament:

Provided always, that the time at which the said addition of one hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament, shall be made to the emoluments of the Professorship of Hebrew and Oriental Languages, shall not be dependent on the time at which the other arrangements specified in this section shall take effect.

XIII. No payment shall be made by the Principal and Professors of either College out of the reserve fund of such College, hereinbefore provided for, except for the purpose of meeting some extraordinary expenditure connected with such College; and no such payment shall in any case be made, except with the authority of the University Court first had and obtained.

XIV. Each student shall pay to the University a matriculation fee of one pound at the commencement of each winter session for the whole academical year then next ensuing; but any student attending a class or classes during a summer session, without having attended the immediately preceding winter session, shall, in respect of such summer session, pay a fee of ten shillings only; and no fee shall be chargeable against any student for cleaning, lighting, or heating of class-rooms, or for attendance of University or College servants.

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XV. There shall be paid to the University, by each candidate for the degree of Master of Arts, a fee of one guinea in respect of each of the three divisions of the examination for graduation without honours, specified in the fifth section of Ordinance No. 14, General No. 3, of the twenty-sixth day of January eighteen hundred and sixty-one; each such fee of one guinea being payable at the time at which the candidate comes forward to be examined in that division in respect of which it is payable; and no farther fee than the sum of three guineas, as aforesaid, shall be payable by any candidate in respect of examination for, or admission to, the said degree, whether with or without honours.

XVI. Each member of the General Council of the University shall, on being first registered, pay a fee of five shillings, and, on each fifteenth day of October thereafter, shall pay an annual fee of two shillings and sixpence for the year then next ensuing: Provided always, that after payment of the first registration fee of five shillings, and of all fees of two shillings and sixpence, which may have become payable by any member, it shall be lawful for him to compound for all future payments of the fee of two shillings and sixpence by a single payment of one pound: Provided also, that no person shall be entitled to act as a member of the General Council, until he has paid all fees which may have become due by him.

XVII. The whole revenues of the University of St Andrew's, including rent of lands, interest of money, matriculation, examination, and graduation fees, except such portion of the fees payable by candidates for degrees in Medicine as may be required for the purposes specified in Ordinance No. 19, St Andrew's No. 3, of the tenth day of June eighteen hundred and sixty-one; and also including the registration fees of members of the General Council, but excluding any such revenues as are or may be appropriated to special purposes by mortification, gift, or endowment, shall be applied to the proper expenses of the University, including the expenses of the Library, the expenses connected with the meetings of the Senatus Academicus, of the University Court, and of the General Council, and the salaries and wages of the officers and servants of the University, in so far as the said several expenses may not be otherwise provided for; and, after providing for such proper expenses, it shall be lawful for the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, from time to time to pay out of the said revenues such sum or sums, as may be reasonable and expedient, towards the expenses of any class or classes in the University, including the cost of prizes, and of apparatus and materials, and also the remuneration of assistants or attendants.

XVIII. In every case, where a sum is appointed to be paid out of the University funds for the purchase of apparatus and materials, or other class expenses of any class in the University, an account of the expenditure of such sum in each year shall be laid by the Professor before the Senatus Academicus; and in the event of the whole sum not being expended in any year, the portion unexpended shall revert and fall into the University funds: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Senatus Academicus, if it shall think fit, to allow the portion so unexpended in any year to be applied to a similar purpose in connection with the same class in a subsequent year.

XIX. With the exception of such payments as may be made out of the fees payable by candidates for degrees in Medicine to the present Professor of Medicine, or the present Professor of Chemistry, under the said Ordinance of the tenth day of June eighteen hundred and sixty-one, no member of the Senatus Academicus shall, in virtue of his office as Principal or Professor, or as Examiner, receive any payment out of the revenues of the University: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, from paying, out of the said revenues, a reasonable remuneration for any special service, which may at any time be rendered by the Principal of either College, or by any Professor.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 21*st March* 1862.

SCHEDULE IN EXPLANATION OF PART OF THE FOREGOING ORDINANCE.

I. UNITED COLLEGE OF ST SALVATOR AND ST LEONARD.

ESTIMATED INCOME FROM THE COMMON STOCK OR REVENUES OF THE COLLEGE.

1. Land Rents			L.2981	12 7
2. Garden Rents, etc.			148	0 0
3. Bishops' Rents	L.140 0 0			
Parliamentary vote to the Factor for the use of the Principal and Masters	157 17 0			
Sum			297	17 0
4. Revenue from Teinds	L.409 9 11			
Less possible Reduction for Augmentation	140 0 0			
Difference			269	9 11
5. Interest and Dividends			13	4 1
6. Compositions for Entries, etc.			43	4 1
			L.3753	7 8
Deduct—				
1. Public and Parochial Burdens (say)	L.500 0 0			
2. Expenses of Management "	325 0 0			
3. Repairs and incidental outlay "	50 0 0			
Carry forward,	L.875 0 0		L.3753	7 8

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	Brought forward,	L.875	0 0	L.3753	7 8
4. Annuity to repay (say) L.10,000 in 30 years (say) at L.6, 2s. 9d. per cent.		613	15 0		
5. Foundation and other bursaries		252	1 3		
	Sum			1740	16 3
				L.2012	11 5
Deduct for Reserve College Fund, 5 per cent.				100	12 7
Net Revenues				L.1911	18 10
To be applied in payment of salaries under Act 20 George II., c. 32, viz.:—					
Principal		L.160	0 0		
One Professor of Greek, and three Professors of Philosophy, L.80 each		320	0 0		
Professor of Humanity		60	0 0		
„ Civil History		60	0 0		
„ Mathematics		71	0 0		
„ Medicine		60	0 0		
	Deduct			731	0 0
				L.1180	18 10

Of which the Principal's share (twelve hundredth parts) would be L.141, 14s.; and that of each of the eight Professors (eleven hundredth parts), L.129, 18s.

TABLE SHOWING THE EMOLUMENTS OF THE CHAIRS IN THE UNITED COLLEGE UNDER THE ORDINANCE.

Chairs.	Sources of Emoluments.		Emoluments of Professors.
			L. s. d.
Principal.	Salary under Act 20 George II., c. 32		160 0 0
	Estimated share of Surplus College Revenues		141 14 0
	Parliamentary vote—		
	Present	L.55 11 0	
	New	184 9 0	
	Sum		240 0 0
			541 14 0
Greek.	Salary under Act 20 George II., c. 32		80 0 0
	Estimated share of Surplus College Revenues		129 18 0
	Parliamentary Vote—		
	Present	L.55 11 0	
	New	44 9 0	
	Sum		100 0 0
	Estimated fees		200 0 0
			509 18 0
Logic.	Salary under Act 20 George II., c. 32		80 0 0
	Estimated share of Surplus College Revenues		129 18 0
	Parliamentary vote—		
	Present	L.55 11 0	
	New	94 9 0	
	Sum		150 0 0
	Estimated fees		100 0 0
			459 18 0
Moral Philosophy.	Salary under Act 20 George II., c. 32		80 0 0
	Estimated share of Surplus College Revenues		129 18 0
	Parliamentary vote—		
	Present	L.55 11 0	
	New	94 9 0	
	Sum		150 0 0
	Estimated fees		85 0 0
			444 18 0

TABLE—*continued.*

Ordinance, No. 21.
St Andrew's, No. 4.

Chairs.	Sources of Emoluments.	Emoluments of Professors.
		L. s. d.
Natural Philosophy.	Salary under Act 20 George II., c. 32	80 0 0
	Estimated share of Surplus College Revenues	129 18 0
	Parliamentary vote—	
	Present L.55 11 0	
	New 94 9 0	
	Sum	150 0 0
	Estimated fees	85 0 0
		444 18 0
Humanity.	Salary under Act 20 George II., c. 32	60 0 0
	Estimated share of Surplus College Revenues	129 18 0
	Parliamentary vote—	
	Present L.55 11 0	
	New 64 9 0	
	Sum	120 0 0
	Estimated fees	200 0 0
		509 18 0
Civil History and Natural History.	Salary under Act 20 George II., c. 32	60 0 0
	Estimated share of Surplus College Revenues	129 18 0
	Parliamentary vote—	
	Present L.55 11 0	
	New 44 9 0	
	Sum	100 0 0
	Estimated fees	80 0 0
		369 18 0
Mathematics.	Salary under Act 20 George II., c. 32	71 0 0
	Estimated share of Surplus College Revenues	129 18 0
	Parliamentary vote—	
	Present L.55 11 0	
	New 53 9 0	
	Sum	109 0 0
	Estimated fees	200 0 0
		509 18 0
Medicine.	Salary under Act 20 George II., c. 32	60 0 0
	Estimated share of Surplus College Revenues	129 18 0
	Parliamentary vote—	
	Present L.55 11 0	
	New 44 9 0	
	Sum	100 0 0
	Estimated fees	30 0 0
		319 18 0
Chemistry.	Income from Dr Gray's Foundation	125 0 0
	New Parliamentary vote	125 0 0
	Estimated fees	80 0 0
		330 0 0

II. ST MARY'S COLLEGE.

Gross estimated Revenues	L.1115 0 0
Estimated deduction for Burdens, Expenses of Management, Repairs, Bursaries, etc.	420 0 0
	L.695 0 0
Deduct for Reserve College Fund, 5 per cent.	34 15 0
Estimated Net Revenue	L.660 5 0

of which the Principal's share (ten thirty-third parts) would be L.200; that of the Professor of Divinity and Biblical Criticism (fifteen thirty-third parts), L.300; and that of the Professor of Hebrew (eight thirty-third parts), L.160.

TABLE SHOWING THE EMOLUMENTS OF THE CHAIRS IN ST MARY'S COLLEGE UNDER THE ORDINANCE.

Ordinance, No. 21.
St Andrew's, No. 4.

Chairs.	Sources of Emoluments.	Emoluments of Professors. L.	s.	d.
Principal and Primarius Professor of Divinity.	College Revenue (estimated)	200	0	0
	Sum now paid to Professor of Ecclesiastical History from Land Revenues of Crown	150	0	0
	Present Parliamentary vote	93	0	0
	Estimated fees	47	0	0
		490	0	0
Divinity and Biblical Criticism.	College Revenue (estimated)	300	0	0
	Present Parliamentary vote	87	0	0
	Estimated fees	40	0	0
		427	0	0
Ecclesiastical History.	Deanery of Chapel Royal (estimated)	336	0	0
	Present Parliamentary vote	86	1	8
	Estimated fees	30	0	0
		452	1	8
Hebrew and Oriental Languages.	College Revenue (estimated)	160	0	0
	Land Revenues of Crown	25	0	0
	Present Parliamentary vote	86	1	8
	New Parliamentary vote	100	0	0
	Estimated fees	30	0	0
		401	1	8

ORDINANCE No. 22.

[Glasgow—Financial Arrangements—Foundation of Professorships of English Literature and Biblical Criticism.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fifth Day of November Eighteen hundred and sixty-one Years.

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Glasgow, No. 4.

Whereas, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, *inter alia*, to make such provision by Ordinance, as they shall see fit, for the due preservation, administration, and disposal of the whole property, funds, rents, revenues, and endowments of the several Universities and Colleges therein mentioned; and to make Ordinances in order to found new Professorships where they are required, and to provide for the appointment of Assistants to such Professors as from the nature and duties of their Professorships require assistance, and to provide for the remuneration of such Assistants, and to provide by whom the right of presenting or appointing such new Professors and Assistants shall be exercised: And whereas the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are empowered by the same Act to pay, out of such moneys as may be provided by Parliament for the purpose, such sums of money as the Commissioners under the Act shall recommend to be paid, *inter alia*, for the purpose of providing additional teaching by means of Assistants to the Professors in any Professorships already established or to be established, of increasing the salaries presently attached to existing Professorships and to any other offices in the University, and of the endowment of new Professorships: The Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain, with reference to the University of Glasgow, as follows:—

I. To the office of Principal shall be attached the same proportion of the revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Principal, including the sum payable, under royal grant, through the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues; and, in addition, the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

II. To the Professorship of Logic and Rhetoric shall be attached the same proportion of the revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Professor; and the sum of eleven pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant.

III. To the Professorship of Moral Philosophy shall be attached the same proportion of the revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Professor; the sum of eleven pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant; and the income arising from the endowment of the Professorship out of the rents of the Island of Shuna.

IV. To the Professorship of Natural Philosophy shall be attached the same proportion of the revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Professor; the sum of twenty-one pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant; and the

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income arising from the endowment of the Professorship out of the rents of the Island of Shuna. To the Professorship of Natural Philosophy there shall be attached an Assistant, who shall receive a salary of one hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament; and a sum of one hundred pounds shall be provided annually by the Senatus Academicus out of the General University Fund hereinafter mentioned, for the purchase of apparatus and materials, and for other class expenses of the Professorship.

V. To the Professorship of Greek shall be attached the same proportion of the revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Professor, including the sum payable, under royal grant, through the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues; and the sum of twenty pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant. To the Professorship of Greek there shall be attached an Assistant, who shall receive a salary of one hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

VI. To the Professorship of Humanity shall be attached the same proportion of the revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Professor, including the sum payable, under royal grant, through the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues; and the sum of twenty-five pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant. To the Professorship of Humanity there shall be attached an Assistant, who shall receive a salary of one hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

VII. To the Professorship of Mathematics shall be attached the same proportion of the revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Professor; the sum of sixty-two pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant; and the income arising from the endowment of the Professorship out of the rents of the Island of Shuna. To the Professorship of Mathematics there shall be attached an Assistant, who shall receive a salary of one hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

VIII. To the Professorship of Practical Astronomy shall be attached the same proportion of the revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Professor; and the sum of fifty pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant.

IX. To the Professorship of Civil Engineering and Mechanics shall be attached the sum of two hundred and seventy-five pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor.

X. There shall be a Professorship of the English Language and Literature in the University of Glasgow; and the right of presenting or appointing the Professor shall be vested in, and exercised by, Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors. To the Professorship shall be attached a salary of two hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

XI. To the Professorship of Divinity shall be attached the same proportion of the revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Professor, including the sum payable, under royal grant, through the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

XII. To the Professorship of Oriental Languages shall be attached the same proportion of the revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Professor, including the sum payable, under royal grant, through the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues; and the sum of twenty pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant.

XIII. To the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History shall be attached the same proportion of the revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Professor, including the sum payable, under royal grant, through the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

XIV. There shall be a Professorship of Divinity and Biblical Criticism in the University of Glasgow; and as soon as it shall please Her Majesty to provide, by way of endowment, for its support, a share not less than one equal sixth part of the revenues of the Deanery of the Chapel Royal in Scotland, the right of presenting or appointing the Professor shall be vested in, and exercised by, Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors.

XV. To the Professorship of Law shall be attached the same proportion of the revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Professor, including the sum payable, under royal grant, through the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

XVI. To the Professorship of Medicine shall be attached the same proportion of the revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Professor, including the sum payable, under royal grant, through the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues; and the sum of ten pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant.

XVII. To the Professorship of Anatomy shall be attached the same proportion of the revenues of the University as has heretofore been payable to the Professor; and the sum of thirty pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant. A sum of two hundred pounds shall be provided annually by the Senatus Academicus out of the General University Fund hereinafter mentioned, towards defraying the salary of an Assistant or Demonstrator, and the class expenses of the Professorship.

XVIII. To the Professorship of Natural History shall be attached the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor; and, in addition, the sum of fifty pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

XIX. To the Professorship of Surgery shall be attached the sum of seventy-five pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor; and, in addition, the sum of twenty-five pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

XX. To the Professorship of Midwifery shall be attached the sum of fifty pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor; and, in addition, the sum of fifty pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

XXI. To the Professorship of Chemistry shall be attached the sum of two hundred pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor. To the Professorship of Chemistry there shall be attached a Teaching Assistant and a Laboratory Assistant, who shall each receive a salary of one hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament; and a sum of seventy pounds shall be provided annually by the Senatus Academicus out of the General University Fund hereinafter mentioned, for the purchase of apparatus and materials, and for other class expenses of the Professorship.

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XXII. To the Professorship of Botany shall be attached the sum of one hundred pounds, heretofore payable annually to the Professor through the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues; the sum of one hundred pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor; and the income arising from the endowment of the Professorship out of the rents of the Island of Shuna.

XXIII. To the Professorship of Materia Medica shall be attached the sum of one hundred pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor. A sum of fifty pounds shall be provided annually by the Senatus Academicus out of the General University Fund hereinafter mentioned, for the purchase of apparatus and materials, and for other class expenses of the Professorship.

XXIV. To the Professorship of the Institutes of Medicine shall be attached the sum of seventy-five pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor; and, in addition, the sum of seventy-five pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

XXV. To the Professorship of Forensic Medicine shall be attached the sum of seventy-five pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor; and, in addition, the sum of twenty-five pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament. A sum of thirty-five pounds shall be provided annually by the Senatus Academicus out of the General University Fund hereinafter mentioned, for the purchase of apparatus and materials, and for other class expenses of the Professorship.

XXVI. To the Professorships of Materia Medica and Forensic Medicine there shall be attached a Joint Assistant, who shall receive a salary of fifty pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

XXVII. The like payments, as heretofore, shall continue to be made from the University revenues to the eldest regent, and, through the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, to the three Professors of Philosophy in the University.

XXVIII. In place of the fees specified in the fifth section of Ordinance No. 3, Glasgow No. 1, of the fourth day of May eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, each student shall, after the confirmation of this Ordinance by Her Majesty in Council, pay a matriculation fee of one pound at the commencement of each winter session for the whole academical year then next ensuing; but any student attending a class or classes during a summer session, without having attended the immediately preceding winter session, shall, in respect of such summer session, pay a fee of ten shillings only; and no fee shall be chargeable against any student for cleaning, lighting, or heating of class-rooms, or for the attendance of College servants.

XXIX. There shall be paid, by each candidate for the degree of Master of Arts, a fee of one guinea in respect of each of the three divisions of the examination for graduation without honours, specified in the fifth section of Ordinance No. 14, General No. 3, of the twenty-sixth day of January eighteen hundred and sixty-one; each such fee of one guinea being payable at the time at which the candidate comes forward to be examined in that division in respect of which it is payable; and no farther fee than the sum of three guineas, as aforesaid, shall be payable by any candidate in respect of examination for, or admission to, the said degree, whether with or without honours.

XXX. There shall be paid, by each candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, a fee of five guineas in respect of each of the three divisions of the examination on professional subjects, specified in the tenth section of Ordinance No. 15, Glasgow No. 2, of the sixteenth day of March eighteen hundred and sixty-one; each such fee of five guineas being payable at the time at which the candidate comes forward to be examined in that division in respect of which it is payable; and if the candidate desires to be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine only, he shall not, on admission thereto, be required to pay any farther fee in addition to the fifteen guineas so paid by him; but if he desires to be admitted to the degree of Master in Surgery also, he shall, on being admitted to such degree, pay a farther fee of five guineas; and every candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall pay, in addition to the fees paid by him as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, a fee of five guineas, exclusive of any stamp duty which may for the time be exigible.

XXXI. Each member of the General Council of the University shall, on being first registered, pay a fee of five shillings, and, on each fifteenth day of October thereafter, shall pay an annual fee of two shillings and sixpence for the year then next ensuing: Provided always, that, after payment of the first registration fee of five shillings, and of all fees of two shillings and sixpence, which may have become payable by any member, it shall be lawful for him to compound for all future payments of the fee of two shillings and sixpence by a single payment of one pound: Provided also, that no person shall be entitled to act as a member of the General Council, until he has paid all fees which may have become due by him.

XXXII. All matriculation, examination, and graduation fees, and the registration fees of members of the General Council, shall be placed to the account of a General University Fund, which shall also include all the revenues of the University, except such as have been, or shall be, otherwise appropriated by Ordinance of the Commissioners, and except such as are appropriated to special purposes by mortification, gift, or endowment; and the said General University Fund shall be applicable to defray the ordinary current expenses of the University, including the expenses of the library or libraries of the University, the expenses connected with the meetings of the Senatus Academicus, of the University Court, and of the General Council; the salaries and wages of officers and servants; the cost of lighting, heating, cleaning, maintaining, and repairing the buildings; the cost of apparatus and materials, and other class expenses, including prizes; and the expenses of the Hunterian Museum, in so far as the said several expenses may not be otherwise provided for.

XXXIII. In every case where, by this Ordinance or otherwise, a sum is appointed to be paid out of the University funds for the purchase of apparatus and materials, or other class expenses of any class in the University, an account of the expenditure of such sum in each year shall be laid by the Professor before the Senatus Academicus; and, in the event of the whole sum not being expended in any year, the portion unexpended shall revert and fall into the General University Fund: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Senatus Academicus, if it shall think fit, to allow the portion so unexpended in any year to be applied to a similar purpose in connection with the same class in a subsequent year.

XXXIV. The incumbents for the time being of the several Professorships, to which the right of occupation of certain dwelling-houses is now attached, shall continue to have the same right to such

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occupation as heretofore; and it shall be lawful for the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, from time to time to pay out of the said General University Fund, such sums as may be reasonable and expedient, towards the maintaining and repairing the said houses, and for other purposes connected therewith.

XXXV. No member of the Senatus Academicus shall, after the time at which the full salary appropriated to his office by this Ordinance shall become available, receive in virtue of his office as Principal or Professor, or as Examiner, any payment from the revenues of the University, except such amount as has been above appropriated to his office: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, from paying, out of the said General University Fund, a reasonable remuneration for any special service which may at any time be rendered by the Principal or any Professor: Provided also, that each of the present Professors of Moral Philosophy, of Divinity, of Oriental Languages, of Ecclesiastical History, of Law, of Medicine, of Botany, and of Materia Medica, shall be entitled during his incumbency to receive, out of the said general fund, an annual sum equal in amount to the sum derived by him from graduation fees, on an average of the five years immediately preceding the confirmation of this Ordinance by Her Majesty in Council.

XXXVI. The Assistants to the Professors of Natural Philosophy, Greek, Humanity, Mathematics, Anatomy, and Chemistry, shall be appointed from year to year by the Professors respectively, subject to the approval and control of the University Court; and the joint Assistant to the Professors of Materia Medica and Forensic Medicine shall be appointed by these Professors jointly, subject to the same approval and control; and, in case of a difference between the two Professors as to the person to be appointed, the appointment shall be made by the Senatus Academicus, subject to the same approval and control.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 21*st March* 1862.

SCHEDULE IN EXPLANATION OF PART OF THE FOREGOING ORDINANCE.

I. PRINCIPAL.

Emoluments.

University Revenues (average) . . .	L.411	15	$11\frac{1}{5}$
Land Revenues of Crown	38	4	$5\frac{1}{3}$
New Parliamentary vote	250	0	0
Total .	L.700	0	$4\frac{8}{15}$

II. FACULTY OF ARTS.

Chairs.	Sources of Emoluments.	Emoluments of Professors.	Salaries of Assistants.	Allowances for Class Expenses.
		L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Logic.	Salary—			
	University Revenues . (Besides sum from University Revenues, if Senior Regent; and variable sum from Land Revenues of Crown, as one of the Professors of Philosophy.—See Note at end of Schedule.)	267 4 $5\frac{1}{3}$		
	Present Parliamentary vote	11 0 0		
	Estimated fees . .	460 0 0		
		738 4 $5\frac{1}{3}$		
Moral Philosophy.	Salary—			
	University Revenues . (Besides sum from University Revenues, if Senior Regent; and variable sum from Land Revenues of Crown, as one of the Professors of Philosophy.—See Note at end of Schedule.)	267 4 $5\frac{1}{3}$		
	Present Parliamentary vote	11 0 0		
	Shuna rents (average) .	20 0 0		
	Estimated fees . .	320 0 0		
		618 4 $5\frac{1}{3}$		

FACULTY OF ARTS—*continued.*

Chairs.	Sources of Emoluments.	Emoluments of Professors.	Salaries of Assistants.	Allowances for Class Expenses.
		L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Natural Philosophy.	Salary—			
	University Revenues .	267 4 $5\frac{1}{3}$		
	(Besides sum from University Revenues, if Senior Regent; and variable sum from Land Revenues of Crown, as one of the Professors of Philosophy.—See Note at end of Schedule.)			
	Present Parliamentary vote	21 0 0		
	Shuna rents (average) .	20 0 0		
	New Parliamentary vote	...	100 0 0	
	Estimated fees . .	300 0 0		
		608 4 $5\frac{1}{3}$		
	General University Fund	...	...	100 0 0
Greek.	Salary—			
	University Revenues .	264 8 $10\frac{2}{3}$		
	(Besides sum from University Revenues, if Senior Regent.—See Note at end of Schedule.)			
	Land Revenues of Crown	5 0 0		
	Present Parliamentary vote	20 0 0		
	New Parliamentary vote	...	100 0 0	
	Estimated fees . .	680 0 0		
		969 8 $10\frac{2}{3}$		
Humanity.	Salary—			
	University Revenues .	256 2 $2\frac{2}{3}$		
	Land Revenues of Crown	8 6 8		
	Present Parliamentary vote	25 0 0		
	New Parliamentary vote	...	100 0 0	
	Estimated fees . .	680 0 0		
		969 8 $10\frac{2}{3}$		
Mathematics.	Salary—			
	University Revenues .	230 0 0		
	Present Parliamentary vote	62 0 0		
	Shuna rents (average) .	20 0 0		
	New Parliamentary vote	...	100 0 0	
	Estimated fees . .	350 0 0		
		662 0 0		
Practical Astronomy.	Salary—			
	University Revenues .	220 0 0		
	Present Parliamentary vote	50 0 0		
	Estimated fees . .	0 0 0		
	(The Professor of Practical Astronomy has also charge of the Observatory. Hitherto the students have been so few, that it is unnecessary to estimate the fees.)	270 0 0		
Civil Engineering and Mechanics.	Salary—			
	Present Parliamentary vote	275 0 0		
	Estimated fees . . .	50 0 0		
		325 0 0		
English Language and Literature	Salary—			
	New Parliamentary vote .	200 0 0		
	Estimated fees . . .	200 0 0		
		400 0 0		

III. FACULTY OF DIVINITY.

Ordinance, No. 22.
Glasgow, No. 4.

Chairs.	Sources of Emoluments.	Emoluments of Professors.
		L. s. d.
Divinity.	Salary—	
	University Revenues (average)	408 6 8
	Land Revenues of Crown	16 13 4
	Estimated fees	175 0 0
		600 0 0
Oriental Languages.	Salary—	
	University Revenues	264 8 10⅔
	Land Revenues of Crown	15 11 1⅓
	Present Parliamentary vote	20 0 0
	Estimated fees	130 0 0
		430 0 0
Ecclesiastical History.	Salary—	
	University Revenues	222 15 6⅔
	Land Revenues of Crown	100 0 0
	Estimated fees	80 0 0
		402 15 6⅔
Divinity and Biblical Criticism.	Salary—	
	Deanery of Chapel Royal (estimated) . . .	336 0 0
	Estimated fees	100 0 0
		436 0 0

IV. FACULTY OF LAW.

Chair.	Sources of Emoluments.	Emoluments of Professor.
		L. s. d.
Law.	Salary—	
	University Revenues	220 0 0
	Land Revenues of Crown	90 0 0
	Estimated fees	230 0 0
		540 0 0

V. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Chairs.	Sources of Emoluments.	Emoluments of Professors.	Salaries of Assistants.	Allowances for Class Expenses.
		L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Medicine.	Salary—			
	University Revenues .	220 0 0		
	Land Revenues of Crown	40 0 0		
	Present Parliamentary vote	10 0 0		
	Estimated fees . . .	140 0 0		
		410 0 0		
Anatomy.	Salary—			
	University Revenues .	220 0 0		
	Present Parliamentary vote	30 0 0		
	Estimated fees . . .	500 0 0		
		750 0 0		
	General University Fund .	...	...	200 0 0

FACULTY OF MEDICINE—*continued.*

Chairs.	Sources of Emoluments.	Emoluments of Professors.	Salaries of Assistants.	Allowances for Class Expenses.
		L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Natural History.	Salary—			
	Present Parliamentary vote	150 0 0		
	New Parliamentary vote .	50 0 0		
	Estimated fees . . .	100 0 0		
		300 0 0		
Surgery.	Salary—			
	Present Parliamentary vote	75 0 0		
	New Parliamentary vote .	25 0 0		
	Estimated fees . . .	220 0 0		
		320 0 0		
Midwifery.	Salary—			
	Present Parliamentary vote	50 0 0		
	New Parliamentary vote .	50 0 0		
	Estimated fees . . .	130 0 0		
		230 0 0		
Chemistry.	Salary—			
	Present Parliamentary vote	200 0 0	100 0 0	
	New Parliamentary vote .	...	100 0 0	
	Estimated fees . . .	420 0 0		
		620 0 0		
	General University Fund .	...	...	70 0 0
Botany.	Salary—			
	Woods and Forests . .	100 0 0		
	Present Parliamentary vote	100 0 0		
	Shuna rents (average) .	20 0 0		
	Estimated fees . . .	180 0 0		
		400 0 0		
Materia Medica.	Salary—			
	Present Parliamentary vote	100 0 0		
	New Parliamentary vote .	...	50 0 0	
	Estimated fees . . .	170 0 0		
		270 0 0		
	General University Fund .	...	...	50 0 0
	(The Assistant to this Chair to be also Assistant to the Chair of Forensic Medicine.)			
Institutes of Medicine.	Salary—			
	Present Parliamentary vote	75 0 0		
	New Parliamentary vote .	75 0 0		
	Estimated fees . . .	160 0 0		
		310 0 0		
Forensic Medicine.	Salary—			
	Present Parliamentary vote	75 0 0		
	New Parliamentary vote .	25 0 0		
	Estimated fees . . .	110 0 0		
		210 0 0		
	General University Fund .	...	...	35 0 0
	(The Assistant to the Chair of Materia Medica to be also Assistant to this Chair.)			

Ordinance, No. 22.
Glasgow, No. 4.

NOTE.—Additional sum payable to the 'Eldest Regent' from University Revenues . . . . . L.2 15 $6\frac{2}{3}$

(The Regents are the Professors of Greek, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy.)

Additional Sums payable to the three Professors of Philosophy from the Land Revenues of the Crown :—

First Philosophy	8	6	8
Second Philosophy	8	6	8
Third Philosophy	2	17	$9\frac{1}{3}$

ORDINANCE No. 23.

[EDINBURGH—FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fifth Day of November Eighteen hundred and sixty-one Years.

Ordinance, No. 23.
Edinburgh, No. 5.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, *inter alia*, to make such provision by Ordinance, as they shall see fit, for the due preservation, administration, and disposal of the whole property, funds, rents, revenues, and endowments of the several Universities and Colleges therein mentioned; to make rules as to the number of Examiners, and the amount and manner of their remuneration; and to make Ordinances in order to found new Professorships where they are required, and to provide for the appointment of Assistants to such Professors as from the nature and duties of their Professorships require assistance, and to provide for the remuneration of such Assistants, and to provide by whom the right of presenting or appointing such new Professors and Assistants shall be exercised: And whereas the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are empowered by the same Act to pay, out of such moneys as may be provided by Parliament for the purpose, such sums of money as the Commissioners under the Act shall recommend to be paid, *inter alia*, for the purposes of providing additional teaching by means of Assistants to the Professors in any Professorships already established or to be established, of providing remuneration to the Examiners appointed in pursuance of the said Act, of increasing the salaries presently attached to existing Professorships, and to any other offices in the University, and of the endowment of new Professorships: And whereas, by the Edinburgh University Property Arrangement Act, 1861, the sum of two thousand one hundred and seventy pounds per annum from the revenues of the Harbour and Docks of Leith is directed to be paid to the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh for the purposes of the University, as in the said Act is provided: The Commissioners under the first recited Act statute and ordain, with reference to the University of Edinburgh, as follows:—

I. To the Office of Principal shall be attached the annual sum of one hundred and fifty-one pounds two shillings and twopence, portion of the annuity of two thousand one hundred and seventy pounds, payable as aforesaid from the revenues of the Harbour and Docks of Leith; and the additional sum of five hundred and forty-eight pounds seventeen shillings and ten pence, to be annually voted by Parliament.

II. To the Professorship of Humanity shall be attached the annual sum of fifty-seven pounds ten shillings, portion of the said annuity from the revenues of the Harbour and Docks of Leith; the sum of thirty pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant; and, in addition, the sum of one hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament. To the Professorship of Humanity there shall be attached an Assistant, who shall receive a salary of one hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

III. To the Professorship of Mathematics shall be attached the annual sum of one hundred and eighteen pounds six shillings and eightpence, portion of the said annuity from the revenues of the Harbour and Docks of Leith; the sum of thirty pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant; and, in addition, the sum of fifty pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament. To the Professorship of Mathematics there shall be attached an Assistant, who shall receive a salary of one hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

IV. To the Professorship of Greek shall be attached the annual sum of fifty-seven pounds four shillings and four pence, portion of the said annuity from the revenues of the Harbour and Docks of Leith; the sum of thirty pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant; and, in addition, the sum of one hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament. To the Professorship of Greek there shall be attached an Assistant, who shall receive a salary of one hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

V. To the Professorship of Logic and Metaphysics shall be attached the annual sum of twenty-two pounds four shillings and four pence, portion of the said annuity from the revenues of the Harbour and Docks of Leith; the sum of thirty pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant; and, in addition, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

VI. To the Professorship of Moral Philosophy shall be attached the annual sum of seventy-two pounds four shillings and four pence, portion of the said annuity from the revenues of the Harbour and Docks of Leith; the sum of thirty pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant; and, in addition, the sum of one hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

VII. To the Professorship of Natural Philosophy shall be attached the annual sum of twenty-two

unds four shillings and four pence, portion of the said annuity from the revenues of the Harbour and Docks of Leith; the sum of thirty pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in ntinuance of a royal grant; and, in addition, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, to be annually ted by Parliament. To the Professorship of Natural Philosophy there shall be attached an Assistant, ho shall receive a salary of one hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament; and a sum of ne hundred pounds shall be provided annually by the Senatus Academicus, out of the General niversity Fund hereinafter mentioned, for the purchase of apparatus and materials, and for other class spenses of the Professorship.

VIII. The Professorship of Universal Civil History and Antiquities shall hereafter be styled the rofessorship of History. The Professor shall deliver a course of not less than forty lectures on onstitutional Law and Constitutional History, during the winter session of the University, yearly. o the Professorship shall be attached the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, to be annually voted y Parliament. The Professor shall be a Professor in the Faculty of Law, as well as a Professor in the aculty of Arts.

IX. The Professorship of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres shall hereafter be styled the Professorship of hetoric and English Literature. To the Professorship shall be attached the sum of one hundred ounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant; nd, in addition, the sum of one hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

X. To the Professorship of Practical Astronomy shall be attached the sum of three hundred pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor.

XI. To the Professorship of Agriculture shall be attached the income arising from Sir William Pulteney's Mortification for the endowment of the Professorship, and the annual sum of twelve pounds en shillings, portion of the said annuity from the revenues of the Harbour and Docks of Leith.

XII. To the Professorship of Music shall be attached the annual sum of four hundred and twenty ounds, to be provided out of the income of the funds bequeathed to the University by the late General Reid, in manner directed by decree of the Court of Session, of date the seventh day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five; and, as directed by the said decree, there shall be paid yearly to the Professor of Music out of the said income, the sum of one hundred pounds for the purchase of instruments and apparatus, as also for tear and wear; and the sum of two hundred pounds to meet the expenses of Assistants, and other expenses in connection with the duties of the Professorship of Music, subject always to the conditions in the said decree set forth: Provided always, that the accounts to be rendered annually by the Professor to the Senatus Academicus, as thereby directed, shall hereafter be annually laid before the University Court, instead of being communicated to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh, as by the said decree was appointed.

XIII. To the Professorship of Divinity shall be attached, in addition to the share of the revenues of the Deanery of the Chapel Royal which Her Majesty has been pleased to grant to the Professorship, the annual sum of one hundred and eleven pounds two shillings and twopence, portion of the said annuity from the revenues of the Harbour and Docks of Leith.

XIV. To the Professorship of Hebrew and Oriental Languages shall be attached the annual sum of eighty-five pounds, portion of the said annuity from the revenues of the Harbour and Docks of Leith; the sum of thirty pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant; and, in addition, the sum of one hundred and eighty-five pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

XV. To the Professorship of Divinity and Church History shall be attached the annual sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, portion of the said annuity from the revenues of the Harbour and Docks of Leith; the sum of one hundred pounds, payable under royal grant through the Office of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues; and the sum of one hundred pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant.

XVI. To the Professorship of Biblical Criticism and Biblical Antiquities shall be attached the share of the revenues of the Deanery of the Chapel Royal, which Her Majesty has been pleased to grant to the Professorship.

XVII. The Professor of Public Law shall deliver a course of not less than forty lectures on International Law, during the winter session of the University, yearly. To the Professorship shall be attached a salary of two hundred and fifty pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

XVIII. To the Professorship of Civil Law shall be attached the annual sum of one hundred pounds, portion of the said annuity from the revenues of the Harbour and Docks of Leith; and, in addition, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament. The Professor shall, in addition to the course of lectures delivered by him during the winter session of the University as heretofore, deliver also a course of lectures within the period between the twelfth of May and the thirty-first of July, yearly.

XIX. To the Professorship of Scots Law shall be attached the annual sum of one hundred pounds, portion of the said annuity from the revenues of the Harbour and Docks of Leith. The Professor shall, in addition to the course of lectures delivered by him during the winter session of the University as heretofore, deliver also a course of lectures on Criminal Law, within the period between the twelfth of May and the thirty-first of July, yearly.

XX. To the Professorship of Conveyancing shall be attached the salary of one hundred and five pounds, provided annually by the Society of Writers to the Signet.

XXI. To the Professorship of Botany shall be attached the annual sum of forty pounds, portion of the said annuity from the revenues of the Harbour and Docks of Leith; the sum of one hundred pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant; and, in addition, the sum of sixty pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

XXII. To the Professorship of the Institutes of Medicine shall be attached a salary of one hundred and fifty pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

XXIII. To the Professorship of the Practice of Physic shall be attached a salary of one hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

Ordinance, No. 23.
Edinburgh, No. 5.

XXIV. For the Professorship of Anatomy there shall be provided annually by the Senatus Academicus, out of the General University Fund hereinafter mentioned, a sum of two hundred pounds towards defraying the salary of the Demonstrator attached to the Professorship, and the class expenses of the Professorship.

XXV. To the Professorship of Chemistry shall be attached a salary of two hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament. To the Professorship of Chemistry there shall be attached a Teaching Assistant and a Laboratory Assistant, who shall each receive a salary of one hundred pounds, to be provided annually by the Senatus Academicus out of the General University Fund hereinafter mentioned; and a farther sum of one hundred pounds shall also be provided annually by the Senatus Academicus out of the same fund, for the purchase of apparatus and materials, and for other class expenses of the Professorship.

XXVI. To the Professorship of Midwifery shall be attached a salary of one hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

XXVII. To the Professorship of Natural History, besides the sum payable to the Professor as Lecturer on Mineralogy under the bequest of Doctor William Thomson, as provided by the Edinburgh University Property Arrangement Act, 1861, shall be attached the sum of one hundred pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant; and, in addition, the sum of sixty pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

XXVIII. To the Professorship of Dietetics, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy, shall be attached a salary of one hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament. A sum of fifty pounds shall be provided annually by the Senatus Academicus, out of the General University Fund hereinafter mentioned, for the purchase of apparatus and materials, and for other class expenses of the Professorship.

XXIX. To the Professorship of Clinical Surgery shall be attached the salary of one hundred pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant.

XXX. To the Professorship of Medical Jurisprudence shall be attached the salary of one hundred pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor in continuance of a royal grant. A sum of thirty-five pounds shall be provided annually by the Senatus Academicus, out of the General University Fund hereinafter mentioned, for the purchase of apparatus and materials, and for other class expenses of the Professorship. The Professor shall be a Professor in the Faculty of Law, as well as a Professor in the Faculty of Medicine.

XXXI. To the Professorships of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence there shall be attached a joint Assistant, who shall receive a salary of fifty pounds, to be provided annually by the Senatus Academicus out of the General University Fund hereinafter mentioned.

XXXII. To the Professorship of Surgery shall be attached the salary of one hundred pounds, heretofore annually voted by Parliament to the Professor of Military Surgery in continuance of a royal grant.

XXXIII. To the Professorship of General Pathology shall be attached the salary of one hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

XXXIV. Each student shall pay a matriculation fee of one pound at the commencement of each winter session for the whole academical year then next ensuing; but any student attending a class or classes during a summer session, without having attended the immediately preceding winter session, shall, in respect of such summer session, pay a fee of ten shillings only; and no fee shall be chargeable against any student for cleaning, lighting, or heating of class-rooms, or for the attendance of College servants.

XXXV. There shall be paid, by each candidate for the degree of Master of Arts, a fee of one guinea in respect of each of the three divisions of the examination for graduation without honours, specified in the fifth section of Ordinance No. 14, General No. 3, of the twenty-sixth day of January eighteen hundred and sixty-one; each such fee of one guinea being payable at the time at which the candidate comes forward to be examined in that division in respect of which it is payable; and no further fee than the sum of three guineas, as aforesaid, shall be payable by any candidate in respect of examination for, or admission to, the said degree, whether with or without honours.

XXXVI. There shall be paid, by each candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, a fee of five guineas in respect of each of the three divisions of the examination on professional subjects, specified in the eighth section of Ordinance No. 5, Edinburgh No. 2, of the sixth day of August eighteen hundred and fifty-nine; each such fee of five guineas being payable at the time at which the candidate comes forward to be examined in that division in respect of which it is payable; and if the candidate desires to be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine only, he shall not, on admission thereto, be required to pay any farther fee in addition to the fifteen guineas so paid by him; but if he desires to be admitted to the degree of Master in Surgery also, he shall, on being admitted to such degree, pay a farther fee of five guineas; and every candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall pay, in addition to the fees paid by him as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, a fee of five guineas, exclusive of any stamp duty which may for the time be exigible.

XXXVII. Each member of the General Council of the University shall, on being first registered, pay a fee of five shillings, and, on each fifteenth day of October thereafter, shall pay an annual fee of two shillings and sixpence for the year then next ensuing: Provided always, that, after payment of the first registration fee of five shillings, and of all fees of two shillings and sixpence, which may have become payable by any member, it shall be lawful for him to compound for all future payments of the fee of two shillings and sixpence by a single payment of one pound: Provided also, that no person shall be entitled to act as a member of the General Council, until he has paid all fees which may have become due by him.

XXXVIII. All matriculation, examination, and graduation fees, and the registration fees of members of the General Council, shall be placed to the account of a General University Fund, which shall also include all the revenues of the University, except such as have been, or shall be, otherwise appropriated by Ordinance of the Commissioners, and except such as are appropriated to special purposes by mortification, gift, or endowment; and the said General University Fund shall be applicable to defray the ordinary current expenses of the University, including the expenses of the library of the University, the expenses connected with the meetings of the Senatus Academicus, of the University Court, and of the General Council; the salaries and wages of officers and servants; the cost of lighting, heating, clean-

ng, maintaining, and repairing the buildings; the cost of apparatus and materials, and other class expenses, including prizes; and the expenses of museums, in so far as the said several expenses may not be otherwise provided for.

XXXIX. In every case where, by this Ordinance or otherwise, a sum is appointed to be paid out of the University funds for the purchase of apparatus and materials, or for other class expenses of any class in the University, an account of the expenditure of such sum in each year shall be laid by the Professor before the Senatus Academicus; and, in the event of the whole sum not being expended in any year, the portion unexpended shall revert and fall into the General University Fund: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the Senatus Academicus, if it shall think fit, to allow the portion so unexpended in any year to be applied to a similar purpose in connection with the same class in a subsequent year.

XL. No member of the Senatus Academicus shall, after the time at which the full salary appropriated to his office by this Ordinance shall become available, receive in virtue of his office as Principal or Professor, or as Examiner, any payment from the revenues of the University, except such amount as has been above appropriated to his office: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, from paying, out of the said General University Fund, a reasonable remuneration for any special service which may at any time be rendered by the Principal or any Professor: Provided also, that the present Professor of Clinical Surgery and the present Professor of Medical Jurisprudence shall each be entitled during his incumbency to receive, out of the said general fund, an annual sum equal in amount to the sum derived by him from graduation fees, on an average of the five years immediately preceding the confirmation of this Ordinance by Her Majesty in Council.

XLI. The Assistants to the Professors of Humanity, Mathematics, Greek, Natural Philosophy, Anatomy, and Chemistry, shall be appointed from year to year by the Professors respectively, subject to the approval and control of the University Court; and the joint Assistant to the Professors of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence shall be appointed by these Professors jointly, subject to the same approval and control; and, in case of a difference between the two Professors as to the person to be appointed, the appointment shall be made by the Senatus Academicus, subject to the same approval and control.

XLII. The sum of one hundred pounds payable to each of the three Examiners in Medicine, to be appointed by the University Court, in terms of the fifth section of Ordinance No. 8, Edinburgh No. 3, of the nineteenth day of March eighteen hundred and sixty, shall be paid out of moneys to be voted by Parliament for the purpose.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 21st March 1862.

SCHEDULE IN EXPLANATION OF PART OF THE FOREGOING ORDINANCE.

I. PRINCIPAL.

	Emoluments.
Leith Harbour annuity, . . .	L.151 2 2
New Parliamentary vote, . . .	548 17 10
	L.700 0 0

II. FACULTY OF ARTS.

Chairs.	Sources of Emoluments.	Emoluments of Professors.	Salaries of Assistants.	Allowances for Class Expenses.
		L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Humanity.	Salary—			
	Leith Harbour annuity .	57 10 0		
	Present Parliamentary vote .	30 0 0		
	New Parliamentary vote .	100 0 0	100 0 0	
	Estimated fees . . .	500 0 0		
		687 10 0		
Mathematics.	Salary—			
	Leith Harbour annuity .	118 6 8		
	Present Parliamentary vote .	30 0 0		
	New Parliamentary vote .	50 0 0	100 0 0	
	Estimated fees . . .	500 0 0		
		698 6 8		
Greek.	Salary—			
	Leith Harbour annuity .	57 4 4		
	Present Parliamentary vote .	30 0 0		
	New Parliamentary vote .	100 0 0	100 0 0	
	Estimated fees . . .	550 0 0		
		737 4 4		

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

FACULTY OF ARTS—*continued.*

Ordinance, No. 23.
Edinburgh, No. 5.

Chairs.	Sources of Emoluments.	Emoluments of Professors.	Salaries of Assistants.	Allowances for Class Expenses.
		L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Logic.	Salary—			
	Leith Harbour annuity .	22 4 4		
	Present Parliamentary vote .	30 0 0		
	New Parliamentary vote .	150 0 0		
	Estimated fees . . .	470 0 0		
		672 4 4		
Moral Philosophy.	Salary—			
	Leith Harbour annuity .	72 4 4		
	Present Parliamentary vote .	30 0 0		
	New Parliamentary vote .	100 0 0		
	Estimated fees . . .	300 0 0		
		502 4 4		
Natural Philosophy.	Salary—			
	Leith Harbour annuity .	22 4 4		
	Present Parliamentary vote .	30 0 0		
	New Parliamentary vote .	150 0 0	100 0 0	
	Estimated fees . . .	420 0 0		
		622 4 4		
	General University fund .	...	...	100 0 0
History.	Salary—			
	New Parliamentary vote .	150 0 0		
	Estimated fees . . .	80 0 0		
		230 0 0		
Rhetoric and English Literature.	Salary—			
	Present Parliamentary vote .	100 0 0		
	New Parliamentary vote .	100 0 0		
	Estimated fees . . .	210 0 0		
		410 0 0		
Practical Astronomy.	Salary—			
	Present Parliamentary vote .	300 0 0		
	Fees			
		300 0 0		
	(The Professor of Practical Astronomy is also Astronomer-Royal, and has charge of the Royal Observatory. Hitherto the students have been so few, that it is unnecessary to estimate the fees.)			
Agriculture.	Salary—			
	Annuity from Sir William Pulteney's Mortification .	37 10 0		
	Leith Harbour annuity .	12 10 0		
	Estimated fees . . .	100 0 0		
		150 0 0		
Theory of Music.	Salary—			
	Reid fund	420 0 0	200 0 0	100 0 0
	(The present Professor has not been in use to take fees from his students.)			

Ordinance, No. 23.
Edinburgh, No. 5.

III. FACULTY OF DIVINITY.

Chairs.	Sources of Emoluments.	Emoluments of Professors.
Divinity.	Salary—	L. s. d.
	Deanery of Chapel Royal (estimated)	336 0 0
	Leith Harbour annuity	111 2 2
	Estimated fees	190 0 0
		637 2 2
Hebrew and Oriental Languages.	Salary—	
	Leith Harbour annuity	85 0 0
	Present Parliamentary vote	30 0 0
	New Parliamentary vote	185 0 0
	Estimated fees	100 0 0
		400 0 0
Church History.	Salary—	
	Leith Harbour annuity	150 0 0
	Land Revenues of Crown	100 0 0
	Present Parliamentary vote	100 0 0
	Estimated fees	95 0 0
		445 0 0
Biblical Criticism.	Salary—	
	Deanery of Chapel Royal (estimated)	672 0 0
	Estimated fees	95 0 0
		767 0 0
	(The present Professor has not been in use to take fees from his students.)	

IV. FACULTY OF LAW.

Chairs.	Sources of Emoluments.	Emoluments of Professors.
Public Law.	Salary—	L. s. d.
	New Parliamentary vote	250 0 0
	Estimated fees	100 0 0
		350 0 0
Civil Law.	Salary—	
	Leith Harbour annuity	100 0 0
	New Parliamentary vote	150 0 0
	Estimated fees	125 0 0
		375 0 0
History.	(See under Faculty of Arts.)	
Scots Law.	Salary—	
	Leith Harbour annuity	100 0 0
	Estimated fees	405 0 0
		505 0 0
Medical Jurisprudence.	(See under Faculty of Medicine.)	
Conveyancing.	Salary—	
	Endowment by Society of Writers to the Signet	105 0 0
	Estimated fees	430 0 0
		535 0 0

V. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Ordinance, No. 23.
Edinburgh, No. 5.

Chairs.	Sources of Emoluments.	Emoluments of Professors.	Salaries of Assistants.	Allowances for Class Expenses.
Botany.	Salary—	L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
	Leith Harbour annuity .	40 0 0		
	Present Parliamentary vote	100 0 0		
	New Parliamentary vote .	60 0 0		
	Estimated fees . . .	680 0 0		
		880 0 0		
Institutes of Medicine.	Salary—			
	New Parliamentary vote .	150 0 0		
	Estimated fees . . .	490 0 0		
		640 0 0		
Practice of Physic.	Salary—			
	New Parliamentary vote .	100 0 0		
	Estimated fees . . .	365 0 0		
		465 0 0		
Anatomy.	Salary	0 0 0		
	Estimated fees . . .	1900 0 0		
		1900 0 0		
	General University Fund .	...	...	200 0 0
Chemistry.	Salary—			
	New Parliamentary vote .	200 0 0		
	Estimated fees . . .	1110 0 0		
		1310 0 0		
	General University Fund .	...	100 0 0 100 0 0	100 0 0
Midwifery.	Salary—			
	New Parliamentary vote .	100 0 0		
	Estimated fees . . .	450 0 0		
		550 0 0		
Natural History.	Salary—			
	Present Parliamentary vote	100 0 0		
	New Parliamentary vote .	60 0 0		
	Dr Thomson's bequest .	35 15 $2\frac{2}{3}$		
	Estimated fees . . .	570 0 0		
		765 15 $2\frac{2}{3}$		
Materia Medica.	Salary—			
	New Parliamentary vote .	100 0 0		
	Estimated fees . . .	456 0 0		
		556 0 0		
	General University Fund .	...	50 0 0	50 0 0
	(The Assistant to this Chair to be also Assistant to the Chair of Medical Jurisprudence.)			
Clinical Surgery.	Salary—			
	Present Parliamentary vote	100 0 0		
	Estimated fees . . .	450 0 0		
		550 0 0		

FACULTY OF MEDICINE—*continued.*

Ordinance, No. 23.
Edinburgh, No. 5.

Chairs.	Sources of Emoluments.	Emoluments of Professors.	Salaries of Assistants.	Allowance for Class Expense
		L. s. d.	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Medical Jurisprudence.	Salary—			
	Present Parliamentary vote	100 0 0		
	Estimated fees . . .	310 0 0		
		410 0 0		
	General University Fund .	...	...	35 0 0
	(The Assistant to the Chair of Materia Medica to be also Assistant to this Chair.)			
Surgery.	Salary—			
	Present Parliamentary vote	100 0 0		
	Estimated fees . . .	450 0 0		
		550 0 0		
General Pathology.	Salary—			
	New Parliamentary vote .	100 0 0		
	Estimated fees . . .	345 0 0		
		445 0 0		

ORDINANCE No. 24.

[St Andrew's—Day for Election of Rector.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-fifth Day of November Eighteen hundred and sixty-one Years.

Ordinance, No. 24.
St Andrew's, No. 5.

Whereas the Commissioners under the Act of the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better 'Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course 'of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' by their Ordinance No. 4, St Andrew's No. 1, of the fourth day of May eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, ordained that, in the University of St Andrew's, the first election of Rector under the said Act should take place on the twenty-fourth day of November in the said year, and that in time coming thereafter the election of Rector should take place on such day as might be fixed by Ordinance of the Commissioners; The Commissioners statute and ordain as follows:—

The election of Rector in the University of St Andrew's shall, as often as a vacancy shall occur, take place on the fourth Thursday of November next ensuing: Provided always, that, in the event of the statutory term of office of a Rector being about to expire in the period between the fourth Thursday of November and the thirty-first day of December in any year, the election of a new Rector shall take place on the fourth Thursday of November in such year; but the Rector then elected shall not enter on his office until the expiration of the aforesaid statutory term, or until a vacancy shall actually have occurred.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

John Inglis, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 21st March 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 25.

[Edinburgh—Foundation of Professorship of Sanskrit.]

At Edinburgh, the Eighteenth Day of January Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 25.
Edinburgh, No. 6.

Whereas, by deed of mortification, dated the seventeenth day of January eighteen hundred and sixty-two, John Muir, Esquire, Doctor of Laws of the University of Edinburgh, Doctor of Civil Law of the University of Oxford, and late of the Bengal Civil Service, now residing in Edinburgh, being, as therein mentioned, desirous that a Chair or Professorship of the Sanskrit Language, Literature, and Philosophy, and of Comparative Philology, should be instituted and endowed in the University of Edinburgh, did, for the considerations mentioned in the said deed, assign, transfer, and make over to and in favour of the University of Edinburgh, subject to the conditions therein mentioned, and hereinafter set forth, all and whole the sum of forty thousand rupees, invested, as therein mentioned, in promissory notes, bearing five per cent. interest, payable half-yearly by the Governor-General of India in Council, with the interest

Ordinance, No. 25. Edinburgh, No. 6.

that was, at the date of the said deed, or might thereafter become, due upon the same, and the said promissory notes granted for the said sum, with full power to the Senatus Academicus of the said University to procure the same transferred to their own names, or to the names of any of them, in trust for the University, and also to uplift, discharge, convey, and re-invest the same, subject to the control and review of the University Court of the said University, as prescribed by the Act of the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' but in trust always for the use and behoof of the Professor for the time being of the said Chair of the Sanskrit Language, Literature, and Philosophy, and of Comparative Philology, who should receive the free annual proceeds of the said sum, in whatever way the same might come to be invested; but providing and declaring, that the foregoing endowment was made on the following conditions, viz., *First*, That the Commissioners for the purposes of the said recited Act should forthwith, by an Ordinance, found a Chair or Professorship of the Sanskrit Language, Literature, and Philosophy, and of Comparative Philology, in the University of Edinburgh, and should recommend to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to pay, out of such moneys as might be provided by Parliament for the purpose, the sum of two hundred pounds per annum to the said Professor, and that the same should be so paid; and in default, at any time, of payment of the said annual sum of two hundred pounds, by the same running into arrear for more than twelve months, that then the foresaid grant and assignation should stand void, and the said fund of forty thousand rupees, in whatever way invested at the time of default as aforesaid, should revert to him, the said John Muir, his heirs and assigns, and the said Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh should convey the same to him, or his heirs or assigns: *Second*, That, upon the first occasion of an appointment to the Chair, the right to nominate and appoint the Professor should belong to the said John Muir, and that thereafter the patronage of the said Chair should be vested in Her Majesty, and Her successors: *Third*, That the said Professor of the Sanskrit Language, Literature, and Philosophy, and of Comparative Philology, should be bound to teach and instruct students in the Sanskrit Language, Literature, and Philosophy, and in Comparative Philology, and also to deliver in each winter session at least fifteen lectures on Sanskrit Literature and Philosophy, and also at least fifteen lectures on Comparative Philology, which, in addition to the regular students of his class, might be attended by such other persons as should desire to attend the same, on payment of such fees as should be sanctioned by the University Court; and further, that the said Professor should be bound to instruct such of his ordinary students as might desire it in the principles of Hindu Law: *Fourth*, That the interest accruing on the said sum of forty thousand rupees, subsequent to the last half-yearly payment thereof immediately preceding the date of the said deed, and the annual sum of two hundred pounds to be provided by Parliament as aforesaid, and such fees from students as might be sanctioned by the University Court of the University of Edinburgh, should be paid to the said Professor, the said interest and Government salary at the usual half-yearly or quarterly periods of payment, as the case might be, and the students' fees at the usual period: And whereas the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, *inter alia*, to make Ordinances in order to found new Professorships, where they are required, and also to provide by whom the right of presenting or appointing to such new Professorships shall be exercised; and the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are empowered by the same Act to pay, out of such moneys as may be provided by Parliament for the purpose, such sums of money as the Commissioners under the Act shall recommend to be paid, *inter alia*, for the endowment of new Professorships: And whereas it is expedient that a Professorship of the Sanskrit Language, Literature, and Philosophy, and of Comparative Philology, should be founded in the University of Edinburgh: The Commissioners under the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. There shall be a Professorship of the Sanskrit Language, Literature, and Philosophy, and of Comparative Philology, in the University of Edinburgh; and the Professor shall be a Professor in the Faculty of Arts in the said University.

II. Subject always to the conditions mentioned in the said recited deed of mortification, there shall be attached to the said Professorship the net interest or annual proceeds of the said sum of forty thousand rupees, mortified by the said John Muir, Esquire, as aforesaid, or of the fund in which for the time being the same may be invested; and, in addition, the sum of two hundred pounds, to be annually voted by Parliament.

III. The right of presenting or appointing the Professor, on the first occasion of an appointment to the said Professorship, shall belong to the said John Muir, Esquire, and, failing him, to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors; and thereafter, the patronage of the said Professorship, and the right of presenting or appointing the Professor, shall be vested in and exercised by Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 21st March 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 26.

[GENERAL—RATE AND CONDITIONS OF RETIRING ALLOWANCES.]

At Edinburgh, the Eighth Day of February Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 26. General, No. 5.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein;

nd for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners of Her Ordinance, No. 26.
ajesty's Treasury are empowered to pay, out of such moneys as may be provided by Parliament for the General, No. 5.
rpose, such sums of money as the Commissioners under the said Act shall recommend to be paid, *inter a*, for providing retiring allowances to aged and infirm Principals and Professors: The Commissioners der the said Act statute and ordain as follows:—

I. The retiring allowance to be granted to a Principal or Professor in any of the Universities of otland, retiring from his office on the ground of age or infirmity, shall be as follows; that is to say,

To any Principal or Professor who shall have served for ten years and upwards, and under eleven years, an annual allowance equal to twenty-sixtieths of the annual salary and emoluments of his office:

For eleven years, and under twelve years, an annual allowance equal to twenty-one sixtieths of such salary and emoluments:

And in like manner a farther addition to the annual allowance equal to one-sixtieth in respect of each additional year of such service, until the completion of a period of service of thirty years, when an annual allowance equal to forty-sixtieths may be granted; and no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond thirty years.

II. In reckoning the years of service of a Principal or Professor under this Ordinance, the years ring which he shall have held the office from which he retires, and also the years, if any, during which may have held any other office of Principal or Professor in the same or in any other Scottish Univer-y, shall be taken into account.

III. The annual salary and emoluments of a Principal or Professor shall be taken to be the annual erage of the salary and emoluments of the office from which he retires, estimated on a period of five ars immediately preceding the date of retirement.

IV. In cases in which special circumstances may appear to justify an increased rate of retiring lowance, and in cases in which a Principal or Professor may be disabled by infirmity or bad health from rforming the duties of his office before the completion of ten years' service, the increased rate, or re-ring allowance, if any, shall be such as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may determine.

V. The retiring allowances to aged and infirm Principals and Professors under this Ordinance shall paid out of such moneys as may be provided by Parliament for the purpose.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

pproved by Order in Council, dated 26th April 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 27.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATIONS AS TO CERTAIN FEES.]

At Edinburgh, the Thirty-first Day of March Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

HEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Ordinance, No. 27.
ajesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Aberdeen, No. 7.
Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; nd for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the id Act are empowered, *inter alia*, to make rules as to the amount and exaction of fees in the several niversities of Scotland; and to make such provision by Ordinance, as they shall see fit, for the due eservation, administration, and disposal of the whole property, funds, rents, revenues, and endowments or connected with the Universities: And whereas, by their Ordinance No. 12, Aberdeen No. 4, of e second day of July eighteen hundred and sixty, the Commissioners made certain regulations regard-g the class-fees and graduation fees in the University of Aberdeen, which it is expedient to alter and nend, as hereinafter provided: The Commissioners statute and ordain as follows:—

I. So much of the said recited Ordinance of the second day of July eighteen hundred and sixty, as lates to the class-fees payable by students in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Aberdeen, is reby repealed; and the class-fees, to be paid for the future by students in the said Faculty, shall be e following, viz.:—

(1.) For the course of English Literature, a fee of one guinea:

(2.) For each of the other classes included in the course of study in the Faculty of Arts, a fee of three guineas: Provided always, that it shall be in the power of the University Court, if it shall think expedient, by general regulation, at any time, to fix a lower fee than three guineas, but not being less than two guineas, for a student's second session of attendance and study under any of the Professors of Humanity, Greek, and Mathematics: Provided also, that, in case of a student attending and studying under any of the Professors of Humanity, Greek, and Mathematics during a third session, or attending any of the other classes included in the course of study in the Faculty of Arts during a second session, his attendance during such additional session shall be on such terms as to the amount of class-fee, or exemption therefrom, as may be fixed by any general regulation of the University Court.

II. So much of the said recited Ordinance, as regards the fee payable for the degree of Master of rts, is hereby repealed as to all persons becoming candidates for that degree under Ordinance No. 14, eneral No. 3, of the twenty-sixth day of January eighteen hundred and sixty-one; and, in place of e graduation fee specified in the said recited Ordinance, there shall be paid by each such candidate a e of one guinea, in respect of each of the three divisions of the examination for graduation without onours, specified in the fifth section of Ordinance No. 14, General No. 3; each such fee of one guinea eing payable at the time at which the candidate comes forward to be examined in that division, in

Ordinance, No. 27.
Aberdeen, No. 7.

respect of which it is payable; and no farther fee than the sum of three guineas, as aforesaid, shall be payable by any candidate in respect of examination for, or admission to, the said degree, whether with or without honours.

III. No bursar shall be exempted from payment of any fees payable by other students in the University.

IV. Each member of the General Council of the University shall, on being first registered, pay a fee of five shillings, and, on each fifteenth day of September thereafter, shall pay an annual fee of two shillings and sixpence for the year then next ensuing: Provided always, that, after payment of the first registration fee of five shillings, and of all fees of two shillings and sixpence, which may have become payable by any member, it shall be lawful for him to compound for all future payments of the fee of two shillings and sixpence by a single payment of one pound: Provided also, that no person shall be entitled to act as a member of the General Council, until he has paid all fees which may have become due by him.

V. The fees paid in respect of examination with a view to graduation in any Faculty, and the registration fees of members of the General Council, shall be paid into, and form part of, the General University Fund, mentioned in the ninth section of the said recited Ordinance of the second day of July eighteen hundred and sixty; and the said General University Fund shall be applicable to defray, among other ordinary current expenses of the University, the expenses connected with the meetings of the Senatus Academicus, of the University Court, and of the General Council.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 7th June 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 28.

[ABERDEEN—GENERAL REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO BURSARIES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.]

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh Day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 28.
Aberdeen, No. 8.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered to make rules for the management and ordering of the several Universities of Scotland, and also to make such provision by Ordinance, as they shall see fit, for the due preservation, administration, and disposal of the whole property, funds, rents, revenues, and endowments of or connected with the said Universities: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the University of Aberdeen, as follows:—

I. There shall be a Common Bursary Fund for the University of Aberdeen; and there shall be paid into the said Common Bursary Fund the surplus income of each foundation, which, by Ordinance of the Commissioners affecting such foundation, is directed so to be paid, and also the net unappropriated income, for each year (including therein the unappropriated income arising from vacancies in any bursaries), of each of the bursary foundations in the administration of the Senatus Academicus; and the fund, heretofore called the Burse Fund, in Marischal College, shall for this purpose be held to be a bursary foundation, and the net unappropriated income, for each year, of the said Burse Fund shall in like manner be paid into the said Common Bursary Fund.

II. The said Common Bursary Fund shall be applicable, in the first place, to provide the fees payable to Professors and others for conducting the examinations for scholarships, and to defray incidental expenses attending the examinations for scholarships and bursaries; and the remainder of the moneys belonging to the said fund shall from time to time be invested by the Senatus Academicus upon good security, and the interest and annual proceeds to arise from such investments shall from time to time be accumulated with the capital.

III. Each foundation shall have a claim upon the Common Bursary Fund for augmentations of the bursaries, scholarships, or prizes on the foundation, and for any necessary purposes, corresponding, or as near as may be corresponding, to the amount of the contributions which such foundation shall from time to time have made to the said fund; and any such augmentations to be made, as aforesaid, shall be made as the Senatus Academicus shall in their discretion think expedient: Provided always, that no augmentation of any bursary, scholarship, or prize, shall be made from the said fund before the expiration of twenty years from the date of this Ordinance; nor shall there be a shorter interval than twenty years between any two of such augmentations of the same bursary, scholarship, or prize.

IV. It shall not be competent for any person to hold two competition bursaries at the same time, or to hold a competition bursary along with a presentation bursary.

V. It shall not be competent for any person to hold a scholarship of the University of Aberdeen along with any other scholarship or bursary, either of the said University or of any other Scottish University.

VI. It shall not be competent for any person to continue to hold a bursary which is attached to a particular Faculty, who is not in attendance on a class or classes in such Faculty.

VII. No student, obtaining a competition bursary in the Faculty of Arts in the appointment of the Senatus Academicus, shall be required, as a condition of his tenure thereof, to enter the first or junior classes of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, or any of them, unless otherwise he would have been required to attend such classes, or any of them, in proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts; nor shall any such

udent be required to attend any class or classes, in addition to those required from other students, in roceeding to the said degree. Ordinance, No. 28. Aberdeen, No. 8.

VIII. No bursar shall be exempted from payment of any fees payable by other students in the niversity.

IX. It shall be lawful for the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, suspend any bursar or scholar from, or to deprive him of, his bursary or scholarship, on account of ross misconduct.

X. It shall be the duty of the Senatus Academicus, at some period between the first day of May d the first day of July in each year, to intimate to the respective Patrons all vacancies in presentation ursaries, which, to the knowledge of the Senatus, will fall to be filled up before or at the commencement the next ensuing winter session of the University; and it shall also be the duty of the Senatus Academicus, on the occurrence of any unexpected vacancy in a presentation bursary, forthwith to intimate e same to the Patron or Patrons; and it shall be incumbent on the Patrons to present to all such bursaries without undue delay; and, in the event of the Patron or Patrons of any of the bursaries established hore than fifty years before the date of the said recited Act, and specified in the schedule hereunto nnexed, allowing, after such intimation as aforesaid, an entire winter session of the University to elapse ithout so presenting, the right to present to such bursary shall for that time be transferred to, and evolve upon, the Senatus Academicus, who shall have the power of appointing thereto any duly qualified erson at the commencement of the immediately following winter session; and the bursar then appointed hall be entitled to hold the bursary for the like period, and subject to the same conditions, as if he had een presented by the Patron or Patrons: Provided always, that nothing contained in this Ordinance, or n the schedule hereunto annexed, shall be held to relieve any Patron or Patrons of any obligation or ondition as to the time of presenting to a bursary imposed by the deed of foundation, or by any Ordiance of the Commissioners specially applicable thereto.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

SCHEDULE.

Names of Bursaries.	Founded by	Patrons.
Leys	Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys, Bart.	Sir James Burnett, of Leys, Bart.
Braco	Lady Braco	Earl of Fife.
Glenfarquhar	Sir Alexander Falconer of Glenfarquhar	Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmain, Bart.
Glenfarquhar	Sir Alexander Falconer of Glenfarquhar	Earl of Kintore.
Macintosh	Lachlan Macintosh of Macintosh	The Laird of Macintosh.
Coll	Alexander Maclean of Coll	Chancellor of the University.
Udny Duff	Mrs Margaret Udny Duff of Coulter	Earl of Fife.
Grant	Rev. James Grant . . .	Heirs of Sir James Grant of Grant.
Findlay	Rev. Robert Findlay . .	Sir Michael Bruce of Stenhouse and Scotstown, Bart.
Liddell	Dr Duncan Liddell . .	Magistrates and Council of Aberdeen.
Cargill	Dr James Cargill . .	
Reid	Dr Alexander Reid . .	
Crombie	Sir Thomas Crombie . .	
Ross	Dr Alexander Ross . .	
Rolland	Mrs Catharine Rolland . .	
Mylne	Mr James Mylne . . .	
Cumming	Mr Robert Cumming . .	
Lorimer	Rev. William Lorimer . .	
Fraser	Mr John Fraser . . .	
Cruden	Mr Alexander Cruden . .	
Johnston	Rev. John Johnston . .	
Turner	Mr John Turner . . .	
Gordon	Rev. Charles Gordon . .	Earl of Aberdeen, and Magistrates and Council of Aberdeen, alternately.
Guild	Dr William Guild . .	Incorporated Trades of Aberdeen.
Moir	Dr John Moir . . .	
Denoon	Rev. Walter Denoon . .	Presbyteries of Tain and Dingwall.
Paterson	Mr John Paterson . .	Principal of the University.
Adams	Dr James Adams . . .	Minister of Fordyce.
Dr William Lorimer's	Dr William Lorimer . .	Moderator and Kirk-Session of Cullen.
Dr John Lorimer's	Dr John Lorimer . . .	Moderator and Kirk-Session of Mortlach.
Irvine	Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum	Alexander Forbes Irvine of Drum.
Turner	Mr John Turner . . .	Mr Turner of Turnerhall.
Burnett	Burnett, Bishop of Salisbury	Sir James Burnett of Leys, Bart.
Ramsay	Rev. Gilbert Ramsay . .	Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmain, Bart.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 29.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATIONS FOR ELPHINSTON FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh Day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 29.
Aberdeen, No. 9.
[Elphinston Foundation.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, under the charter of Bishop Elphinston, of date the eighteenth day of December fifteen hundred and twenty-nine, there have heretofore been twelve foundation bursaries in Arts in King's College of Aberdeen: And whereas the value of each of the said twelve bursaries is now very small, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the founder, would be better advanced by diminishing the number and increasing the value of the said foundation bursaries, in manner hereinafter provided: And whereas King's College and Marischal College of Aberdeen are now united and incorporated into one University and College, under the style and title of the University of Aberdeen: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said foundation, as follows:—

I. There shall hereafter be six bursaries, and no more, on the said foundation in the University of Aberdeen; and the holder of each of such six bursaries shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive ten pounds from the income applicable to the purposes of the foundation.

II. With a view to reducing the number of bursaries on the said foundation to six, no appointment of a bursar shall be made until two of the present bursaries are vacant, when an appointment may be made of one bursar; and, in like manner, as others of the present bursaries fall vacant, an appointment may be made of one bursar for every two of the present bursaries that fall vacant, and so on, until appointments have been made of the whole six bursars: Provided always, that it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus, if they shall think it expedient, to delay the filling up of any one or more of such six bursaries, so as to distribute among students of different years the benefits of bursaries in the appointment of the Senatus Academicus.

III. The surplus in each year of the income applicable to the purposes of the said foundation, including therein any unappropriated income arising from vacancies in any of the bursaries, shall be paid into, and form part of, the Common Bursary Fund of the University.

IV. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of the present holders of any of the said twelve foundation bursaries.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 30.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATIONS FOR WATT FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh Day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 30.
Aberdeen, No. 10.
[Watt Foundation.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by two deeds of mortification, dated respectively the seventeenth day of June sixteen hundred and twenty-three, and the fifteenth day of August sixteen hundred and twenty-five, the Reverend James Watt of Snaith mortified certain lands and property for the foundation of two bursaries in Theology in the King's College of Aberdeen, in the manner and subject to the conditions in the said deeds more particularly set forth: And whereas, since

dates of the said deeds, the value of the lands and other property included in the said mortification is greatly increased, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said mortification, in manner hereinafter provided: And whereas King's College and Marischal College of Aberdeen are now united and incorporated into one University and College, under the style and title of the University of Aberdeen: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said mortification, as follows:— Ordinance, No. 30. Aberdeen, No. 10. [Watt Foundation.]

I. There shall hereafter be four bursaries on the said foundation in the University of Aberdeen; and the holder of each of such four bursaries shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive fourteen pounds from the income of the property included in the mortification.

II. Each of the said bursaries shall be open for competition to all Masters of Arts of any of the Universities of Scotland, entering on their first or second session of attendance in the Faculty of Divinity in the University of Aberdeen, without restriction or preference as to name or birth-place; and the successful candidate for any of the said bursaries shall be entitled to hold the same for three years, and no longer, subject to the condition that he shall, during that period, give regular attendance as a student in Theology in the said University; but if he shall discontinue his attendance as a student in Theology, he shall forfeit his bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the part of the holder of any such bursary, it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, his bursary.

III. The members of the Senatus Academicus for the time being shall be the sole trustees of the said foundation.

IV. The Senatus Academicus shall, in their discretion, determine in what year an appointment shall be made for the first time to each of the said four bursaries, and shall, in the exercise of this discretion, have special regard to the expediency of distributing as much as possible among students of different years the benefits of competition bursaries in Theology; and, for this purpose, it shall be lawful for the Senatus to keep any one or more of the said four bursaries vacant for such period, not exceeding in any case the period of three years, as they may think expedient.

V. The surplus, in each year, of the income of the said foundation, including therein any unappropriated income arising from vacancies in any of the bursaries, shall be paid into, and form part of, the Common Bursary Fund of the University.

VI. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the said foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 31.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATIONS FOR MELVILL FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh Day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by his will, dated the fourteenth day of November sixteen hundred and seventy-eight, the Reverend George Melvill, minister of Alford, mortified to the King's College of Aberdeen, and to the Marischal College of Aberdeen, certain sums of money for the maintenance of an equal number of bursars at the said two Colleges, in the manner and subject to the conditions in the said will more particularly set forth: And whereas there were instituted in King's College three bursaries, and in Marischal College two bursaries, on the said foundation: And whereas the value of the said several bursaries is now very small, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would be better advanced by diminishing the number and increasing the value of the said bursaries, in manner hereinafter provided: And whereas King's College and Marischal College of Aberdeen are now united and incorporated into one University and College, under the style and title of the University of Aberdeen: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said mortification, as follows:— Ordinance, No. 31. Aberdeen, No. 11. [Melvill Foundation.]

I. The three bursaries, instituted in King's College on the said foundation as aforesaid, shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary in the University of Aberdeen, the holder of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive fifteen pounds from the income of the fund on which the said three bursaries are now chargeable; and, as the said three bursaries severally become vacant, no appointment shall be made to any of them; but, as soon as the whole three are vacant, an appointment shall be made

Ordinance, No. 31.
Aberdeen, No. 11.
[Melvill Foundation.]

of one bursar, and no more, to the said one bursary; and so on, as often as the said one bursary shall thereafter become vacant; and the surplus, in each year, of the income of the said fund, including therein any unappropriated income arising from any vacancy in the said bursary, shall be paid into, and form part of, the Common Bursary Fund of the University.

II. The two bursaries, instituted in Marischal College on the said foundation as aforesaid, shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary in the University of Aberdeen, the holder of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive fifteen pounds from the income of the fund called the Burse Fund in the said College; and, as the said two bursaries severally become vacant, no appointment shall be made to either of them; but, as soon as both are vacant, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the said one bursary; and so on, as often as the said one bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

III. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the said foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 32.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATIONS FOR PARK FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh Day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 32.
Aberdeen, No. 12.
[Park Foundation.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by deed of mortification, dated the twenty-fifth day of July sixteen hundred and ninety-one, Mr James Park of Cranoch mortified the sum of two thousand merks to the King's College of Aberdeen for the maintenance of two bursars in Philosophy therein, in the manner and subject to the conditions in the said deed more particularly set forth: And whereas the value of the two bursaries on the said foundation is now very small, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said mortification, in manner hereinafter provided: And whereas King's College and Marischal College of Aberdeen are now united and incorporated into one University and College, under the style and title of the University of Aberdeen: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said mortification, as follows:—

I. The two bursaries on the said foundation shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary in the University of Aberdeen, the holder of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive ten pounds from the income of the foundation.

II. In appointing to the said one bursary there shall not be any preference to students of the founder's kindred.

III. No appointment of a bursar on the said foundation shall be made, until both the existing bursaries are vacant; and, upon the occurrence of that event, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, on the said foundation; and so on, as often as the said one bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

IV. The surplus, in each year, of the income of the said foundation, including therein any unappropriated income arising from any vacancy in the said bursary, shall be paid into, and form part of, the Common Bursary Fund of the University.

V. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the said foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 33.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATIONS FOR DR ALEXANDER ADAM'S FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh Day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 33. Aberdeen, No. 13. [Adam Foundation.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by deed of mortification, dated the tenth day of August sixteen hundred and ninety-one, Alexander Adam, of Anstruther Wester, in the county of Fife, Doctor of Medicine, mortified to the King's College of Aberdeen certain lands and property for the maintenance of three bursars therein, and for other purposes in the said deed particularly set forth: And whereas, since the said date, the value of the property included in the said mortification has greatly increased; and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said mortification, in manner hereinafter provided: And whereas King's College and Marischal College of Aberdeen are now united and incorporated into one University and College under the style and title of the University of Aberdeen: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said mortification, as follows:—

I. There shall hereafter be nine bursaries in all, and no more, on the said foundation in the University of Aberdeen; and of such nine bursaries three shall be of the annual value of twenty pounds each, and six of the annual value of fifteen pounds each.

II. Each of the said nine bursaries shall be open for competition to all students entering on their first or second session of attendance in the Faculty of Arts in the said University, without restriction or reference to students of any particular kindred or name: Provided always, that no student shall be admissible to the competition for any bursary, who has for more than one session been a student in the Faculty of Arts in any one or more of the Scottish Universities.

III. Each bursar shall be entitled to hold his bursary for four years, and no longer, subject to the condition that he shall proceed through the curriculum in Arts in the said University, and shall pass the examinations required by the University of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts; but, if he shall fail to pass any of the examinations required as aforesaid of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts, or shall discontinue his attendance at the University as a student in Arts, he shall forfeit his bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the part of any bursar, it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, his bursary.

IV. In the event of a vacancy occurring in any bursary on the said foundation during the currency of the period of four years, for which the same is tenable as aforesaid, the Senatus Academicus may appoint a bursar for the remainder of the said period then unexpired, from among the students of the time standing in the curriculum in Arts as the bursar was in whose room the appointment is made, and that either after competition or otherwise, as they may think most expedient; and the bursar then appointed shall, subject to the same conditions as aforesaid, be entitled to hold the said bursary for the remainder of the said period of four years then unexpired, and no longer: Provided always, that, in the event of the Senatus Academicus not appointing a bursar as aforesaid, the bursary shall continue vacant for the remainder of the said period then unexpired.

V. The Senatus Academicus shall, in their discretion, determine in what year an appointment shall be made for the first time to each of the said nine bursaries, and shall, in the exercise of this discretion, have special regard to the expediency of distributing as much as possible among students of different years the benefits of competition bursaries; and, for this purpose, it shall be lawful for the Senatus to keep any one or more of the said nine bursaries vacant for such period, not exceeding in any case the period of three years, as they may think expedient.

VI. After setting aside such a sum as may be necessary to provide for the payment of the bursars on the foundation for the time, and of all other burdens affecting the property and funds of the foundation, the surplus of the yearly income shall be paid into, and form part of, the General University Fund, provided for by Ordinance No. 12, Aberdeen No. 4, of the second day of July eighteen hundred and sixty, and shall be applicable to the purposes of that fund: Provided always, that, so long as there shall be a debt on the manses belonging to the University or any of them, one-half of the said surplus shall in each year be placed to the account of a sinking fund for the extinction of the said debt, and, as soon as the said debt is extinguished, the whole of the said surplus shall be applied to the purposes of the said General University Fund; but nothing herein contained shall be held to relieve the occupants of any of the manses from payment of any portion of the rent presently payable for the same, until the debt on the manses is entirely extinguished.

Ordinance, No. 33
Aberdeen, No. 13.
[Adam Foundation.]

VII. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the said foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 34.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATIONS FOR WATSON FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh Day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 34.
Aberdeen, No. 14.
[Watson Foundation.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by his will, dated the fourteenth day of August sixteen hundred and ninety-nine, the Reverend William Watson, minister of Leslie, mortified the sum of two thousand merks Scots for the maintenance of two Philosophy bursars in the King's College of Aberdeen, in the manner and subject to the conditions in the said deed more particularly set forth: And whereas the value of the two bursaries on the said foundation is now very small, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said mortification, in manner hereinafter provided: And whereas King's College and Marischal College of Aberdeen are now united and incorporated into one University and College under the style and title of the University of Aberdeen: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said mortification, as follows:—

I. The two bursaries on the said foundation shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary in the University of Aberdeen, the holder of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive ten pounds from the income of the foundation.

II. In appointing to the said one bursary, there shall not be any preference to students of particular names.

III. No appointment of a bursar on the said foundation shall be made, until both the existing bursaries are vacant; and, upon the occurrence of that event, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, on the said foundation; and so on, as often as the said one bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

IV. The surplus, in each year, of the income of the said foundation, including therein any unappropriated income arising from any vacancy in the said bursary, shall be paid into, and form part of, the Common Bursary Fund of the University.

V. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the said foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 35.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATIONS FOR REV. JAMES JOHNSTON'S FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh Day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 35.
Aberdeen, No. 15.
[Rev. James Johnston's Foundation.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the

onditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, nd to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner s may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by his will, the Reverend James Johnston, inister of Crimond, mortified to the King's College of Aberdeen the sum of two hundred pounds for he maintenance of two bursars therein, in the manner and subject to the conditions in the said will nore particularly set forth: And whereas the said mortification took effect more than fifty years prior o the date of the said recited Act, and it appears to the Commissioners that, as the value of the two ursaries on the foundation is now very small, the interests of religion and learning, and the main design f the donor, would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the aid mortification, in manner hereinafter provided: And whereas King's College and Marischal College f Aberdeen are now united and incorporated into one University and College, under the style and title f the University of Aberdeen: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said morti- cation, as follows:—

Ordinance, No. 35.
Aberdeen, No. 15.
[Rev. James Johnston's Foundation.]

I. The two bursaries on the said foundation shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary in the Jniversity of Aberdeen, the holder of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive eleven ounds from the income of the foundation.

II. In appointing to the said one bursary, there shall not be any preference to students of particular ames.

III. No appointment of a bursar on the said foundation shall be made, until both the existing bur- aries are vacant; and, upon the occurrence of that event, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, nd no more, on the said foundation; and so on, as often as the said one bursary shall thereafter become acant.

IV. The surplus, in each year, of the income of the said foundation, including therein any unappro- riated income arising from any vacancy in the said bursary, shall be paid into, and form part of, the Common Bursary Fund of the University.

V. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the said oundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 36.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATIONS FOR ADAM AND DAVIDSON FOUNDATIONS.]

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh Day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 36.
Aberdeen, No. 16.
[Adam and Davidson Foundations.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations, be- stowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Pro- fessors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the condi- tions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by deed of mortification, dated the tenth day of August sixteen hundred and ninety-one, Alexander Adam of Anstruther Wester, in the county of Fife, Doctor of Medicine, mortified to the Marischal College of Aberdeen certain lands and property for the foundation of two bursaries therein, and for other purposes in the said deed more particularly set forth: And whereas, by deed of mortification, dated the twenty-first day of February seventeen hundred and six, John Davidson, merchant in Aberdeen, mortified an annuity of fifty merks Scots for the behoof of a bursar in the said College: And whereas the bursaries under the said mortifications have been heretofore chargeable on the fund called the Burse Fund in the said College: And whereas the value of the pro- perty included in the said mortifications respectively is now very small, and for a number of years there has been only one bursar on the foundation of the said Alexander Adam, and it appears to the Commis- sioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donors, would be better advanced by conjoining the bursaries under the said mortifications into one bursary, in manner herein- after provided: And whereas King's College and Marischal College of Aberdeen are now united and incorporated into one University and College, under the style and title of the University of Aberdeen: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said mortifications, as follows:—

I. The two bursaries founded by the said Alexander Adam, and the bursary founded by the said John Davidson, as aforesaid, shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary in the University of Aberdeen, to be called the Adam and Davidson Bursary, the holder of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive ten pounds from the said Burse Fund.

II. The Adam and Davidson Bursary shall be open for competition to all students entering on their first or second session of attendance in the Faculty of Arts in the said University, without restriction or preference to students of any particular kindred or name: Provided always, that no student shall be

Ordinance, No. 36.
Aberdeen, No. 16.
[Adam and Davidson Foundations.]

admissible to the competition for the said bursary, who has, for more than one session, been a student in the Faculty of Arts in any one or more of the Scottish Universities.

III. The Adam and Davidson bursar shall be entitled to hold his bursary for four years, and no longer, subject to the condition that he shall proceed through the curriculum in Arts in the said University, and shall pass the examinations required by the University of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts; but, if he shall fail to pass any of the examinations required as aforesaid of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts, or shall discontinue his attendance at the University as a student in Arts, he shall forfeit his bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the part of any bursar, it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, his bursary.

IV. In the event of any vacancy occurring in the Adam and Davidson Bursary during the currency of the period of four years, for which the same is tenable as aforesaid, the Senatus Academicus may appoint a bursar for the remainder of the said period then unexpired from among the students of the same standing in the curriculum in Arts, as the student was in whose room the appointment is made, and that either after competition or otherwise, as they may think most expedient; and the bursar then appointed shall, subject to the same conditions as aforesaid, be entitled to hold the said bursary for the remainder of the said period of four years then unexpired, and no longer: Provided always, that, in the event of the Senatus Academicus not appointing a bursar as aforesaid, the bursary shall continue vacant for the remainder of the said period then unexpired.

V. No appointment of a bursar on the foundation of the said Alexander Adam alone, or on that of the said John Davidson alone, shall hereafter be made; but as soon as the existing bursaries on the said foundations are both vacant, and not sooner, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the said Adam and Davidson Bursary; and so on, as often as the said Adam and Davidson Bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

VI. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of the present holder of either of the said existing bursaries.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 37.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATIONS FOR GALLOWAY AND GARDEN FOUNDATIONS.]

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh Day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 37.
Aberdeen, No. 17.
[Galloway and Garden Foundations.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the condition or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas there have been heretofore chargeable on the fund called the Burse Fund, in the Marischal College of Aberdeen, a bursary under the mortification of Mr Alexander Galloway, and a bursary under the mortification of Mrs Margaret Garden, relict of James Skene, merchant, burgess of Old Aberdeen: And whereas both of the said mortifications took effect more than fifty years prior to the date of the said recited Act, and it appears to the Commissioners, that as the values of the said two bursaries respectively are now very small, the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donors, would be better advanced by conjoining the said two bursaries into one bursary, in manner hereinafter provided: And whereas King's College and Marischal College of Aberdeen are now united and incorporated into one University and College, under the style and title of the University of Aberdeen: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said mortifications, as follows:—

I. The bursary on the foundation of the said Alexander Galloway, and the bursary on the foundation of the said Margaret Garden, shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary in the University of Aberdeen, to be called the Galloway and Garden Bursary, the holder of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive ten pounds from the said Burse Fund.

II. The Galloway and Garden Bursary shall be open for competition to all students entering on their first or second session of attendance in the Faculty of Arts in the said University, without restriction or preference to students of any particular kindred or name: Provided always, that no student shall be admissible to the competition for the said bursary, who has, for more than one session, been a student in the Faculty of Arts in any one or more of the Scottish Universities.

III. The Galloway and Garden bursar shall be entitled to hold his bursary for four years, and no longer, subject to the condition that he shall proceed through the curriculum in Arts in the said University, and shall pass the examinations required by the University of students proceeding to the degree

of Master of Arts; but, if he shall fail to pass any of the examinations required as aforesaid of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts, or shall discontinue his attendance at the University as a student in Arts, he shall forfeit his bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the part of any bursar, it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, his bursary. Ordinance, No. 37. Aberdeen, No. 17. [Galloway and Garden Foundations.]

IV. In the event of any vacancy occurring in the Galloway and Garden Bursary during the currency of the period of four years, for which the same is tenable as aforesaid, the Senatus Academicus may appoint a bursar for the remainder of the said period then unexpired, from among the students of the same standing in the curriculum in Arts, as the student was in whose room the appointment is made, and that either after competition or otherwise, as they may think most expedient; and the bursar then appointed shall, subject to the same conditions as aforesaid, be entitled to hold the said bursary for the remainder of the said period of four years then unexpired, and no longer: Provided always, that, in the event of the Senatus Academicus not appointing a bursar as aforesaid, the bursary shall continue vacant for the remainder of the said period then unexpired.

V. No appointment of a bursar on the foundation of the said Alexander Galloway alone, or on that of the said Margaret Garden alone, shall hereafter be made; but, as soon as the existing bursaries on the said foundations are both vacant, and not sooner, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the said Galloway and Garden Bursary; and so on, as often as the said Galloway and Garden Bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

VI. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of the present holder of either of the said existing bursaries.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* L. S.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 38.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATIONS FOR SMITH AND FORBES FOUNDATIONS.]

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh Day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas there have been heretofore chargeable on the fund, called the Burse Fund, in the Marischal College of Aberdeen, a bursary under the mortification of the Reverend Alexander Smith, dated the fifteenth day of July seventeen hundred and forty-one, and a bursary under the mortification of Mr Thomas Forbes of Little Leighes, in the county of Essex, dated the ninth day of February seventeen hundred and forty-six: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that, as the values of the said two bursaries respectively are now very small, the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donors, would be better advanced by conjoining the said two bursaries into one bursary, in manner hereinafter provided: And whereas King's College and Marischal College of Aberdeen are now united and incorporated into one University and College under the style and title of the University of Aberdeen: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said mortifications, as follows:— Ordinance, No. 38. Aberdeen, No. 18. [Smith and Forbes Foundations.]

I. The bursary on the foundation of the said Alexander Smith, and the bursary on the foundation of the said Thomas Forbes, shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary in the University of Aberdeen, to be called the Smith and Forbes Bursary, the holder of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive ten pounds from the said Burse Fund.

II. The Smith and Forbes Bursary shall be open for competition to all students entering on their first or second session of attendance in the Faculty of Arts in the said University, without restriction or preference to students of any particular kindred or name: Provided always, that no student shall be admissible to the competition for the said bursary, who has, for more than one session, been a student in the Faculty of Arts in any one or more of the Scottish Universities.

III. The Smith and Forbes bursar shall be entitled to hold his bursary for four years, and no longer, subject to the condition that he shall proceed through the curriculum in Arts in the said University, and shall pass the examinations required by the University of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts; but, if he shall fail to pass any of the examinations required as aforesaid of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts, or shall discontinue his attendance at the University as a student in Arts, he shall forfeit his bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the part of any bursar, it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, his bursary.

Ordinance, No. 38.
Aberdeen, No. 18.
[Smith and Forbes Foundations.]

IV. In the event of any vacancy occurring in the Smith and Forbes Bursary during the currency of the period of four years, for which the same is tenable as aforesaid, the Senatus Academicus may appoint a bursar for the remainder of the said period then unexpired, from among the students of the same standing in the curriculum in Arts, as the student was in whose room the appointment is made, and that either after competition or otherwise, as they may think most expedient; and the bursar then appointed shall, subject to the same conditions as aforesaid, be entitled to hold the said bursary for the remainder of the said period of four years then unexpired, and no longer: Provided always, that, in the event of the Senatus Academicus not appointing a bursar as aforesaid, the bursary shall continue vacant for the remainder of the said period then unexpired.

V. No appointment of a bursar on the foundation of the said Alexander Smith alone, or on that of the said Thomas Forbes alone, shall hereafter be made; but, as soon as the existing bursaries on the said foundations are both vacant, and not sooner, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the said Smith and Forbes Bursary; and so on, as often as the said Smith and Forbes Bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

VI. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of the present holder of either of the said existing bursaries.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* L. S.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 39.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATIONS FOR SIMPSON AND BOXILL FOUNDATIONS.]

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh Day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 39.
Aberdeen, No. 19.
[Simpson and Boxill Foundations.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein; and further, to make rules for the management and ordering of the said Universities, and to make such provision by Ordinance, as the Commissioners shall see fit, for the due preservation, administration, and disposal of the whole property, funds, rents, revenues, and endowments, of or connected therewith: And whereas, by his will, John Simpson, of Shrub Hill, in the borough of Worcester, Doctor of Laws, bequeathed certain property to the King's College of Aberdeen, for, among other purposes, the foundation of an annual prize of sixty pounds for distinction in Mathematics, to be competed for by the scholars in the fourth or magistrand class of the said College: And whereas, by his will, William Boxill, of Woburn Square, in the county of Middlesex, Doctor of Medicine, bequeathed the sum of seven hundred pounds consolidated annuities to the Marischal College of Aberdeen, for the foundation of a Mathematical bursary therein: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners expedient to make the following regulations with reference to the said mortifications: And whereas King's College and Marischal College of Aberdeen are now united and incorporated into one University and College, under the style and title of the University of Aberdeen: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said mortifications, as follows:—

I. The prize founded as aforesaid by the said John Simpson, and the income, for the year, of the bursary on the foundation of the said William Boxill, shall hereafter be annually awarded, as a first and a second prize respectively, to the two graduates in Arts for the year, who shall have been the most distinguished in the examination for honours in the department of Mathematics.

II. The Examiners for graduation in Arts shall report annually to the Senatus Academicus the two graduates most distinguished in the examination for honours in the department of Mathematics, and shall also classify them as the first, and the second, in order of merit.

III. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interest of any bursar now on the foundation of the said William Boxill at the University; and the income of the bursary shall not be awarded as hereinbefore provided, until the interest of such bursar therein shall have ceased.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* L. S.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 40.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATIONS FOR FRASER FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh Day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 40.
Aberdeen, No. 20.
[Fraser Foundation.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein

and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by his will, dated the tenth day of September seventeen hundred and thirty, James Fraser, Doctor of Laws, secretary of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, bequeathed to the King's College of Aberdeen the sum of two hundred and twenty pounds in South Sea Stock, to be laid out in a good fund and security, for the maintenance of two bursars in the said College perpetually, whereof one was to be a bursar in Theology and the library keeper during four years after he was made Master of Arts, and the other to be a bursar in Philosophy during four years, after the expiration of which he was to succeed in the place of the bursar in Theology and library keeper for the like number of years, in the manner and subject to the conditions in the said will more particularly set forth; and he further desired the Magistrates and Ministers of Inverness to provide out of their school young lads fitly qualified to fill the places designed for them, as often as a vacancy should happen, according to his said settlement, with the concurrence of the Presbytery of Inverness: And whereas, since the date of the said will, the value of the property included in the said mortification has increased, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said mortification, in manner hereinafter provided: And whereas King's College and Marischal College of Aberdeen are now united and incorporated into one University and College, under the style and title of the University of Aberdeen: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said mortification, as follows:— Ordinance, No. 40. Aberdeen, No. 20. [Fraser Foundation.]

I. There shall hereafter, as prescribed by the said will, be two bursaries on the said foundation in the University of Aberdeen, of which one shall be a bursary in Philosophy, and the other a bursary in Theology.

II. On the first occasion of a vacancy in the bursary in Philosophy, and as often thereafter as a vacancy shall occur at the expiration of the four years for which the same is tenable as hereinafter provided, it shall be lawful to present thereto any person educated at the Royal Academy of Inverness, without restriction as to name or birth-place; and the right of presentation shall be exercised by the following persons, viz., the Provost and four Bailies of Inverness, the three Ministers of Inverness, and three delegates from the Presbytery of Inverness, of whom the Moderator of the Presbytery shall be one, unless he be one of the Ministers of Inverness; and, in the event of an equality of votes for two candidates, the Moderator of the Presbytery shall have a casting vote.

III. The said right of presentation may be exercised at any time after the first day of August, in the year in which such vacancy as aforesaid shall occur; and, in the event of the said patrons allowing one month of the winter session of the University next after such first day of August to expire, without exercising their right of presentation, it shall be lawful for the Senatus Academicus forthwith to present to the vacant bursary.

IV. The bursar in Philosophy shall be entitled to hold the bursary for four years as a student in Arts, and no longer, subject to the condition that he shall pass such entrance examination as may for the time be required by the University of presentation bursars, and shall proceed through the curriculum in Arts in the said University, and shall pass the examinations required by the University of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts; and, on the expiration of such four years, he shall further be entitled, provided he shall have obtained the degree of Master of Arts, to succeed to the said bursary in Theology on the said foundation, and to hold the same for the farther period of four years, subject to the condition that he shall during that period give regular attendance as a student in Theology in the said University.

V. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the bursary in Philosophy during the currency of any period of four years for which the same is tenable as aforesaid, an appointment shall be made by the Senatus Academicus, without restriction as to name or birth-place, of another student, as bursar for the remainder of the said period then unexpired, from among the students of the same standing in the curriculum in Arts, as the bursar was in whose room the appointment is made; and the bursar then appointed shall be entitled to hold the bursary in Philosophy for the remainder of the said period of four years unexpired, and no longer; and, on the expiration thereof, and subject to the same conditions as aforesaid, to succeed to the said bursary in Theology, and to hold the same for the like period of four years: Provided always, that, in the event of there being at the time of such vacancy any student of such standing as aforesaid, who has been educated at the Royal Academy of Inverness, he shall have a preferable claim to the appointment; and, in the event of there being two or more such students so educated, the appointment shall be given to that one of them, who shall appear to the Senatus, either after competition or otherwise, as they may think most expedient, to be the most deserving; and, in the event of there being no such student so educated, the appointment shall be given to another student of the said standing, and that either after competition or otherwise, as the Senatus may think most expedient.

VI. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the said bursary in Theology during the currency of any period of four years for which the same is tenable, an appointment shall be made by the Senatus Academicus, without restriction as to name or birth-place, of another student in Theology, as bursar for the remainder of the said period then unexpired, and the bursar then appointed shall be entitled to hold the said bursary for the remainder of such period, and no longer: Provided always, that the appointment shall be made subject to the same conditions, as to a preference in favour of students educated at the Royal Academy of Inverness, as are above provided in the case of a vacancy occurring in the bursary in Philosophy during the currency of the four years.

VII. In the event of the bursar in Philosophy failing, before the period of expiration of his bursary

Ordinance, No. 40. Aberdeen, No. 20. [Fraser Foundation.]

to obtain the degree of Master of Arts, and also in the event of the bursar in Philosophy, although otherwise qualified, not becoming a student in Theology in the said University, an appointment shall be made by the Senatus Academicus, without restriction as to name or birth-place, of a graduate in Arts to the said bursary in Theology; and the bursar then appointed shall be entitled to hold the bursary for the like period of four years, and subject to the same conditions, as if he had succeeded thereto in manner hereinbefore provided: Provided always, that the appointment shall be made subject to the same conditions, as to a preference in favour of students educated at the Royal Academy of Inverness, as are above provided in the case of a vacancy occurring in the bursary in Philosophy during the currency of the four years.

VIII. In addition to the said two bursaries provided in terms of the said will, there shall also be a second or additional bursary in Theology on the said foundation; and such second bursary in Theology shall, on every occurrence of a vacancy, be open for competition to all Masters of Arts of any of the Universities of Scotland, entering on their first or second session of attendance in the Faculty of Divinity in the said University, without restriction or preference as to name, or place of birth or education; and the successful candidate for the said bursary shall be entitled to hold the same for three years, and no longer, subject to the condition that he shall, during that period, give regular attendance as a student in Theology in the said University: Provided always, that no person shall be entitled to be the holder of both the said bursaries in Theology at the same time.

IX. If the bursar in Philosophy shall fail to pass any of the examinations required as aforesaid or presentation bursars, or of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts, or shall discontinue his attendance at the University as a student in Arts, he shall forfeit his bursary, and all rights in respect thereof; and, if the holder of either of the said bursaries in Theology shall discontinue his attendance as a student in Theology, he shall forfeit his bursary.

X. In case of any gross misconduct on the part of the holder of any of the said bursaries, it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, his bursary.

XI. In any competition for any of the said bursaries, the examination of candidates shall embrace such branches of study as may from time to time be appointed by the Senatus Academicus.

XII. Neither of the bursars in Theology shall be required, as a condition of tenure of his bursary, to perform any duties in connection with the Library of the University.

XIII. The annual payments to be made from the income of the foundation to the holders of the said bursaries respectively shall be, to the holder of the bursary in Philosophy twenty-five pounds, to the holder of the first mentioned bursary in Theology thirty pounds, and to the holder of the second or additional bursary in Theology thirty pounds.

XIV. After providing for the annual payments to the said three bursars, and for all other burdens affecting the property and funds of the foundation, the sum of fifty pounds shall, in each year, be applied towards defraying the salary of the librarian or librarians of the University, or otherwise to the purposes of the Library.

XV. No appointment shall be made to the bursary in Philosophy on the said foundation, until the present bursar in Arts, now on the said foundation at the University, shall have ceased to hold his bursary in Arts.

XVI. No appointment to the said first-mentioned bursary in Theology on the said foundation in terms of this Ordinance shall be made, until the expiration of four years from the first appointment of the bursar in Philosophy under this Ordinance.

XVII. The first appointment to the said second bursary in Theology shall be made, as soon as either of the present holders of the Theological Bursaries, now on the said foundation at the University, shall have ceased to hold his bursary.

XVIII. The surplus, in each year, of the income of the said foundation, including therein any unappropriated income arising from vacancies in any of the bursaries, shall be paid into, and form part of, the Common Bursary Fund of the University.

XIX. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the said foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 41.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATIONS FOR DR WILLIAM LORIMER'S FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh Day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 41. Aberdeen, No. 21. [Dr William Lorimer's Foundation.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations bestowed on any of the Universities and Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the con-

ons or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner nay better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by deed of mortification, dated the sixth day December seventeen hundred and sixty-four, Doctor William Lorimer, of the parish of St James', stminster, in the county of Middlesex, mortified the sum of two hundred pounds for the maintenance education of a boy for one year at the High School of Aberdeen, and four years at the Marischal llege of Aberdeen successively, and he ordained that the said boy should be of the relations of his ner and mother each alternate five years; and he further provided that the lapsed burse money, in e of vacancies, should be accumulated, that in time, if possible, two bursaries might be formed on from the foundation, in the manner and subject to the conditions in the said deed more particularly forth: And whereas, since the date of the said deed, the value of the property included in the said rtification has increased, and there are now two bursaries on the foundation: And whereas difficulties now experienced in obtaining candidates who are qualified in terms of the deed, and it appears to the mmissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would be better anced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said mortification, in manner einafter provided: And whereas King's College and Marischal College of Aberdeen are now united incorporated into one University and College, under the style and title of the University of Aber-n: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said mortification, as follows:—

Ordinance, No. 41.

Aberdeen, No. 21.

[Dr William Lorimer's Foundation.]

I. On the occurrence of any vacancy in either of the said bursaries, if there be no candidate quali- by relationship in terms of the said deed, it shall be lawful to appoint a boy to the vacant bursary, ugh not so qualified.

II. The patronage or right of presenting to the said bursaries shall, for the future, be vested in the derator and Kirk-session of the parish of Cullen.

III. Each bursar shall, after attending for one year at the High School of Aberdeen, be entitled to d his bursary at the University for four years as a student in Arts, and no longer, subject to the con-on that he shall pass such entrance examination as may for the time be required of presentation sars, and shall proceed through the curriculum in Arts in the said University, and shall pass the minations required by the University of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts; but, if shall fail to pass any of such examinations as aforesaid, or shall discontinue his attendance at the iversity as a student in Arts, he shall forfeit his bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross conduct on the part of any bursar, it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus, with the roval of the University Court, to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, his bursary.

IV. The annual payment to be made to each bursar from the income of the foundation shall be een pounds; and the surplus, in each year, of the income of the foundation, including therein any appropriated income arising from any vacancy in either of the said bursaries, shall be paid into, and m part of, the Common Bursary Fund of the University.

V. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the said ndation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

proved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 42.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATIONS FOR DR JOHN LORIMER'S FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh Day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 42.

Aberdeen, No. 22.

[Dr John Lorimer's Foundation.]

HEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present ajesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; nd for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said t are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations bestowed any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Professors, dents, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which has taken ect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, or by any ier person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to the Com-ssioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as con-tent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions or ections affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to frame new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may ter advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by his will, dated the twenty-first day of November enteen hundred and ninety-three, Doctor John Lorimer, of Charlotte Street, in the parish of St ary-le-bone and county of Middlesex, mortified the sum of two hundred pounds to the Marischal llege of Aberdeen, for the maintenance and education of a boy of the relations of his father and ther: And whereas difficulties are now experienced in obtaining candidates who are qualified in terms the will, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main sign of the donor, would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affect-g the said mortification, in manner hereinafter provided: And whereas King's College and Marischal llege of Aberdeen are now united and incorporated into one University and College, under the style d title of the University of Aberdeen: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the d mortification, as follows:—

Ordinance, No. 42.
Aberdeen, No. 22.
[Dr John Lorimer's Foundation.]

I. On the occurrence of any vacancy in the said bursary, if there be no candidate qualified relationship in terms of the said will, it shall be lawful to appoint a boy to the vacant bursary, thou not so qualified.

II. The patronage or right of presenting to the said bursary shall, for the future, be vested in t Moderator and Kirk-session of the parish of Mortlach.

III. Each bursar shall be entitled to hold his bursary for four years as a student in Arts, and longer, subject to the condition that he shall pass such entrance examination as may for the time be quired of presentation bursars, and shall proceed through the curriculum in Arts in the said Universi and shall pass the examinations required by the University of students proceeding to the degree Master of Arts; but, if he shall fail to pass any of such examinations as aforesaid, or shall discontin his attendance at the University as a student in Arts, he shall forfeit his bursary: Provided always, th in case of any gross misconduct on the part of any bursar, it shall be in the power of the Senat Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, bursary.

IV. The annual payment to be made to the bursar from the income of the foundation shall be s teen pounds; and the surplus, in each year, of the income of the foundation, including therein a unappropriated income arising from any vacancy in the said bursary, shall be paid into, and form p of, the Common Bursary Fund of the University.

V. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursar now on the s foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 43.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATIONS FOR COLL FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh Day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 43.
Aberdeen, No. 23.
[Coll Foundation.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her presc Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government a 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therei 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donati bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of Professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment wh has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleg or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appea the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the c ditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directi and to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such man as may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, on or before the fifteenth day of Octo seventeen hundred and ninety, Alexander Maclean, of Coll, mortified to the King's College of Aberd the sum of two hundred pounds for the foundation of a bursary therein, and he directed, *inter alia*, t the produce of the said sum should be annually applied towards the maintenance and education o young man or boy, to be recommended by him or his heirs and successors in the estate of Coll: whereas the said Alexander Maclean is now deceased, and there are no heirs or successors of the Alexander Maclean in the estate of Coll, within the meaning of the said mortification, and the patron of the said bursary has therefore lapsed: And whereas the said gift took effect more than fifty y prior to the date of the said recited Act, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of reli and learning, and the main design of the donor, would be better advanced by an alteration of the c ditions and directions affecting the said mortification, in manner hereinafter provided: And whe King's College and Marischal College of Aberdeen are now united and incorporated into one Unive and College, under the style and title of the University of Aberdeen: The Commissioners statute ordain, with reference to the said mortification, as follows:—

I. The patronage or right of presenting to the said bursary shall, for the future, be vested in Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen for the time being.

II. It shall be lawful to present any person to the said bursary, without restriction as to name; the person presented shall be entitled to hold the bursary for four years, as a student in Arts, and longer, subject to the condition that he shall pass such entrance examination as may for the time required of presentation bursars, and shall proceed through the curriculum in Arts in the said Univer and shall pass the examinations required by the University of students proceeding to the degre Master of Arts; but, if he shall fail to pass any of such examinations as aforesaid, or shall discont his attendance at the University as a student in Arts, he shall forfeit the bursary: Provided always, in case of any gross misconduct on the part of any bursar, it shall be in the power of the Sen Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, to suspend him from, or to deprive hin the bursary.

III. The annual payment to be made to the bursar from the income of the foundation shall b at present, sixteen pounds ten shillings; and the surplus in each year of the income of the founda

ıding therein any unappropriated income arising from any vacancy in the said bursary, shall be paid Ordinance, No. 43.
. and form part of, the Common Bursary Fund of the University. Aberdeen, No. 23.
IV. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursar now on the said [Coll Foundation.]
ıdation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* L. S.

proved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 44.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATIONS FOR LEYS FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh Day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

EREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Ordinance, No. 44.
esty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Aberdeen, No. 24.
scipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein;
d for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the [Leys Foundation.]
Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations
owed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any
fessors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which
taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges,
y any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear
he Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so
as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the
litions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions,
to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner
nay better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by deed of mortification, dated the sixth and
lfth days of October sixteen hundred and forty-eight, Sir Thomas Burnett, of Leys, Baronet, mortified
he King's College of Aberdeen, certain lands and property for the foundation of three bursaries
ein, in the manner and subject to the conditions in the said deed more particularly set forth: And
reas the value of each of the said three bursaries is now very small, and it appears to the Commis-
ers that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would be better
anced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said mortification, in manner
einafter provided: And whereas King's College and Marischal College of Aberdeen are now united
incorporated into one University and College, under the style and title of the University of Aber-
n: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said mortification, as follows:—

I. The three bursaries founded by the said deed of mortification shall hereafter be conjoined into bursary in the University of Aberdeen, to be called the Leys Bursary, the holder of which shall ually, during his tenure thereof, receive fifteen pounds from the income applicable to the purposes he foundation; and in all other respects the said one bursary shall be in the same position in regard atronage, and the period and conditions of tenure, as each of the said three bursaries now is under said deed of mortification, subject, however, to the provisions of Ordinance No. 28, Aberdeen No. f even date herewith.

II. No appointment of a bursar on the said foundation shall be made, until all the three existing saries are vacant; and, upon the occurrence of that event, an appointment shall be made of one sar, and no more, on the said foundation; and so on, as often as the said one bursary shall thereafter ome vacant.

III. The surplus, in each year, of the income applicable to the purposes of the said foundation, luding therein any unappropriated income arising from any vacancy in the said bursary, shall be paid , and form part of, the Common Bursary Fund of the University.

IV. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of the present holders of any he said three bursaries.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* L. S.

proved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 45.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATIONS FOR GLENFARQUHAR FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh Day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

HEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Ordinance, No. 45.
jesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Aberdeen, No. 25.
iscipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein;
ıd for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the [Glenfarquhar Foundation.]
d Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations
towed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any

Ordinance, No. 45. Aberdeen, No. 25. [Glenfarquhar Foundation.]

Professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment whi has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleg or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of t conditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directio and to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such mann as may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by deed of mortification, dated the seve day of August seventeen hundred and sixteen, Sir Alexander Falconer, of Glenfarquhar, appointed annuity of three hundred and twenty pounds Scots, to be paid out of the lands of Tillievaird a Middletown therein mentioned, for the educating and maintaining four boys yearly at the Kin College of Aberdeen, in the manner and subject to the conditions in the said deed more particularly forth; and he thereby appointed one half of the said boys to be presented by his grandchild Alexander Ramsay of Balmain, his heirs and successors, lairds of Balmain, descended of the then La Balmain, the granter's daughter, and the other half to be presented by the heirs and successors w should happen to succeed to the granter in the estate of Glenfarquhar and the lands of Tillievaird a Middletown aforesaid, of the name of Falconer: And whereas the value of the four bursaries on said foundation is now very small, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion a learning, and the main design of the donor, would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditi and directions affecting the said mortification, in manner hereinafter provided: And whereas Kin College and Marischal College of Aberdeen are now united and incorporated into one University a College, under the style and title of the University of Aberdeen: The Commissioners statute and ordai with reference to the said mortification, as follows:—

I. The two bursaries on the said foundation, the right of presenting to which was by the said d vested in the then Sir Alexander Ramsay of Balmain, his heirs and successors, lairds of Balma descended of the granter's daughter as aforesaid, shall be conjoined into one bursary in the University Aberdeen, the holder of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive sixteen pounds sixt shillings from the income of the foundation; and no appointment of a bursar under the said right presentation shall be made, until both the existing bursaries are vacant; and, upon the occurrence that event, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, under the said right of presen tion; and so on, as often as the said one bursary shall thereafter become vacant: Provided always, th in all other respects than as aforesaid, the said one bursary shall be in the same position in regard patronage, and the period and conditions of tenure, as each of the said two bursaries now is under said deed, subject, however, to the provisions of Ordinance No. 28, Aberdeen No. 8, of even d herewith.

II. The two bursaries on the said foundation, the right of presenting to which was by the s deed vested in the granter's heirs and successors in the estate of Glenfarquhar and the lands of Til vaird and Middletown aforesaid, of the name of Falconer, shall be conjoined into one bursary in University of Aberdeen, the holder of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive sixt pounds sixteen shillings from the income of the foundation, and no appointment of a bursar under said right of presentation shall be made, until both the existing bursaries are vacant; and, upon occurrence of that event, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, under the said ri of presentation; and so on, as often as the said one bursary shall thereafter become vacant: Provi always, that, in all other respects than as aforesaid, the said one bursary shall be in the same position regard to patronage, and the period and conditions of tenure, as each of the last-mentioned two bursa now is under the said deed, subject, however, to the provisions of Ordinance No. 28, Aberdeen No of even date herewith.

III. The surplus, in each year, of the income of the said foundation, including therein unappropriated income arising from any vacancy in either of the said bursaries, shall be paid into, form part of, the Common Bursary Fund of the University.

IV. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on said foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 46.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATIONS FOR UDNY DUFF FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh Day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 46. Aberdeen, No. 26. [Udny Duff Foundation.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her pres Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study there and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donati bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of Professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment wh has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colle or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appea the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so

consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the con- Ordinance, No. 46.
ons or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, Aberdeen, No. 26.
to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner
may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by bond, dated the twenty-first day of July [Udny Duff Foundation.]
enteen hundred and ninety-one, James, Earl of Fife, did, by the desire of Mrs Margaret Udny Duff
Coulter, and for the considerations therein mentioned, bind himself to secure the sum of six thousand
cks Scots for the maintenance and education of two or more young men of the name, relation, or con-
tion of her family at the King's College of Aberdeen, in the manner and subject to the conditions in
said bond more particularly set forth: And whereas the value of the two bursaries now on the said
ndation is very small, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning,
l the main design of the donor, would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and
ctions affecting the said mortification, in manner hereinafter provided: And whereas King's College
l Marischal College of Aberdeen are now united and incorporated into one University and College,
der the style and title of the University of Aberdeen: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with
erence to the said mortification, as follows:—

I. The two bursaries now on the said foundation shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary in
University of Aberdeen, the holder of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive four-
n pounds from the income of the foundation.

II. No appointment of a bursar on the said foundation shall be made, until both the existing
rsaries are vacant; and, upon the occurrence of that event, an appointment shall be made of one
rsar, and no more, on the said foundation; and so on, as often as the said one bursary shall thereafter
come vacant.

III. On the occurrence of any vacancy in the said one bursary, if there be no candidate qualified by
me or relationship in terms of the said bond, it shall be lawful to appoint a young man to the vacant
rsary though not so qualified.

IV. Except as hereinbefore expressly provided, and subject to the provisions of Ordinance No. 28,
berdeen No. 8, of even date herewith, the said one bursary shall be in the same position in regard to
tronage, and the period and conditions of tenure, as each of the two present bursaries on the said
ndation now is.

V. The surplus, in each year, of the income of the said foundation, including therein any unappro-
ated income arising from any vacancy in the said bursary, shall be paid into, and form part of, the
mmon Bursary Fund of the University.

VI. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the said
ndation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

pproved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 47.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATIONS FOR FULLERTON, MOIR, AND GRAY FOUNDATIONS.]

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh Day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Ordinance, No. 47.
Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Aberdeen, No. 27.
Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein;
and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the [Fullerton, Moir, and Gray Foundations.]
said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations
bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any
professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which
has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges,
or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to
the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far
as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the condi-
tions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and
to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as
may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by his will, dated the twenty-fifth day of
January sixteen hundred and ninety-two, James Fullerton of Halstead, in the county of Essex, gentle-
man, mortified certain property for the maintenance of scholars in the King's College of Aberdeen, in
the manner and subject to the conditions in the said will more particularly set forth: And whereas, by
his will, Doctor Alexander Moir of St Croix mortified to the said College the sum of six hundred pounds
for the support and education of four students therein, in the manner and subject to the conditions in the
said will more particularly set forth: And whereas, by deed of mortification, dated the nineteenth day of
December seventeen hundred and sixty-eight, John Gray, of King Street, Covent Garden, in the county
of Middlesex, Esquire, mortified to the Marischal College of Aberdeen the sum of one thousand pounds for
the foundation of mathematical bursaries therein: And whereas each of the said mortifications took effect
more than fifty years prior to the date of the said recited Act, and it appears to the Commissioners that
the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donors, would be better advanced by
an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said mortifications, in manner hereinafter pro-

Ordinance, No. 47.
Aberdeen, No. 27.
[Fullerton, Moir, and Gray Foundations.]

vided: And whereas King's College and Marischal College of Aberdeen are now united and incorporated into one University and College, under the style and title of the University of Aberdeen: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said mortifications, as follows:—

I. There shall hereafter be fourteen bursaries in all, and no more, on the foundation of the said James Fullerton, in the University of Aberdeen; and of such fourteen bursaries, five shall be of the annual value of twenty pounds each, and nine shall be of the annual value of fifteen pounds each.

II. There shall hereafter be fourteen bursaries in all, and no more, on the foundation of the said Alexander Moir in the University of Aberdeen; and of such fourteen bursaries, four shall be of the annual value of twenty pounds each, and ten shall be of the annual value of fifteen pounds each.

III. Each of the said fourteen Fullerton bursaries, and each of the said fourteen Moir bursaries, shall be open for competition to all students entering on their first or second session of attendance in the Faculty of Arts in the said University, without restriction or preference to students of any particular kindred or name: Provided always, that no student shall be admissible to the competition for any bursary, who has, for more than one session, been a student in the Faculty of Arts in any one or more of the Scottish Universities.

IV. Each bursar shall be entitled to hold his bursary for four years, and no longer, subject to the condition that he shall proceed through the curriculum in Arts in the said University, and shall pass the examinations required by the University of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts; but, if he shall fail to pass any of the examinations required as aforesaid of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts, or shall discontinue his attendance at the University as a student in Arts, he shall forfeit his bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the part of any bursar, it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, his bursary.

V. In the event of a vacancy occurring in any bursary on either of the said foundations during the currency of the period of four years, for which the same is tenable as aforesaid, the Senatus Academicus may appoint a bursar for the remainder of the said period then unexpired, from among the students of the same standing in the curriculum in Arts, as the bursar was in whose room the appointment is made and that either after competition or otherwise, as they may think most expedient; and the bursar then appointed shall, subject to the same conditions as aforesaid, be entitled to hold the said bursary for the remainder of the said period of four years then unexpired, and no longer: Provided always, that, in the event of the Senatus Academicus not appointing a bursar as aforesaid, the bursary shall continue vacant for the remainder of the said period then unexpired.

VI. The Senatus Academicus shall, in their discretion, determine in what year an appointment shall be made for the first time to each of the said fourteen Fullerton Bursaries, and also in what year an appointment shall be made for the first time to each of the said fourteen Moir Bursaries, and shall, in the exercise of this discretion, have special regard to the expediency of distributing as much as possible among students of different years the benefits of competition bursaries; and, for this purpose, it shall be lawful for the Senatus to keep any one or more of the said bursaries vacant for such period, not exceeding in any case the period of three years, as they may think expedient.

VII. No appointment shall hereafter be made to either of the bursaries on the foundation of the said John Gray; and as soon as the interests of the present bursars shall have ceased, the income of the property included in the mortification shall, instead of being applied in payment of such bursaries, or of any fees in respect thereof, be disposed of in manner hereinafter provided.

VIII. After setting aside in each year, from the income of the property included in each of the said Fullerton and Moir mortifications, such a sum as may be necessary to provide for the payment of the bursars on the foundation for the time, and of all other burdens, the surplus of the yearly income of the property included in each of the said mortifications, and the net income of the property included in the mortification of the said John Gray, shall be placed to the account of a special fund, to be called the Fullerton, Moir, and Gray Scholarship Fund, which shall be applied in manner hereinafter provided.

IX. There shall hereafter be eight scholarships in the University of Aberdeen, to be called the Fullerton, Moir, and Gray Scholarships; and the holder of each of such scholarships shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive the sum of sixty-five pounds from the said Scholarship Fund: Provided always that, in the event of the fund being insufficient in any year to afford such payment of sixty-five pounds to each scholar, the stipends of the scholars then on the foundation shall suffer such equal abatement, as the Senatus Academicus shall deem necessary.

X. Each scholarship shall be tenable for four years.

XI. Each scholarship shall be awarded after a special competitive examination; and all persons who shall have obtained the degree of Master of Arts in the University in the year in which the competition takes place, and also all persons who shall have obtained the said degree in the preceding year shall be admissible to the competition.

XII. Of the said eight scholarships, four shall be awarded for distinction in Classical Literature including English, Latin, and Greek Literature, and in Mental Philosophy, including Logic, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy; and four shall be awarded for distinction in Mathematics, including pure Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

XIII. The examination for each of the four scholarships to be awarded for distinction in Classical Literature and Mental Philosophy shall be conducted by the Professor of Greek, the Professor of Humanity, the Professor of Logic, the Professor of Moral Philosophy, and an additional Examiner to be appointed by the Senatus Academicus, who shall not be a member of the Senatus; and the examination for each of the four scholarships to be awarded for distinction in Mathematics shall be conducted by the Professor of Mathematics, the Professor of Natural Philosophy, and an additional Examiner to be appointed by the Senatus Academicus, who shall not be a member of the Senatus: Provided always that, in the event at any time of any of the said Professors being prevented from acting as Examiner the Senatus Academicus shall appoint a person to act in his place, who may or may not be a member of the Senatus.

XIV. One of the said scholarships to be awarded for distinction in Classical Literature and Mental

ilosophy, and one of the said scholarships to be awarded for distinction in Mathematics, shall be arded for the first time in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three; and thereafter two scholarships, t no more, shall be awarded in each year, one for distinction in Classical Literature and Mental ilosophy, and the other for distinction in Mathematics. Ordinance, No. 47. Aberdeen, No. 27. [Fullerton, Moir, and Gray Foundations.]

XV. The competitive examination for scholarships in each year shall take place at such time, after ordinary period for conferring degrees in Arts, as the Senatus Academicus may determine; and h Examiner shall receive for such examination a fee of five pounds out of the Common Bursary Fund the University.

XVI. In the event of a vacancy occurring in any scholarship during the currency of the four rs for which the same is tenable, it shall be kept vacant for the remainder of such four years then expired, and the income thereof during the vacancy, and also the residue of the surplus income of the d scholarship fund, after providing for the stipends of the scholars on the foundation for the time, ll be paid into, and form part of, the said Common Bursary Fund; and the said scholarship fund shall, the purpose of any claim against the Common Bursary Fund, be considered and dealt with as one ndation.

XVII. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on any the said foundations at the University.

It witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

pproved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 48.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATIONS FOR CARGILL FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh Day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

HEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present ajesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; nd for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the d Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations stowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any ofessor, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which s taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to e Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the con ions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, d to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by his will, dated at Aberdeen in the year teen hundred and fourteen, James Cargill, Doctor of Medicine, mortified to the Magistrates and uncil of Aberdeen the sum of four thousand merks for the maintenance of four poor scholars, and ecially of his own friends, which failing, to town's bairns of New Aberdeen at the College wherein arning should be thought by the Council of Aberdeen most to flourish, in the manner and subject to the nditions in the said will more particularly set forth: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners at the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would be better advanced an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said mortification, in manner hereinafter ovided: And whereas the income of the said mortification has heretofore been applied towards the aintenance of bursars in Arts in the Marischal College of Aberdeen: And whereas King's College and arischal College of Aberdeen are now united and incorporated into one University and College, under e style and title of the University of Aberdeen: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference the said mortification, as follows:— Ordinance, No. 48. Aberdeen, No. 28. [Cargill Foundation.]

I. There shall hereafter, as prescribed by the said will, be four bursaries, and no more, on the said undation, in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Aberdeen; and the said bursaries shall be regulated in all respects by the terms of the said will, except as hereinafter provided, and subject always to e provisions of Ordinance No. 28, Aberdeen No. 8, of even date herewith.

II. It shall be lawful for the Magistrates and Council of Aberdeen to present any person to a vacant rsary, without restriction as to kindred or place of birth.

III. The annual payment to be made to each bursar from the income of the foundation shall be enty pounds; and it shall be in the power of the Magistrates and Council to increase such payment om time to time, as the funds shall appear to them to be sufficient to afford such increase: Provided ways, that, in the event of the income being insufficient in any year to afford the payment of twenty unds to each bursar, the stipends of the bursars shall suffer such equal abatement, as the Magistrates nd Council shall deem necessary.

IV. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the said undation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

pproved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 49.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATIONS FOR LIDDELL FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh Day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 49.
Aberdeen, No. 29.
[Liddell Foundation.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her prese Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government a 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therei 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under t said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donatio bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of a Professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment whi has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleg or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so f as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the con tions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, a to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by two deeds, dated respectively the twelfth d of July sixteen hundred and twelve, and the ninth day of December sixteen hundred and thirtee Duncan Liddell, Doctor of Medicine, mortified certain property for the maintenance of six bursars in t College of New Aberdeen, so long as the same should stand a College of Philosophy, and failing there to the College of Old Aberdeen, in the manner and subject to the conditions in the said deeds mo particularly set forth, and he directed that the Magistrates and Council of Aberdeen should exercise t right of presenting the bursars, subject to certain restrictions and conditions as to their kindred a circumstances: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learnin and the main design of the donor, would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and dire tions affecting the said mortification, in manner hereinafter provided: And whereas King's College a Marischal College of Aberdeen are now united and incorporated into one University and College, und the style and title of the University of Aberdeen: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with referen to the said mortification, as follows:—

I. There shall hereafter be three bursaries, and no more, on the said foundation in the University Aberdeen.

II. It shall be lawful for the Magistrates and Council to present any person to a vacant bursa without restriction as to kindred or circumstances.

III. Each bursar shall be entitled to hold his bursary for six years as a student in the Universit and no longer, subject to the condition that he shall pass such entrance examination as may be requir by the University of presentation bursars, and shall proceed through the curriculum in Arts in the sa University, and shall pass the examinations required by the University of students proceeding to t degree of Master of Arts, and that, after obtaining the degree of Master of Arts, he shall give regul attendance as a student in some Faculty in the University; but, if he shall fail to pass any of su examinations as aforesaid, or shall discontinue his attendance at the University, he shall forfeit h bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the part of any bursar, it shall be the power of the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, to suspend him fro or to deprive him of, his bursary.

IV. No bursar shall be required, as a condition of tenure of his bursary, to take any part in t instruction of students in the University.

V. The annual payment to be made to each bursar from the income of the foundation shall fourteen pounds; and it shall be in the power of the Magistrates and Council to increase such payme from time to time, as the funds shall appear to them to be sufficient to afford such increase: Provid always, that, in the event of the income being insufficient in any year to afford the payment of fourte pounds to each bursar, the stipends of the bursars shall suffer such equal abatement, as the Magistrat and Council shall deem necessary.

VI. An appointment shall be made to one of the said bursaries at the commencement of t winter session in the University next after the approval of this Ordinance by Her Majesty in Counc an appointment to another at the commencement of the winter session next but one after that in which appointment has been made to the first bursary, and an appointment to the third at the commenceme of the winter session next but one after that in which an appointment has been made to the seco bursary; and thereafter appointments shall be made to the bursaries as often as they shall fall vacant.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 50.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATIONS FOR REV. DAVID OGILVY'S FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh Day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 50.
Aberdeen, No. 30.
[Rev. David Ogilvy's Foundation.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her presc Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government a 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therei

d for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations owed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any fessors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowit which has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said versities or Colleges, or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person ein, it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main gn of the donor, so far as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced n alteration of the conditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such ditions or directions, and to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or owment, in such manner as may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by his will, d the sixth day of November seventeen hundred and twenty-three, David Ogilvy, of the parish of Stephen, Coleman Street, London, clerk, directed that the interest of the sum of two hundred pounds, eby bequeathed to certain trustees, should be applied towards the education of a bursar in the g's College of Aberdeen; and he further directed that his nephew, Thomas Ogilvy, and his heirs for , should have the sole nomination and appointment of the bursar: And whereas for many years no son has exercised, or claimed, the right of nomination and appointment of the bursar in terms of the will; and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main gn of the donor, would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting said mortification, in manner hereinafter provided: And whereas King's College and Marischal lege of Aberdeen are now united and incorporated into one University and College, under the style title of the University of Aberdeen: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the mortification, as follows:—

Ordinance, No. 50.
Aberdeen, No. 30.
[Rev. David Ogilvy's Foundation.]

I. The right of nomination and appointment of the bursar on the said foundation shall, for the re, be vested in, and exercised by, the Senatus Academicus of the University of Aberdeen.

II. The annual payment to be made to the bursar from the income of the foundation shall be ten nds; and the surplus, in each year, of the income of the foundation, including therein any unapproted income arising from any vacancy in the said bursary, shall be paid into, and form part of, the nmon Bursary Fund of the University.

III. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursar now on the said ndation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

roved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 51.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATIONS FOR TURNER FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh Day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 51.
Aberdeen, No. 31.
[Turner Foundation.]

HEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present jesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and iscipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; d for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations bestowed any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Professors, dents, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which has taken ct for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, or by any er person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to the Comsioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as conent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions or ctions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to frame w Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may better ance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by deed dated the seventeenth day of January sixteen ndred and eighty-eight, Mr John Turner mortified an annuity of four hundred merks for the mainance of four scholars at the Marischal College of Aberdeen, and directed that the Magistrates and ncil of Aberdeen should have the presentation of two of the bursaries, and his heirs and successors of other two: And whereas the value of the said bursaries is now very small, and it appears to the mmissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would be er advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said mortification, in ner hereinafter provided: And whereas King's College and Marischal College of Aberdeen are now ted and incorporated into one University and College, under the style and title of the University of erdeen: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said mortification, as follows:—

I. The two bursaries on the said foundation, the right of presenting to which was, by the said deed, ed in the Magistrates and Council of Aberdeen, shall be conjoined into one bursary in the University Aberdeen, the holder of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive from the income of foundation an amount equal to that which the holders of the said two bursaries would, but for this linance, have received; and no appointment of a bursar under the said right of presentation shall be de, until both the existing bursaries are vacant; and, upon the occurrence of that event, an appointnt shall be made of one bursar, and no more, under the said right of presentation; and so on, as often he said one bursary shall thereafter become vacant: Provided always, that, in all other respects than aforesaid, the said one bursary shall be in the same position in regard to patronage, and the period and

Ordinance, No. 51.
Aberdeen, No. 31.
[Turner Foundation.]

conditions of tenure, as each of the said two bursaries now is under the said deed, subject, however, to the provisions of Ordinance No. 28, Aberdeen No. 8, of even date herewith.

II. The two bursaries on the said foundation, the right of presenting to which was, by the said de vested in the founder's heirs and successors, shall be conjoined into one bursary in the University Aberdeen, the holder of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive from the income of foundation an amount equal to that which the holders of the said two bursaries would, but for t Ordinance, have received; and no appointment of a bursar under the said right of presentation shall made, until both the existing bursaries are vacant; and, upon the occurrence of that event, an appoi ment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, under the said right of presentation; and so on, as of as the said one bursary shall thereafter become vacant: Provided always, that, in all other respects th as aforesaid, the said one bursary shall be in the same position in regard to patronage, and the per and conditions of tenure, as each of the last-mentioned two bursaries now is under the said deed, su ject, however, to the provisions of Ordinance No. 28, Aberdeen No. 8, of even date herewith.

III. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on t said foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 52.

Ordinance, No. 52.
Aberdeen, No. 32.
[Redhyth Foundation.]

[This Ordinance was disallowed by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863, and is therefore printed here.]

ORDINANCE No. 53.

[ABERDEEN—ALLOCATION OF MANSES.]

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh Day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 53.
Aberdeen, No. 33.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her pres Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government a 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study there 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under said Act are empowered, *inter alia*, to make such provision by Ordinance, as they shall see fit, for due preservation, administration, and disposal of the whole property, funds, rents, revenues, and endo ments of or connected with the several Universities of Scotland; and further, to make arrangements a regulations as to the uses and purposes to which the buildings of King's College and Marischal Colle now united and incorporated as the University of Aberdeen, shall be appropriated: The Commission statute and ordain as follows:—

I. Subject always to the rights of occupation given by Ordinance No. 6, Aberdeen No. 2, of ninth day of January eighteen hundred and sixty, and subject also, so long as any debt shall exist on manses, or any of them, to the payment of the same rent as is now payable, the right of occupation the manses belonging to the University shall be regulated as follows:—

1. Whereas the Principal of the University is now in occupation of a house provided for him, whereas arrangements may be made for securing the said house permanently as a manse the Principal, the right of occupation of the manse lately occupied by Professor Fyfe, deceased, shall be attached to the Professorship of Divinity and Biblical Criticism: Provi always, that, in the event, at any time hereafter, of the Principal being deprived of the occu tion of the house now occupied by him, and not being provided with another in its place, right of occupation of the said manse shall be transferred from the said Professorship, attached to the office of Principal:
2. The right of occupation of the manse now occupied by Professor Geddes shall be attached to Professorship of Greek:
3. The right of occupation of the manse now occupied by Dr Ferguson, formerly Professor Humanity in King's College, shall, on his ceasing to occupy the same, be attached to the P fessorship of Humanity:
4. The right of occupation of the manse now occupied by Professor Fuller shall be attached to Professorship of Mathematics:
5. The right of occupation of the manse now occupied by Professor Thomson shall, on his cea to occupy the same, be attached to the Professorship of Divinity and Church History:
6. The right of occupation of the manse now occupied by the Reverend Professor Macpherson s be attached to the Professorship of Systematic Theology.

II. In every case, the right of occupation of a manse shall include the right of occupation of ground adjacent thereto, as has heretofore been in use to be occupied therewith: Provided always, this shall not be held to include a right to occupy any ground now let for agricultural purposes: vided also, that, in the event of any ground belonging to the University, or of any ground, the righ occupy which is hereby given, being required for the purpose of any addition or additions to the Un sity buildings, no claim shall be competent to any member of the Senatus Academicus, or to any pe or body connected with the University, for compensation in respect of its being so applied.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 6th August 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 54.

[Glasgow—Regulations for Wilson Foundation.]

At Edinburgh, the Seventeenth Day of May Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 54. Glasgow, No. 5. [Wilson Foundation.]

HEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present jesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and iscipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; id for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the l Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations be- ved on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Pro- ors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which has en effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, or any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to the nmissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as sistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to ne a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may ter advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by his will, dated the fifteenth day of September een hundred and seventeen, Michael Wilson, of Eastbourne, in the county of Sussex, gentleman, ueathed certain property for, among other purposes, the education of bursars in the University of sgow, and there are now two bursaries in Divinity on the said foundation in the patronage of the gistrates and Council of Glasgow: And whereas the value of the said two bursaries is now very ll, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main gn of the donor, would be better advanced by conjoining the said bursaries, and by altering the con- ons and directions affecting the same, in manner hereinafter provided: The Commissioners statute ordain, with reference to the said foundation, as follows:—

I. The two bursaries on the said foundation in the patronage of the Magistrates and Council as esaid shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, the holder of which shall annually, during his ure thereof, receive thirteen pounds six shillings and eightpence from the fund on which the said two saries are now chargeable.

II. It shall be lawful for the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow to present to the bursary any son, without restriction as to kindred, but subject to the condition that he be a Master of Arts of a ttish University; and the person presented shall be entitled to hold the bursary for three years, and onger, subject to the condition that he shall, during that period, give regular attendance as a student Theology in the University of Glasgow; but, if he shall discontinue his attendance as a student in ology, he shall forfeit the bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the of the holder of the bursary, it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus to suspend him n, or to deprive him of, the bursary, subject to an appeal to the University Court, if taken within it days, and which appeal shall be heard and disposed of by the University Court with all possible patch; but in the meantime the decision of the Senatus Academicus shall receive effect from its date.

III. No appointment of a bursar on the said foundation in the patronage of the Magistrates and ncil shall be made, until both the existing bursaries are vacant; and, upon the occurrence of that at, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the said one bursary, and so on, as n as the said one bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

IV. Nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect any bursary on the foundation of the said hael Wilson, which is not in the patronage of the Magistrates and Council, nor the interests of any sars now on the foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

John Inglis, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

proved by Order in Council, dated 6th August 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 55.

[Glasgow—Regulations for Struthers Foundation.]

At Edinburgh, the seventeenth Day of May Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 55. Glasgow, No. 6. [Struthers Foundation.]

IEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present esty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and iscipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; d for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations, owed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any fessors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, y any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as sistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to ne a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may

Ordinance, No. 55.
Glasgow, No. 6.
[Struthers Foundation.]

better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas there are now two bursaries in Divinity in the U versity of Glasgow on the foundation of the Reverend William Struthers, of date in or about the y sixteen hundred and thirty-three: And whereas the value of the said two bursaries is now very sm and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main desig the donor, would be better advanced by conjoining the said bursaries, and by altering the conditions directions affecting the same, in manner hereinafter provided: The Commissioners statute and ord with reference to the said foundation, as follows:—

I. The two bursaries on the said foundation shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, the ho of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive thirteen pounds six shillings and eightpe from the fund on which the said two bursaries are now chargeable.

II. It shall be lawful for the Patrons to present any person to the bursary, without restriction a kindred or birthplace, but subject to the condition that he be a Master of Arts of a Scottish Univers and the person presented shall be entitled to hold the bursary for three years, and no longer, subject the condition that he shall, during that period, give regular attendance as a student in Theology in University of Glasgow, but, if he shall discontinue his attendance as a student in Theology, he s forfeit the bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the part of the holde the bursary, it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus to suspend him from, or to deprive of, the bursary, subject to an appeal to the University Court, if taken within eight days, and wh appeal shall be heard and disposed of by the University Court with all possible despatch; but, in meantime, the decision of the Senatus Academicus shall receive effect from its date.

III. No appointment of a bursar on the said foundation shall be made, until both the existing saries are vacant; and, upon the occurrence of that event, an appointment shall be made of one bu and no more, on the said foundation, and so on as often as the said one bursary shall thereafter bec vacant.

IV. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 6th August 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 56.

[GLASGOW—REGULATIONS FOR BOYD FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the seventeenth Day of May Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 56.
Glasgow, No. 7.
[Boyd Foundation.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her pre Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study ther 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donati bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any fessors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment whic taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or College by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear t Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so f consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the condi or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, a frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas there are now in the University of Glasgow bursaries in Divinity in the patronage of the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, on the foundatio the Reverend Zachary Boyd, of date in or about the year sixteen hundred and thirty-five: And whe the value of the said two bursaries is now very small, and it appears to the Commissioners that interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would be better advanced by joining the said bursaries, and by altering the conditions and directions affecting the same, in manner he after provided: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said foundation, as follows

I. The two bursaries on the said foundation in the patronage of the Magistrates and Counc aforesaid shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, the holder of which shall annually, durin tenure thereof, receive eleven pounds from the fund on which the said two bursaries are now charge

II. No person shall be presented to the said bursary, unless he be a Master of Arts of a Sco University.

III. Each bursar shall be entitled to hold the bursary for three years, and no longer, subject t condition that he shall, during that period, give regular attendance as a student in Theology in the versity of Glasgow; but, if he shall discontinue his attendance as a student in Theology, he shall fo the bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the part of the holder of bursary, it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus to suspend him from, or to deprive hi the bursary, subject to an appeal to the University Court, if taken within eight days, and which a shall be heard and disposed of by the University Court with all possible despatch; but, in the mean the decision of the Senatus Academicus shall receive effect from its date.

IV. No appointment to a bursary on the said foundation in the patronage of the Magistrates Council shall be made, until both the existing bursaries are vacant; and, upon the occurrence of

nt, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, to the said one bursary, and so on, as en as the said one bursary shall thereafter become vacant. Ordinance, No. 56. Glasgow, No. 7.

V. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the bursary on the foundation of the said chary Boyd in the patronage of the Merchants' House in Glasgow, nor the interests of any bursars w on the foundation at the University. [Boyd Foundation.]

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

pproved by Order in Council, dated 6th August 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 57.

[GLASGOW—REGULATIONS FOR ARMAGH FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Seventeenth Day of May Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

HEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present ajesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; nd for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the id Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations stowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any rofessors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which s taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to e Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as nsistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to ame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may tter advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by deed of mortification, dated the twenty-first day March seventeen hundred and thirty-three, Doctor Hugh Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh, mortified rtain property for the foundation of a bursary in the University of Glasgow, to be held for a period of ree years by a graduate in Arts of the University born in England or Ireland, who should prosecute e study of Theology, Law, or Medicine, in the manner and subject to the conditions in the said deed ore particularly set forth; and he thereby empowered the University, out of the income of any increase the capital of the mortification, to found another bursary under like conditions: And whereas, in the ar seventeen hundred and seventy-three, and again in or about the year eighteen hundred and six, e University founded another bursary in virtue of the power so conferred: And whereas difficulties e now experienced in obtaining candidates who are qualified in terms of the deed, and it appears to e Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would e better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said mortification, in anner hereinafter provided: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said mortifi- ation, as follows:— Ordinance, No. 57. Glasgow, No. 8. [Armagh Foundation.]

I. There shall hereafter be three bursaries on the said foundation, and the holder of each of such ursaries shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive twenty-five pounds from the income of the oundation.

II. All persons, without restriction as to kindred or birthplace, who have obtained the degree of Master of Arts in the University in the year in which an appointment to a vacant bursary is made, hall be eligible for such bursary; and the Senatus Academicus shall appoint thereto the candidate who, n their opinion, is the most distinguished as a graduate in Arts for the year, as may appear either from he report of the Examiners for graduation in Arts, or from such report in connection with any other xamination which the Senatus may think necessary: Provided always, that, between candidates whose ualifications in other respects shall appear to the Senatus to be equal, a preference shall be given to a andidate born in England or Ireland: Provided also, that no person shall be entitled to hold any of he said bursaries along with any other bursary in the University.

III. Each bursar shall be entitled to hold his bursary for three years, and no longer, subject to the ondition that he shall, during that period, give regular attendance as a student in Theology, Law, or Medicine in the University of Glasgow; but, if he shall discontinue his attendance as such student, he hall forfeit his bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the part of any bursar, t shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, his bursary, ubject to an appeal to the University Court, if taken within eight days, and which appeal shall be heard nd disposed of by the University Court with all possible despatch; but, in the meantime, the decision f the Senatus Academicus shall receive effect from its date.

IV. The bursars shall not be required or entitled, as such, to reside in the University, or to perform any duties in connection with the University library.

V. With the view of distributing, as far as possible, among students of different years the benefits f the said bursaries, no appointment shall in any case be made to more than one of the said bursaries n the same year.

VI. The surplus, in each year, of the income of the Armagh Foundation, including therein any nappropriated income arising from any vacancy in any of the bursaries, shall be paid into, and form art of, the foundation funds of the University; and the Armagh Foundation shall have a claim upon he said funds for augmentation or increase of bursaries, or for any necessary purposes, corresponding,

Ordinance, No. 57.
Glasgow, No. 8.
[Armagh Foundation.]

or as near as may be corresponding, to the amount of the contributions which, from time to time, it sh have made thereto.

VII. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on t said foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 6th August 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 58.

[ST ANDREW'S—REGULATIONS FOR GRANT FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Seventeenth Day of May Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 58.
St Andrew's, No. 6.
[Grant Foundation.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her prese Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government a 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therei 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under t said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donatio bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any P fessors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which h taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to t Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditio or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as m better advance the purposes thereof; and the Commissioners are further empowered to make rules as the amount and exaction of fees in the said Universities: And whereas, by deed of mortification, dat the fourth day of February sixteen hundred and seventy-eight, Mr Alexander Grant, one of the Rege of St Leonard's College in the University of St Andrew's, mortified certain property for the maintenar and education of three bursars therein yearly in all time coming: And whereas an agreement, dated t seventh and thirtieth days of December seventeen hundred and forty-seven, was made between the th Principal and Professors of the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard, and Sir Ludovic Gra of Grant, the then Patron of the bursaries on the said foundation, in virtue of which the number of t said bursaries was reduced to two, and certain arrangements were also made with reference to the fees be paid by and for the bursars, which are now inapplicable to the altered state of circumstances; and appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of t donor, would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said m tification, in manner hereinafter provided: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to t said mortification, as follows:—

I. There shall hereafter be two bursaries, and no more, on the said foundation, and the holder each of such two bursaries shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive one-half of the net inco of the foundation.

II. Each person presented to either of the said bursaries shall be entitled to hold the bursary four years as a student in Arts in the United College, and no longer, subject to the condition that shall pass such entrance examination as may for the time be required of presentation bursars, and sh proceed through the curriculum in Arts in the said College, and shall pass the examinations required the University of St Andrew's of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts; but, if he sh fail to pass any of such examinations as aforesaid, or shall discontinue his attendance at the College a student in Arts, he shall forfeit his bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross misconduct the part of any bursar, it shall be in the power of the Principal and Professors of the United College suspend him from, or to deprive him of, his bursary, subject to an appeal to the University Court, if tak within eight days, and which appeal shall be heard and disposed of by the University Court with possible despatch; but, in the meantime, the decision of the said Principal and Professors shall rece effect from its date.

III. No bursar shall be entitled to admission to any class in the United College without payment fees of the same amount as are payable by other students.

IV. It shall be the duty of the Principal and Professors of the United College, at some period betwe the first day of May and the first day of July in each year in which, to their knowledge, either of t said bursaries will fall to be filled up before or at the commencement of the next ensuing winter sessi of the College, to intimate the same to the Patron; and it shall also be the duty of the Principal a Professors, on the occurrence of any unexpected vacancy in either bursary, forthwith to intimate the sa to the Patron; and it shall be incumbent on the Patron to present to each vacant bursary without und delay; and, in the event of the Patron allowing, after such intimation as aforesaid, an entire win session of the United College to elapse without presenting to the vacant bursary, the right to pres thereto shall, for that time, be transferred to, and devolve upon, the College, who shall have the power appointing a bursar at the commencement of the immediately following winter session; and the bur then appointed shall be entitled to hold the bursary for the like period, and subject to the same conditio as if he had been presented by the Patron.

V. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the s foundation at the College.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 6th August 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 59.

[St Andrew's—Regulations for Guild Foundation.]

At Edinburgh, the Seventeenth Day of May Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 59. St Andrew's, No. 7. [Guild Foundation.]

IEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present jesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and iscipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; id for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the l Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations towed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any ofessors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, l to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by deed of mortification, dated the nineteenth of December sixteen hundred and fifty-six, the Reverend William Guild, Doctor of Divinity, morti- d to the Magistrates and Council of Dundee the sum of four thousand pounds Scots for the entertain- nt of four bursars at the College of St Leonard's in St Andrew's, in the manner and subject to the nditions in the said deed more particularly set forth: And whereas the value of the property included the said mortification is now very small, and for a number of years there have been only two bursars the foundation, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and main design of the donor, would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions ecting the said mortification, in manner hereinafter provided: The Commissioners statute and ordain, th reference to the said mortification, as follows:—

I. There shall hereafter be one bursary, and no more, on the said foundation, the holder of which all annually, during his tenure thereof, receive the net income of the foundation.

II. It shall be lawful for the Magistrates and Council of Dundee to present any person to the d one bursary, without restriction as to kindred, place of birth, or circumstances; and the person pre- nted shall be entitled to hold the bursary for four years, as a student in Arts in the United College, d no longer, subject to the condition that he shall pass such entrance examination as may for the time required of presentation bursars, and shall proceed through the curriculum in Arts in the said College, d shall pass the examinations required by the University of St Andrew's of students proceeding to the gree of Master of Arts; but, if he shall fail to pass any of such examinations as aforesaid, or shall scontinue his attendance at the College as a student in Arts, he shall forfeit the bursary: Provided ways, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the part of any bursar, it shall be in the power of the incipal and Professors of the United College to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, the bursary, bject to an appeal to the University Court, if taken within eight days, and which appeal shall be heard d disposed of by the University Court with all possible despatch; but, in the meantime, the decision the said Principal and Professors shall receive effect from its date.

III. It shall be the duty of the Principal and Professors of the United College, at some period tween the first day of May and the first day of July in each year in which, to their knowledge, the id one bursary will fall to be filled up before or at the commencement of the next ensuing winter ssion of the College, to intimate the same to the Patrons; and it shall also be the duty of the Principal id Professors, on the occasion of any unexpected vacancy in the bursary, forthwith to intimate the same the Patrons; and it shall be incumbent on the Patrons, on each occasion of a vacancy in the bursary, present thereto without undue delay; and, in the event of the Patrons allowing, after such intimation aforesaid, an entire winter session of the United College to elapse without presenting to the bursary, e right to present thereto shall, for that time, be transferred to, and devolve upon, the College, who all have the power of appointing a bursar at the commencement of the immediately following winter ssion; and the bursar then appointed shall be entitled to hold the bursary for the like period, and sub- ct to the same conditions, as if he had been presented by the Patrons.

IV. No appointment of a bursar on the said foundation shall be made, until both the existing bur- ries are vacant; and, upon the occurrence of that event, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, nd no more, on the said foundation; and so on, as often as the said one bursary shall thereafter become acant.

V. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the said undation at the College.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

John Inglis, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

pproved by Order in Council, dated 6th August 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 60.

[St Andrew's—Regulations for Malcolm Foundation.]

At Edinburgh, the Seventeenth Day of May Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 60. St Andrew's, No. 8. [Malcolm Foundation.]

Whereas, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the

Ordinance, No. 60.
St Andrew's, No. 8.
[Malcolm Foundation.]

said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donat bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of Professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endown which has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universitie Colleges, or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it s appear to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of donor, so far as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alt tion of the conditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such condit or directions, and to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowmen such manner as may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by his will, dated the twe day of April seventeen hundred and eight, Robert Malcolm, merchant in Dundee, mortified cer property for the maintenance and education of two bursars at the Old College of St Andrew's, in manner and subject to the conditions in the said will more particularly set forth: And whereas value of the said two bursaries is now very small, and it appears to the Commissioners that the inte of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would be better advanced by an altera of the conditions and directions affecting the said mortification, in manner hereinafter provided: Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said mortification, as follows:—

I. The two bursaries on the said foundation shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, holder of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive the net income of the foundation.

II. It shall be lawful for the Patrons to present any person to the said one bursary, without striction or condition as to name; and the person presented shall be entitled to hold the bursary four years, as a student in Arts in the United College, and no longer, subject to the condition that shall pass such entrance examination as may for the time be required of presentation bursars, and s proceed through the curriculum in Arts in the said College, and shall pass the examinations requ by the University of St Andrew's of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts; but, if shall fail to pass any of such examinations as aforesaid, or shall discontinue his attendance at the Coll as a student in Arts, he shall forfeit the bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross misc duct on the part of any bursar, it shall be in the power of the Principal and Professors of the Un College to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, the bursary, subject to an appeal to the Univer Court, if taken within eight days, and which appeal shall be heard and disposed of by the Univer Court with all possible despatch; but, in the meantime, the decision of the said Principal and Profes shall receive effect from its date.

III. It shall be the duty of the Principal and Professors of the United College, at some pe between the first day of May and the first day of July in each year in which, to their knowledge, said one bursary will fall to be filled up before or at the commencement of the next ensuing wi session of the College, to intimate the same to the Patrons; and it shall also be the duty of the Pri pal and Professors, on the occasion of any unexpected vacancy in the bursary, forthwith to intin the same to the Patrons; and it shall be incumbent on the Patrons, on each occasion of a vacanc the bursary, to present thereto without undue delay; and, in the event of the Patrons allowing, a such intimation as aforesaid, an entire winter session of the United College to elapse without present to the bursary, the right to present thereto shall, for that time, be transferred to, and devolve upon, College, who shall have the power of appointing a bursar at the commencement of the immedia following winter session; and the bursar then appointed shall be entitled to hold the bursary for like period, and subject to the same conditions, as if he had been presented by the Patrons.

IV. No appointment of a bursar on the said foundation shall be made, until both the exist bursaries are vacant; and, upon the occurrence of that event, an appointment shall be made of bursar, and no more, on the said foundation; and so on, as often as the said one bursary shall th after become vacant.

V. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the foundation at the College.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S

Approved by Order in Council, dated 6th August 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 61.

[ST ANDREW'S—REGULATIONS FOR GLENDEE FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Seventeenth Day of May Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 61.
St Andrew's, No. 9.
[Glendee Foundation.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her pres Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study ther 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donat bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any fessors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so fa consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the condit or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, an

a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by his will, dated the seventeenth day of December n hundred and ninety, the Reverend John Glendee bequeathed the sum of one hundred and y pounds to St Salvator's or the Old College in St Andrew's, for the maintenance of a bursar at id College until his laureation, and thereafter for four years more, while he should study Divinity y other liberal Art or Science, in the manner and subject to the conditions in the said will more ularly set forth: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and ng, and the main design of the donor, would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions irections affecting the said mortification, in manner hereinafter provided: The Commissioners e and ordain, with reference to the said mortification, as follows:—

Ordinance, No. 61.
St Andrew's, No. 9.
[Glendee Foundation.]

I. It shall be lawful for the Patron of the said bursary to present thereto any person, without ction as to kindred or place of birth; and the person presented shall be entitled to hold the bursary ght years, as a student in the University of St Andrew's, and no longer, subject to the condition e shall pass such entrance examination as may for the time be required by the United College of ntation bursars, and shall, during the first four years, or the first three years, of his tenure of the ry, before obtaining the degree of Master of Arts, proceed through the curriculum in Arts in the College, and shall pass the examinations required by the University of St Andrew's of students pro- ng to the degree of Master of Arts, and that, after obtaining the said degree, he shall give regular dance as a student in Theology in St Mary's College; but, if he shall fail to pass any of such ex- ations as aforesaid, or shall discontinue his attendance at the United College, or shall not proceed Mary's College, or discontinue his attendance there, he shall forfeit the bursary: Provided always, in case of any gross misconduct on the part of any bursar, it shall be in the power of the Senatus emicus of the University to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, the bursary, subject to an l to the University Court, if taken within eight days, and which appeal shall be heard and disposed the University Court with all possible despatch; but, in the meantime, the decision of the Senatus emicus shall receive effect from its date.

II. It shall be the duty of the Principal and Professors of the United College, at some period be- n the first day of May and the first day of July in each year in which, to their knowledge, the said ry will fall to be filled up before or at the commencement of the next ensuing winter session of the ge, to intimate the same to the Patron; and it shall also be the duty of the Principal and Professors, e occasion of any unexpected vacancy in the bursary, forthwith to intimate the same to the Patron; t shall be incumbent on the Patron, on each occasion of a vacancy in the bursary, to present thereto out undue delay; and, in the event of the Patron allowing, after such intimation as aforesaid, an e winter session of the United College to elapse without presenting to the bursary, the right to pre- thereto shall, for that time, be transferred to, and devolve upon, the College, who shall have the r of appointing a bursar at the commencement of the immediately following winter session; and ursar then appointed shall be entitled to hold the bursary for the like period, and subject to the conditions, as if he had been presented by the Patron.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

roved by Order in Council, dated 6th August 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 62.

[ST ANDREW'S—REGULATIONS FOR WILKIE FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-first Day of May Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 62.
St Andrew's, No. 10.
[Wilkie Foundation.]

EREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present esty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and iscipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; d for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations owed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Pro- ors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which has en effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, or any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to the nmissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as sistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions irections affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to ne a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may er advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, in or about the year sixteen hundred and twenty- en, Mr James Wilkie did, in pursuance of a direction contained in the will of his uncle Robert Wilkie, ncipal of St Leonard's College in the University of St Andrew's, mortify certain property for the intenance of six bursars in the said College: And whereas, notwithstanding additions subsequently de thereto, the value of the property included in the mortification is now very small, and the number ursaries on the foundation has been reduced; and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would be better advanced by an alteration of conditions and directions affecting the mortification, in manner hereinafter provided: The Commis- ners statute and ordain, with reference to the said mortification, as follows:—

I. There shall hereafter be one bursary, and no more, on the said foundation, the holder of which all annually, during his tenure thereof, receive the net income of the foundation.

Ordinance, No. 62.
St Andrew's, No. 10.
[Wilkie Foundation.]

II. Each person presented to the said bursary shall be entitled to hold the same for four years as student in Arts in the United College, and no longer, subject to the condition that he shall pass such entrance examination as may for the time be required of presentation bursars, and shall proceed through the curriculum in Arts in the said College, and shall pass the examinations required by the University of St Andrew's of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts; but, if he shall fail to pass any of such examinations as aforesaid, or shall discontinue his attendance at the College as a student in Arts he shall forfeit the bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the part of any bursar, it shall be in the power of the Principal and Professors of the United College to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, the bursary, subject to an appeal to the University Court, if taken within eight days, and which appeal shall be heard and disposed of by the University Court with all possible despatch; but, in the meantime, the decision of the said Principal and Professors shall receive effect from its date.

III. In the event, on any occasion of a vacancy in the said bursary, of the Patron failing to present and to intimate to the College on or before the thirty-first day of December in the session in which such vacancy falls to be filled up, the name of the bursar whom he presents thereto, the right of presenting the bursar shall for that time be transferred to, and devolve upon, the Principal of the College, who shall be entitled to exercise such right at any time between the said thirty-first day of December and the second day of February then next ensuing; and the bursar then presented shall be entitled to hold the bursary for the like period, and subject, as nearly as may be, to the same conditions, as if he had been presented by the Patron at the commencement of the session.

IV. The holder of the said bursary shall not be entitled to admission to any class in the United College without payment of fees of the same amount as are payable by other students.

V. No appointment of a bursar on the said foundation shall be made, until all the existing bursaries are vacant; and, upon the occurrence of that event, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, on the said foundation; and so on, as often as the said one bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

VI. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the said foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 6th August 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 63.

[GLASGOW—REGULATIONS FOR FORFAR FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Thirty-first Day of May Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 63.
Glasgow, No. 9.
[Forfar Foundation.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by deed of mortification dated the twenty-third day of March seventeen hundred and thirty-seven, Robina, Countess of Forfar, mortified the sum of five hundred pounds to and in favour of the University of Glasgow for the education of bursars therein, and for other purposes in the said deed more particularly set forth, but subject always to the conditions and directions contained in the said deed, and in a subsequent deed, dated the fourteenth day of March seventeen hundred and thirty-eight: And whereas, for a long period, the said conditions and directions have been inapplicable to the altered state of circumstances, and the foundation has been almost entirely in abeyance; and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would be better advanced by an alteration of such conditions and directions in manner hereinafter provided: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said mortification, as follows:—

I. There shall hereafter be four bursaries in all, and no more, on the said foundation; and the holder of each of such four bursaries shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive twenty pounds from the income of the foundation: Provided always, that, in the event of the income being insufficient in any year to afford the payment of twenty pounds to each bursar, the stipends of the bursars shall suffer such equal abatement as the Senatus Academicus shall deem necessary.

II. Each of the said four bursaries shall be open for competition to all students entering on the first or second session of attendance in the Faculty of Arts in the said University, without restriction as to place of birth or education: Provided always, that no student shall be admissible to the competition for any bursary, who has for more than one session been a student in the Faculty of Arts in any one or more of the Scottish Universities: Provided also, that, between candidates whose qualifications in other respects shall appear to the Senatus to be equal, a preference shall be given to a candidate qualified by birth and education, as provided by the said deeds.

III. Each bursar shall be entitled to hold his bursary for four years, and no longer, subject to the dition that he shall proceed through the curriculum in Arts in the said University, and shall pass examinations required by the University of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts; , if he shall fail to pass any of the examinations required as aforesaid of students proceeding to the ree of Master of Arts, or shall discontinue his attendance at the University as a student in Arts, he ll forfeit his bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the part of any sar, it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, his sary, subject to an appeal to the University Court, if taken within eight days, and which appeal shall heard and disposed of by the University Court with all possible despatch; but, in the meantime, the ision of the Senatus Academicus shall receive effect from its date. Ordinance, No. 63. Glasgow, No. 9. [Forfar Foundation.]

IV. In the event of a vacancy occurring in any bursary on the said foundation during the currency the period of four years for which the same is tenable as aforesaid, the Senatus Academicus may oint a bursar for the remainder of the said period then unexpired, from among the students of the e standing in the curriculum in Arts as the bursar was in whose room the appointment is made, that either after competition or otherwise, as they may think most expedient; and the bursar then ointed shall, subject to the same conditions as aforesaid, be entitled to hold the said bursary for the ainder of the said period of four years then unexpired, and no longer: Provided always, that, in event of the Senatus Academicus not appointing a bursar as aforesaid, the bursary shall continue ant for the remainder of the said period then unexpired.

V. The Senatus Academicus shall, in their discretion, determine in what year an appointment shall made for the first time to each of the said four bursaries, and shall, in the exercise of this discretion, e special regard to the expediency of distributing as far as possible among students of different years benefits of competition bursaries.

VI. No person shall be entitled to hold any of the said bursaries along with any other bursary in University.

VII. The surplus in each year of the income of the Forfar foundation, including therein any appropriated income arising from any vacancy in any of the bursaries, shall be paid into, and form t of, the foundation funds of the University; and the Forfar foundation shall have a claim upon the l funds for augmentation of the said four bursaries, or for any necessary purposes, corresponding, or ear as may be corresponding, to the amount of the contributions which, from time to time, it shall e made thereto.

VIII. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursar now on the l foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

proved by Order in Council, dated 6th August 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 64.

[GLASGOW—REGULATIONS FOR HASTIE FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Thirty-first Day of May Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

HEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present jesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and iscipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; d for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the l Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations towed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any fessors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the con- ons or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by deed of mortification, dated the fifth day September seventeen hundred and seven, the Reverend Alexander Hastie, minister of the East Quarter ish of Glasgow, mortified certain property to the University of Glasgow for the maintenance of a sar professing Theology therein: And whereas there are now, and have been for a long period, three saries on the foundation, of which two are bursaries in Theology, and the third a bursary tenable four years in the Faculty of Arts, and for two years in Theology: And whereas it appears to the mmissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would be ter advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the mortification, in manner einafter provided: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said mortification, as ows:— Ordinance, No. 64. Glasgow, No. 10. [Hastie Foundation.]

I. There shall hereafter be three bursaries on the said foundation, of which two shall be bursaries Theology, and the third a bursary in Arts; and the holder of each of such bursaries shall annually, ing his tenure thereof, receive twenty pounds from the income of the foundation: Provided always, t, in the event of the income being insufficient in any year to afford the payment of twenty pounds each bursar, the stipends of the bursars shall suffer such equal abatement as the Senatus Academicus y deem necessary.

II. Each of the said two bursaries in Theology shall be open for competition to all Masters of Arts

Ordinance, No. 64.
Glasgow, No. 10.
[Hastie Foundation.]

of any of the Scottish Universities, without restriction or preference as to name; and the succes candidate for either of the said bursaries shall be entitled to hold the same for three years, and no lon subject to the condition that he shall, during that period, give regular attendance as a student in Theo in the University of Glasgow; but, if he shall discontinue his attendance as a student in Theology shall forfeit his bursary: Provided always, that no person shall be admissible to the competition for ei of the said bursaries, who has for more than one session been a student in the Faculty of Divinit any one or more of the Scottish Universities.

III. The bursary in Arts on the said foundation shall be open for competition to all students er ing on their first or second session of attendance in the Faculty of Arts in the said University, wit restriction or preference as to name; and the successful candidate shall be entitled to hold the bur for four years, and no longer, subject to the condition that he shall proceed through the curriculu Arts in the said University, and shall pass the examinations required by the University of students ceeding to the degree of Master of Arts; but, if he shall fail to pass any of the examinations require aforesaid of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts, or shall discontinue his attendanc the University as a student in Arts, he shall forfeit the bursary: Provided always, that no student s be admissible to the competition for the bursary, who has for more than one session been a studer the Faculty of Arts in any one or more of the Scottish Universities.

IV. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the bursary in Arts during the currency of the pe of four years for which the same is tenable as aforesaid, the Senatus Academicus may appoint a bu for the remainder of the said period then unexpired, from among the students of the same standin the curriculum in Arts as the bursar was in whose room the appointment is made, and that either competition or otherwise, as they may think most expedient; and the bursar then appointed shall, sul to the same conditions as aforesaid, be entitled to hold the said bursary for the remainder of the period of four years then unexpired, and no longer: Provided always, that, in the event of the Sen Academicus not appointing a bursar as aforesaid, the bursary shall continue vacant for the remainde the said period then unexpired.

V. The Senatus Academicus shall, in their discretion, determine in what year an appointment s be made for the first time to each of the said three bursaries, and shall, in the exercise of this discre have special regard to the expediency of distributing as far as possible among students of different y the benefits of competition bursaries.

VI. No person shall be entitled to hold any of the said bursaries along with any other bursa the University.

VII. In case of any gross misconduct on the part of the holder of any of the said bursaries, it be in the power of the Senatus Academicus to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, his bursary, ject to an appeal to the University Court, if taken within eight days, and which appeal shall be h and disposed of by the University Court with all possible despatch: Provided always, that, in the m time, the decision of the Senatus Academicus shall receive effect from its date.

VIII. The surplus, in each year, of the income of the Hastie foundation, including therein unappropriated income arising from any vacancy in any of the bursaries, shall be paid into, and part of, the foundation funds of the University; and the Hastie foundation shall have a claim upo said funds for augmentation of the said three bursaries, or for any necessary purposes, correspondin as near as may be corresponding, to the amount of the contributions which, from time to time, it have made thereto.

IX. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now o said foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 6th August 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 65.

[GLASGOW—REGULATIONS FOR CRAWFURD FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Seventh Day of June Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 65.
Glasgow, No. 11.
[Crawfurd Foundation.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her pr Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study the 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and dona bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any fessors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment whic taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or College by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear t Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as sistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditio directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to f a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may b advance the purposes thereof: And whereas there is now in the University of Glasgow a bursary, k as Crawfurd's or the Bishop's Bursary, founded by Captain Thomas Crawfurd of Jordanhill, in the fifteen hundred and seventy-six: And whereas certain of the conditions and directions attached t foundation are inapplicable to the altered state of circumstances; and it appears to the Commissi

hat the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would be better advanced by an alteration of such conditions and directions, in manner hereinafter provided: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said foundation, as follows:— Ordinance, No. 65. Glasgow, No. 11. [Crawfurd Foundation.]

I. The bursary on the said foundation shall be open for competition to all students entering on their rst or second session of attendance in the Faculty of Arts in the said University: Provided always, that o student shall be admissible to the competition for the bursary, who has, for more than one session, een a student in the Faculty of Arts in any one or more of the Scottish Universities.

II. Each bursar shall be entitled to hold the bursary for four years, and no longer, subject to the ondition that he shall proceed through the curriculum in Arts in the said University, and shall pass the xaminations required by the University of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts; but, if e shall fail to pass any of the examinations required as aforesaid of students proceeding to the degree of laster of Arts, or shall discontinue his attendance at the University as a student in Arts, he shall forfeit he bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the part of any bursar, it shall e in the power of the Senatus Academicus to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, the bursary, subect to an appeal to the University Court, if taken within eight days, and which appeal shall be heard nd disposed of by the University Court, with all possible despatch; but, in the meantime, the decision f the Senatus Academicus shall receive effect from its date.

III. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the bursary during the currency of the period of four ears, for which the same is tenable as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Senatus Academicus to appoint bursar for the remainder of the said period then unexpired, from among the students of the same tanding in the curriculum in Arts as the bursar was in whose room the appointment is made, and that ither after competition or otherwise, as they may think most expedient; and any bursar so appointed hall, subject to the same conditions as aforesaid, be entitled to hold the said bursary for the remainder f the said period of four years then unexpired, and no longer.

IV. The Senatus Academicus shall, in their discretion, determine in what year an appointment hall be made for the first time to the said bursary; and shall, in the exercise of this discretion, have pecial regard to the expediency of distributing, as far as possible, among students of different years, the enefits of competition bursaries.

V. No person shall be entitled to hold the said bursary along with any other bursary in the Uniersity.

VI. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursar now on the said oundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 6th August 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 66.

[GLASGOW—REGULATIONS FOR FOUNDATION BURSARIES.]

At Edinburgh, the Seventh Day of June Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas there are now four foundation bursaries in the University of Glasgow, as provided by the Foundation Charter of King James the Sixth, of date the thirteenth day of July fifteen hundred and seventy-seven: And whereas certain of the conditions and directions attached to the said bursaries are inapplicable to the altered state of circumstances; and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the founder, would be better advanced by an alteration of such conditions and directions, in manner hereinafter provided: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said bursaries, as follows:— Ordinance, No. 66. Glasgow, No. 12. [Foundation Bursaries.]

I. Each of the said four bursaries shall be open for competition to all students entering on their first or second session of attendance in the Faculty of Arts in the said University: Provided always, that no student shall be admissible to the competition for any bursary, who has, for more than one session, been a student in the Faculty of Arts in any one or more of the Scottish Universities.

II. Each bursar shall be entitled to hold his bursary for four years, and no longer, subject to the condition that he shall proceed through the curriculum in Arts in the said University, and shall pass the examinations required by the University of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts; but,

Ordinance, No. 66
Glasgow, No. 12.
[Foundation Bursaries.]

if he shall fail to pass any of the examinations required as aforesaid of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts, or shall discontinue his attendance at the University as a student in Arts, he shall forfeit his bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the part of any bursar, it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, his bursary, subject to an appeal to the University Court, if taken within eight days, and which appeal shall be heard and disposed of by the University Court with all possible despatch; but, in the meantime, the decision of the Senatus Academicus shall receive effect from its date.

III. In the event of a vacancy occurring in any of the said bursaries during the currency of the period of four years, for which the same is tenable as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Senatus Academicus to appoint a bursar for the remainder of the said period then unexpired, from among the students of the same standing in the curriculum in Arts as the bursar was in whose room the appointment is made, and that either after competition or otherwise, as they may think most expedient; and any bursar so appointed shall, subject to the same conditions as aforesaid, be entitled to hold the said bursary for the remainder of the said period of four years then unexpired, and no longer.

IV. The Senatus Academicus shall, in their discretion, determine in what year an appointment shall be made for the first time to each of the said four bursaries; and shall, in the exercise of this discretion, have special regard to the expediency of distributing, as far as possible, among students of different years, the benefits of competition bursaries.

V. No person shall be entitled to hold any of the said bursaries along with any other bursary in the University.

VI. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the said foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 6th August 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 67.

[EDINBURGH—REGULATIONS FOR NAIRNE FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Seventh Day of June Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 67.
Edinburgh, No. 7.
[Nairne Foundation.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas there are now in the University of Edinburgh two bursaries in Divinity on the foundation of Mr James Nairne: And whereas the value of the said two bursaries is now very small: And whereas the said foundation took effect more than fifty years prior to the date of the said recited Act; and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would be better advanced by conjoining the said bursaries, and by altering the conditions and directions affecting the same, in manner hereinafter provided The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said foundation, as follows:—

I. The two bursaries on the said foundation shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, the holder of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive sixteen pounds thirteen shillings and four pence from the fund on which the said two bursaries are now chargeable.

II. The patronage of, or right of presentation to, the said one bursary, shall be vested in the Professor of Divinity in the said University for the time being, in whom is now vested the patronage of the two existing bursaries on the said foundation; and such right of presentation shall be exercised subject to the condition, that the person presented be a Master of Arts of a Scottish University.

III. Each bursar shall be entitled to hold the said bursary for three years, and no longer, subject to the condition that he shall, during that period, give regular attendance as a student in Theology in the University of Edinburgh; but, if he shall discontinue his attendance as a student in Theology, he shall forfeit the bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the part of the holder of the said bursary, it shall be lawful for the Senatus Academicus to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, the bursary, subject to an appeal to the University Court, if taken within eight days, and which appeal shall be heard and disposed of by the University Court with all possible despatch; but, in the meantime, the decision of the Senatus Academicus shall receive effect from its date.

IV. No appointment of a bursar on the said foundation shall be made, until both the existing bursaries are vacant; and, upon the occurrence of that event, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, and no more, on the said foundation; and so on, as often as the said one bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

V. No person shall be entitled to hold the said bursary along with any other bursary, or with any scholarship in the University. Ordinance, No. 67. Edinburgh, No. 7. [Nairne Foundation.]

VI. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the said foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 6th August 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 68.

GENERAL—REGULATIONS FOR LIBRARIES—USE OF EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY LIBRARY BY FELLOWS OF COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. *See also* ORDINANCE No. 89.]

At Edinburgh, the Seventh Day of June Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered, *inter alia*, to make such provision by Ordinance, as they shall see fit, for the better custody and management of the Libraries belonging to the Universities: The Commissioners statute and ordain as follows:— Ordinance, No. 68. General, No. 6.

I. The Librarian in each University shall have the ordinary management of the Library of the University, subject to the superintendence of the Library Committee of the Senatus Academicus, to be appointed as hereinafter provided.

II. The Senatus Academicus shall in each year appoint a committee of their own number, to be called the Library Committee, whose duty it shall be, under the authority and subject to the directions of the Senatus, to take special charge of the affairs and business of the Library; and such committee shall consist of not less than five members, of whom three shall be a quorum; and in the event of there being a Finance Committee of the Senatus, one member at least of the Finance Committee shall be also a member of the Library Committee.

III. The Librarian in each University, and such Assistant Librarians as the Senatus Academicus may think necessary, shall be appointed by the Senatus Academicus, who shall also have the power of suspending or dismissing such Librarian and Assistant Librarians, subject to an appeal to the University Court, as provided by the twelfth section of the said Act.

IV. All books ordered for the Library shall be sent direct to the Librarian, and shall be forthwith entered by him in the Catalogue, and noted with distinguishing marks; and no person shall be allowed to use or borrow any book, until it has been entered in the Catalogue, and noted.

V. The Senatus Academicus, or their Library Committee, shall from time to time make provision for the manner in which the ordinary business of the Library, in regard to borrowing and consulting books, shall be conducted, by establishing a regular and authentic record of borrowing and returning books on such a system as shall secure their due return and preservation.

VI. The Librarian shall from time to time prepare a list, to be submitted to, and adjusted and approved by, the Senatus, and, when so adjusted and approved, to be kept by the Librarian, of such books, manuscripts, and other works, as ought not to be lent out of the Library, and which shall not be lent out on any terms; and the Senatus shall from time to time make such regulations, as they shall think expedient, for allowing access to such works for consultation.

VII. The Librarian shall from time to time prepare a list, to be submitted to, and adjusted and approved by, the Senatus, and, when so adjusted and approved, to be kept by the Librarian, of such works as ought not to be lent out of the Library, except upon special application, and by special permission of the Library Committee; and the Senatus shall from time to time make such general regulations as to the conditions under which such works may be borrowed, as they shall think expedient; and, in addition to such general regulations, the Library Committee may, in each individual case of borrowing such works, impose such special conditions as they may think necessary or expedient: Provided always, that every such special permission, and all such additional conditions imposed by the Library Committee, shall be entered in the Minute Book of the Committee.

VIII. A general inspection of the Library of each University, and of the record kept, as above provided by Section V., of the borrowing and returning of books, shall take place in each University annually, at such time and during such period as the Senatus Academicus shall determine.

IX. During the period of the annual inspection the Library shall be closed, and all works whatever, and by whomsoever borrowed, shall be returned to the Library before the commencement of such period, under a penalty, previously fixed and publicly notified by the Senatus, of not less than one shilling a volume; and, in the event of any volume not being returned before the expiration of one week after the last day of the inspection, the fine shall be repeated weekly until such volume is returned, or until a copy of the work of the same edition, and of equal value, shall, at the expense of the borrower, be placed in the Library in its stead: Provided always, that the amount of the fine in the case of works borrowed by special permission as aforesaid, may be fixed either by general regulation of the Senatus, or by special condition imposed by the Library Committee in any individual case.

X. The use of the Library by persons not being students of the University shall be subject to the following regulations:—

1. Each member of the Senatus Academicus shall be entitled to have in his possession at one time twenty-five volumes, but not more.

Ordinance, No. 68.
General, No. 6.

2. Each member of the General Council, who has paid all fees necessary to entitle him to act such, shall, in each year in which he shall have paid a subscription to the Library of shillings and sixpence, be entitled to have in his possession at one time four volumes, but more: Provided always, that a payment, instead of such yearly subscription, of a composit of five guineas shall entitle a person to the like privilege, so long as he shall continue a mem of the General Council: Provided also, that, in regard to the use of the Library by memb of the General Council, the year shall, in each of the Universities of St Andrew's, Glasg and Edinburgh, be held to date from the fifteenth day of October, and in the University Aberdeen from the fifteenth day of September.

3. In consideration of the annual payment of five pounds by the Royal College of Surgeons Edinburgh to the University of Edinburgh, each Fellow of the College resident within ten mi of Edinburgh, shall, in each year in which he shall have paid a subscription of one guinea the Library of that University, be entitled to have in his possession at one time ten volum but not more: Provided always, that the said College of Surgeons and the members there as such, shall not be entitled, in virtue of any former agreement or otherwise, to any privile or use of the Library of the said University, except as herein specially provided: Provided al that, as regards such use of the said Library, the year shall be held to date from the fifteer day of October.

4. Subject always to the provision as to the return of books at the annual period of inspectio every person in each of the said classes mentioned in this section, shall be entitled to reta each book for one month from the date of borrowing, if the book has been borrowed at a time between the first day of October and the thirtieth day of April inclusive, and for t months from the date of borrowing, if the book has been borrowed at any time between the fi day of May and the thirtieth day of September inclusive; and shall further, after the expi tion of such period of one month, or of two months, as the case may be, be entitled to reta each book until the annual period of inspection, unless notice shall be received from the Libr rian, requiring the return of such book, which notice shall be issued on application being ma for the same by any person entitled to the use of the Library, or by order of the Senatus Ac demicus, or of the Library Committee, and shall require the return of the book within a certa short period, to be specified in the notice, under a penalty of not less than one shilling a volun if the book be not returned within such period, and, after the expiration thereof, under farther penalty of sixpence a volume for each day, as long as the book is not returned, until t amount of the fine shall exceed the sum for which the book can be replaced in the Librar such penalties to be also specified in such notice: Provided always, that, in the event of t Library possessing more than one copy of the book so applied for, and of all the copies bei out of the Library, such notice as aforesaid shall be sent to the earliest borrower.

XI. The use of the Library by matriculated students of the University shall be regulated follows:—

1. Every matriculated student shall be entitled to have in his possession two volumes at one tim and shall be entitled to retain any book for two weeks from the date of borrowing; and furth to re-borrow any book for successive periods of two weeks, unless an application for the sa shall in the meantime have been made by another person entitled to the use of the Library Provided always, that it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus, if they shall think expedient, to allow students either generally, or during any particular period of the year, to in possession of more than two volumes at a time.

2. It shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus, from time to time, to make such regulatio as to a deposit of money by students borrowing books from the Library, as they shall thi expedient; and also to regulate the use of the Library by students in consulting books in t Library itself.

3. No certificate of attendance upon a class shall be granted by a Professor to any student witho the production of evidence to the Professor, that the student has duly returned all books whic he may have borrowed from the Library.

XII. Students enrolled by the University of Edinburgh as attending the lectures of Extra-Acad mical Teachers in Edinburgh, under the sixth sub-section of the sixth section of Ordinance No. Edinburgh No. 3, shall be entitled to the like privileges in connection with the Library of that Unive sity, and be subject in the same manner to any regulations to be made by the Senatus, as matriculate students of the University; and no certificate of attendance on the lectures of any such Teacher shall b given to any student so enrolled, without the production of evidence to the Teacher that the student h duly returned all books which he may have borrowed from the Library.

XIII. It shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus, from time to time, to grant the use the Library to such extent, and on such conditions, as they shall think expedient, to persons for purpos of literary research, and that, whether such persons shall be members of the University or not: Provide always, that no such privilege shall in any case be granted, except by minute of the Senatus specifyin the grounds on which the grant is made, and the conditions which have been attached thereto, an extra of which minute shall be forthwith transmitted to the University Court.

XIV. All grants of the use of the Library made by the Senatus Academicus, in pursuance of th preceding section, shall terminate at the annual period of inspection of the Library, but shall be renew able under like conditions, if again applied for on the expiration of that period: Provided always, tha the Library Committee may be empowered by the Senatus, to renew any such grant until the firs meeting of Senatus after the expiration of the annual period of inspection, but no longer.

XV. In the event of any book being lost or injured, while in the possession of a person entitled t the use of the Library, he shall be liable either to replace the same, or to pay such fine, either as repre senting the value of the book, or otherwise, as may be fixed by the Senatus Academicus, or by th Library Committee, in the event of their having been empowered by the Senatus to fix the amount such fines.

XVI. So long as any person shall remain in possession of a book which he is not entitled to retain, Ordinance, No. 68.
hall allow any fine incurred by him to remain unpaid, the right of such person to borrow or retain General, No. 6.
books whatever, or to exercise any of the privileges of the Library, shall be suspended, and remain
beyance.

XVII. No book shall in any case be given out of the Library except to the borrower in person, or some one having written authority from him.

XVIII. On the expiration of the annual period of inspection, the Librarian shall report to the atus Academicus, in reference to the year then ended:—

1. The particulars of every case of admission to special privileges in the use of the Library:
2. The particulars of every case in which a person's right to the use of the Library has been suspended, or is in abeyance:
3. Every case of a book belonging to the Library having been replaced at the expense of a person entitled to the use of the Library:
4. A list of all books belonging to the Library known or found at the time of the inspection to be amissing, or seriously injured;
5. Any other matter which the Librarian may think it of importance to bring under the notice of the Senatus, or regarding which the Senatus may have directed him to report:

the Senatus shall forward a copy of such Report to the University Court, with their remarks.

XIX. At the conclusion of the annual period of inspection, a list shall be made of all persons who y have failed to return by that time any books borrowed by them, or to pay any fines incurred, along h the names of the books so unreturned, and the amounts of the fines then due; and such list shall exhibited in some conspicuous place in the Library; and no name shall be removed therefrom, until each case the book or books be returned or replaced, or the fine or fines, which may have become due, paid.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

proved by Order in Council, dated 6th August 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 69.

ENERAL—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES—ADJOURNMENT OF EXAMINATIONS—SUSPENSION OR DEPRIVATION OF A BURSAR OR SCHOLAR—CONFERRING DEGREES IN ABSENCE OF CHANCELLOR AND VICE-CHANCELLOR.]

At Edinburgh, the Twelfth Day of June Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

HEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Ordinance, No. 69.
ajesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and General, No. 7.
Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; nd for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said t are empowered, *inter alia*, subject to the provisions thereof, to regulate by Ordinance the powers, risdictions, and privileges of Chancellors, Rectors, Assessors, Professors, and all other members or ice-bearers in the said Universities, as also of the Senatus Academicus and the University Court; and make rules for the management and ordering of the Universities, and for the granting of degrees, ether in Arts, Divinity, Law, or Medicine: The Commissioners declare and ordain, as follows:—

I. Nothing contained in Ordinance No. 14, General No. 3, of the twenty-sixth day of January ghteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be construed to interfere with the power of the Senatus Academicus of each University to regulate, as they may think expedient, the order of attendance on the several sses in the course of study in the Faculty of Arts: Provided always, that no regulations to be made the Senatus of any University shall be inconsistent with the provisions of the said Ordinance.

II. It shall be in the power of the examiners at any of the examinations of students proceeding to e degree of Master of Arts, instead of rejecting a candidate as having failed to pass such examination, adjourn his examination on the subject or subjects, on which he is then being examined, to a future casion; and the candidate shall not be held, by reason of such adjournment, to have failed to pass the amination within the meaning of any Ordinance of the Commissioners relating to bursaries.

III. In every case in which, by any Ordinance of the Commissioners issued prior to the date of this rdinance, a power given to the Senatus Academicus of any University, to suspend a student from, or deprive him of, a bursary or scholarship on the ground of misconduct, has been made subject to the proval of the University Court, the power of suspension or deprivation shall be vested in, and belong the Senatus Academicus, and be exercised by that body alone; but shall be subject to an appeal to e University Court, if taken within eight days, which appeal shall be heard and disposed of by the niversity Court with all possible despatch: Provided always, that, in the meantime, the decision of the natus Academicus shall receive effect from its date.

IV. In the event at any time of both the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor being absent from any niversity meeting for conferring degrees, it shall be lawful for the Principal, or, in his absence, for the nior Professor present, to confer degrees in the same manner, and to the same effect, as the Chancellor Vice-Chancellor, if present, might have done: Provided always, that, in the University of St Andrew's, degrees shall, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, be conferred by the senior rincipal present, and, in the absence of both Principals, by the senior Professor present.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

pproved by Order in Council, dated 30th August 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 70.

[GLASGOW—COMPENSATION TO PRESENT PROFESSOR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY FOR LOSS OF GRADUATION FEES.]

At Edinburgh, the Twelfth Day of June Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 70.
Glasgow, No. 13.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her presen Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government an 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under th said Act are empowered to make such provision by Ordinance, as they shall see fit, for the due preserva tion, administration, and disposal of the whole property, funds, rents, revenues, and endowments of th several Universities and Colleges therein mentioned: And whereas, through the operation of Ordinanc No. 22, Glasgow No. 4, relative to the administration and disposal of the property and revenues of th University of Glasgow, the Professor of Natural Philosophy in that University has been deprived of an share of graduation fees; and it appears to the Commissioners just and expedient that such compensa tion in respect thereof, as is hereinafter provided, should be made to the present Professor during hi incumbency: The Commissioners statute and ordain, as follows:—

The present Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow shall be entitled, durin his incumbency, to receive annually the sum of fifty pounds out of the General University Fund of th said University, instituted by the thirty-second section of the said recited Ordinance, anything containe in the said Ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that nothing herein containe shall be construed to authorize any payment from graduation fees, or from the said General Universit Fund, to any future Professor of Natural Philosophy, in virtue of his office; and such payment, as i herein provided, shall cease with the incumbency of the present Professor.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 30th August 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 71.

[EDINBURGH—REGULATIONS FOR BAYNE FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Fourteenth Day of June Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 71.
Edinburgh, No. 8.
[Bayne Foundation.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her presen Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government an 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under th said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donation bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of an Professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment whic has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear t the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so fa as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the con ditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or direction and to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manne as may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas there are now in the University of Edinburg three bursaries in Divinity on the foundation of Bayne of Pitcairlie: And whereas the value of each o the said three bursaries is now very small: And whereas the said foundation took effect more than fift years prior to the date of the said recited Act; and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests o religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would be better advanced by conjoining th said bursaries, and by altering the conditions and directions affecting the same, in manner hereinafte provided: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said foundation, as follows:—

I. The three bursaries on the said foundation shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, th holder of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive twenty-five pounds from the fund o which the said three bursaries are now chargeable.

II. No person shall be presented to the said one bursary, unless he be a Master of Arts of a Scottis University.

III. Each bursar shall be entitled to hold the said bursary for three years, and no longer, subjec to the condition that he shall, during that period, give regular attendance as a student in Theology i the University of Edinburgh; but, if he shall discontinue his attendance as a student in Theology, h shall forfeit the bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the part of th holder of the said bursary, it shall be lawful for the Senatus Academicus to suspend him from, or t deprive him of, the bursary, subject to an appeal to the University Court, if taken within eight days, an which appeal shall be heard and disposed of by the University Court, with all possible despatch; but, i the meantime, the decision of the Senatus Academicus shall receive effect from its date.

IV. No appointment of a bursar on the said foundation shall be made, until the three existin bursaries are vacant; and, upon the occurrence of that event, an appointment shall be made of on bursar, and no more, on the said foundation; and so on, as often as the said one bursary shall thereafte become vacant.

V. No person shall be entitled to hold the said bursary along with any other bursary, or with any olarship in the University. Ordinance, No. 71. Edinburgh, No. 8. [Bayne Foundation.]

VI. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the l foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

proved by Order in Council, dated 30th August 1862.

ORDINANCE No. 72.

[GLASGOW—REGULATIONS FOR BAXTER FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Twelfth Day of July Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

HEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present jesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and iscipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; nd for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the l Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations towed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Pro- ors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which has en effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, or any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to the mmissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as nsistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to me a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may ter advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by deed dated the fourteenth day of October seven- n hundred and seventy-six, as altered by a subsequent deed, dated the twenty-fourth day of February enteen hundred and seventy-nine, Mr Daniel Baxter, bookseller in Glasgow, founded a bursary for a dent in the University of Glasgow qualified by parentage, as by the said deeds is provided: And ereas difficulties are now experienced in obtaining candidates who are qualified by parentage in terms the said deeds; and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the in design of the donor, would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions ecting the said foundation, in manner hereinafter provided: The Commissioners statute and ordain, th reference to the said foundation, as follows:— Ordinance, No. 72. Glasgow, No. 14. [Baxter Foundation.]

I. It shall hereafter be lawful for the patrons to present any person to the said bursary, without triction as to parentage.

II. Each person presented to the bursary shall be entitled to hold the same for five years as a student the University of Glasgow, and no longer, subject to the conditions that he shall pass such entrance amination as may for the time be required by the University of presentation bursars, and shall proceed rough the curriculum in Arts in the said University, and shall pass the examinations required by the niversity of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts, and that after obtaining the degree of aster of Arts he shall give regular attendance as a student of Theology in the University; but, if he all fail to pass any of such examinations as aforesaid, or shall discontinue his attendance at the Univer- y, he shall forfeit the bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the part of y bursar, it shall be lawful for the Senatus Academicus to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, the rsary, subject to an appeal to the University Court, if taken within eight days, and which appeal shall heard and disposed of by the University Court with all possible despatch; but, in the meantime, the cision of the Senatus Academicus shall receive effect from its date.

III. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursar now on the said ndation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

pproved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 73.

[ST ANDREW'S—REGULATIONS FOR LAWSON FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Twelfth Day of July Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

HEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present ajesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the id Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations estowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any rofessors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which Ordinance, No. 73. St Andrew's, No. 11. [Lawson Foundation.]

Ordinance, No. 73.
St Andrew's, No. 11.
[Lawson Foundation.]

has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleg or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appea the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so fa consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditi or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as m better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas there is now in the United College of St Salva and St Leonard, in the University of St Andrew's, a bursary on the foundation of Mr John Laws which took effect more than fifty years before the date of the said recited Act: And whereas the s bursary is restricted to students of the surnames of Lawson and Gray, and difficulties are in conseque experienced in obtaining candidates who are qualified in terms of the foundation: And whereas it appe to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, wo be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the foundation, in man hereinafter provided: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said foundation follows:—

I. It shall hereafter be lawful for the Patrons to present any person to the said bursary with restriction as to name.

II. Each person presented to the bursary shall be entitled to hold the same for four years a student in Arts in the United College, and no longer, subject to the condition that he shall pass s entrance examination as may for the time be required of presentation bursars, and shall proceed thro the curriculum in Arts in the said College, and shall pass the examinations required by the Univer of St Andrew's of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts; but, if he shall fail to pass of such examinations as aforesaid, or shall discontinue his attendance at the College as a student Arts, he shall forfeit the bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the par any bursar, it shall be in the power of the Principal and Professors of the United College to suspend from, or to deprive him of, the bursary, subject to an appeal to the University Court, if taken wit eight days, and which appeal shall be heard and disposed of by the University Court with all poss despatch; but, in the meantime, the decision of the said Principal and Professors shall receive ef from its date.

III. It shall be the duty of the Principal and Professors of the United College, at some period tween the first day of May and the first day of July in each year in which, to their knowledge, the bursary will fall to be filled up before or at the commencement of the next ensuing winter session of College, to intimate the same to the Patrons; and it shall also be the duty of the Principal and Pro sors, on the occurrence of any unexpected vacancy in the bursary, forthwith to intimate the same to Patrons; and it shall be incumbent on the Patrons, on each occasion of a vacancy in the bursary, to p sent thereto without undue delay; and, in the event of the Patrons allowing, after such intimation aforesaid, an entire winter session of the United College to elapse without presenting to the bursary, right to present thereto shall, for that time, be transferred to and devolve upon the College, who s have the power of appointing a bursar at the commencement of the immediately following winter sessi and the bursar then appointed shall be entitled to hold the bursary for the like period, and subject to same conditions, as if he had been presented by the Patrons.

IV. Nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of any bursar now on the foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 74.

[ABERDEEN—REGULATIONS FOR MURRAY FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Twelfth Day of July Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 74.
Aberdeen, No. 34.
[Murray Foundation.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her pre Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government ' Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study ther ' and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations besto on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Profess students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which has ta effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, or by other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so fa consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the condit or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, an frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manne may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by his will, dated the sixth day of Septen seventeen hundred and ninety-three, the late Doctor Alexander Murray of Philadelphia, in the Un States of America, gave and bequeathed certain property to the Principal and the four Regents and fessors of the King's College of Aberdeen, now united with Marischal College as the Universit Aberdeen, for the encouragement of a clergyman to preach a course of lectures in the College Ch on Sundays in the time of the winter sessions in the University, and for other purposes in the said

ntioned; and he thereby desired the said Principal and Regents and Professors, as trustees of the said quest, to pay the Lecturer three fourth parts of the net annual rents or proceeds of the foundation, d to apply the remaining fourth part to forward the education for three years of some ingenious youth the surname of Murray, in such secular profession or trade, as his natural propensity should point to: nd whereas, by an Act passed in the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth years of the reign of Her present ajesty, intituled, 'An Act to alter and amend the Universities (Scotland) Act, in so far as relates to he Bequest of the late Doctor Alexander Murray in the University of Aberdeen,' proceeding on the amble, that difficulties have arisen as to the powers of the Commissioners under the said first recited t to alter or modify the conditions and directions affecting the said bequest, and on the farther preble, that it is expedient that the powers of the said Commissioners in relation to the said bequest should clearly defined, the said Commissioners are empowered, at any time prior to the first day of January e thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to alter or modify the conditions and directions affecting the d bequest, notwithstanding that the same may not have taken effect more than fifty years before the te of the said first recited Act: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners expedient to alter or odify the conditions and directions affecting the bequest, in manner hereinafter provided: The Comissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said bequest, as follows:— Ordinance, No. 74. Aberdeen, No. 34. [Murray Foundation.]

I. From the commencement of the winter session in the University of Aberdeen next after the proval of this Ordinance by Her Majesty in Council, there shall be three Lectureships under the said quest; and such three Lectureships shall be held respectively by the Professors of Systematic Theology, Divinity and Church History, and of Divinity and Biblical Criticism in the said University, by whom e duties of lecturing in terms of the bequest shall be discharged; and each of the said three Lecturers all receive yearly, in respect of his Lectureship, one fourth part of the net income of the foundation: rovided always, that it shall be lawful for the trustees in each year to deduct from the three fourth rts of the net income of the foundation, to be paid to the Lecturers, such sum, not exceeding one sixth the said three fourth parts, as they may consider necessary, for incidental expenses in connection with e service in the University Chapel.

II. The Senatus Academicus shall have power, from time to time, to regulate the manner in which e duties of lecturing in terms of the bequest shall be discharged by the Lecturers.

III. The fourth part of the net income of the foundation directed by the founder to be applied in rwarding the education of an ingenious youth, shall hereafter, on every occurrence of a vacancy, be stowed, under the name of the Murray Scholarship, on a graduate in Arts of the University of Aberen, for the purpose of forwarding his education in some liberal secular profession, as that of a lawyer, ysician, civil engineer, architect, or some other such liberal secular profession; and the said scholarship all be tenable for three years; and all persons, without restriction as to name, who have obtained the gree of Master of Arts in the University within three years prior to the occurrence of the vacancy in e scholarship, shall be eligible for appointment thereto; and the trustees shall appoint from among ch persons the candidate who, after such examination or inquiry as they shall think fit, shall appear them to be most deserving: Provided always, that, between candidates whose qualifications in other spects shall appear to the trustees to be equal, a preference shall be given to a candidate, if any, of the rname of Murray.

IV. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of the present holder of the ursary or scholarship on the said foundation.

V. The trustees of the said foundation shall be the members, for the time being, of the Senatus cademicus of the University of Aberdeen.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

pproved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 75.

[GENERAL—REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN LAW.]

At Edinburgh, the Twelfth Day of July Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present ajesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; nd for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said ct are empowered, *inter alia*, to make rules for the management and ordering of the several Univerties of Scotland, and for the granting of degrees, whether in Arts, Divinity, Law, or Medicine; and to rovide that, in so far as shall be practicable, and, in the opinion of the Commissioners, conducive to the ell-being of the Universities, and to the advancement of learning, the course of study, the manner of xamination, and the conditions under which degrees are to be conferred, shall be uniform in all the said niversities: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the granting of degrees in Law each of the said Universities, as follows:— Ordinance, No. 75. General, No. 8.

I. No one shall hereafter be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) any of the said Universities, unless he be a graduate in Arts of one of the Universities of Scotland, or England, or Ireland, or a graduate in Arts of a colonial or foreign University, whose degrees may, r this purpose, have been specially recognised by the University Court.

II. The course of study in Law necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall extend over ree academical years, and shall include attendance on a distinct course in each of the six following epartments, viz.:—

Ordinance, No. 75.
General, No. 8.

1. CIVIL LAW, ...
2. LAW OF SCOTLAND, ...
3. CONVEYANCING, ...

} During Courses of not less than Eigh Lectures each.

4. PUBLIC LAW, ...
5. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW and HISTORY, .
6. MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, . .

} During Courses of not less than For Lectures each.

III. No one shall hereafter be admitted to examination as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor Laws, until he has completed the course of study above prescribed; and no one shall be admitted a candidate in any University, unless two at least of the three academical years of his course of study Law shall have been in such University.

IV. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be examined both in writing and *vivâ v* on each of the six departments of Law above specified.

V. Each candidate must satisfy the Examiners that he possesses a competent knowledge of Law each of the said departments; and the Examiners shall further, in judging of the qualifications of can dates, have special regard to their acquirements in the two departments of Public Law and Constitutio Law and History.

VI. The Examiners for degrees in Law in each of the said Universities shall be six in number, a there shall always be one Examiner specially qualified for each one of the six departments above spe fied; and, where the Professors in the Faculty of Law in any University do not furnish the requis number of Examiners duly qualified, the number shall be made up by the appointment of additio Examiners by the University Court: Provided always, that no person shall be appointed an additio Examiner in any University, unless he be a Professor in the Faculty of Law in a Scottish University, shall have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinan

VII. In the University of Glasgow the Professor of Forensic Medicine shall be a Professor in t Faculty of Law, as well as a Professor in the Faculty of Medicine; and, in the University of Aberde the Professor of Medical Logic and Medical Jurisprudence shall be a Professor in the Faculty of La as well as a Professor in the Faculty of Medicine.

VIII. Each person appointed an additional Examiner by the University Court under Section V shall, for each year in which he shall act as such Examiner, receive out of the fees to be paid by can dates for degrees in Law, such sum as may be fixed by the Senatus Academicus, with the approval the University Court.

IX. Each candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall pay a fee of five guineas in respect his examination for the degree.

X. The degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) shall be conferred, as heretofore, *honoris causâ tanti*

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 76.

[EDINBURGH—REGULATIONS FOR EXCHEQUER BURSARIES.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixth Day of November Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 76.
Edinburgh, No. 9.
[Exchequer Bursaries.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her pres Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government a 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study there 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donatio bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any P fessors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the c ditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or dir tions, and to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, such manner as may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by deed of gift, dated seventeenth day of December sixteen hundred and ninety-four, their late Majesties King William Third and Queen Mary gave, granted, and mortified to and in favour of the Magistrates and To Council of Edinburgh, as Patrons, Governors, and Faculty of the University of Edinburgh, the sum three hundred pounds yearly of the rents and revenues of the Bishoprics of Scotland, for, among ot purposes, the maintenance of twenty bursars of Divinity in the said University, at the rate of ten pou each bursar per annum, and which bursars were to be presented by the Lords of the Treasury on a of three to be given in to them for each bursary, in the manner and subject to the conditions in the s deed more particularly set forth: And whereas for a long period there have been only five bursaries the said foundation: And whereas, since the passing of the said recited Act, doubts have arisen as the persons by whom such list of three as aforesaid should be given in to the Lords of the Treasury, it appears to the Commissioners that, as the value of each of the said five bursaries is now small, interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donors, would be better advanced by alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said mortification, in manner hereinafter provid The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said mortification, as follows:—

I. The said five bursaries on the said foundation shall hereafter be conjoined into two bursaries, each the annual value of twenty-five pounds. Ordinance, No. 76. Edinburgh, No. 9. [Exchequer Bursaries.]

II. Each of the said two bursaries shall be open for competition to all Masters of Arts of any of the iversities of Scotland who have attended for one session in the Faculty of Divinity in the University Edinburgh, and have not attended for more than one session in the said Faculty in the said Univer- y: Provided that no person shall be a competitor for either of such bursaries, who has attended for e or more sessions in the said Faculty in any other of the Scottish Universities.

III. The examinations in the competition for the said bursaries shall be conducted by the Professors the Faculty of Divinity in the said University.

IV. Each bursar shall be entitled to hold his bursary for two years, and no longer, subject to the dition that he shall, during that period, give regular attendance as a student in Theology in the said iversity; but, if he shall discontinue his attendance as a student in Theology at the University, he all forfeit his bursary: Provided always, that, whensoever the said two bursaries shall both be vacant one time, one bursar shall be appointed for a period of two years, and another for a period of one year, that, by the bursaries falling vacant in different years, the benefits of them may, as far as possible, be tributed among students of different years: Provided also, that, in case of any gross misconduct on e part of the holder of either of the said bursaries, it shall be lawful for the Senatus Academicus to spend him from, or to deprive him of, his bursary, subject to an appeal to the University Court, if ken within eight days, and which appeal shall be heard and disposed of by the University Court, with possible despatch; but, in the meantime, the decision of the Senatus Academicus shall receive effect om its date.

V. No person shall be entitled to hold either of the said bursaries along with any other bursary, llowship, or scholarship of any Scottish University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

pproved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 77.

[EDINBURGH—REGULATIONS FOR PITT THEOLOGICAL SCHOLARSHIP.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixth Day of November Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

WHEREAS, by deed of mortification, dated the twenty-eighth day of May and the fifth and twenty-eighth ays of June eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the Most Honourable George Marquis of Tweeddale, the ight Honourable Henry Viscount Melville, and Allan Alexander Maconochie Welwood, of Meadow- ank and Garvock, Esquire, therein described as the surviving and assumed members of a committee ppointed by the Pitt Club of Scotland for carrying out an appropriation of a portion of the funds of the lub for the purpose of founding a prize, bursary, or scholarship, for a student of Divinity in the Uni- ersity of Edinburgh, have, for the considerations therein mentioned, given, granted, and mortified to nd in favour of the University of Edinburgh, the sum of nine hundred and seventy pounds of the stock of ie Bank of Scotland, being the amount of the funds in the hands of the members of the said Committee, or the foundation and endowment of a scholarship, under the name of the Pitt Theological Scholarship, the said University, such scholarship to be in the gift and appointment of the Senatus Academicus, nd to be open for competition to students in the Divinity Hall in the said University, who shall at the me be in the course of studying with the view of becoming clergymen of the Church of Scotland, as by aw established, and to be tenable for a period not exceeding four years; and it is by the said deed eclared, that the object of the said endowment is the encouragement and promotion of the study of heology in the said University; and it is further provided and declared, that the same shall be subject o such conditions and regulations, as may be provided in that behalf by the Commissioners under the ct of the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, ntituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen;' and it is thereby further provided and declared, that, until ne first appointment to the scholarship, the interest and dividends or proceeds of the mortified fund hall be added to the capital, and that in any year, in which the said scholarship may be vacant, the nterest and dividends or proceeds of the said mortified fund for that year shall be added to the capital, nd that subject to the provisions of the said deed, and in conformity with any conditions and regulations o be made by the said Commissioners; and the Senatus Academicus of the said University are em- owered to lay out and invest the said mortified fund, as in the said deed is provided; and it is thereby rther provided and declared, that the stipend of the scholar shall be the free annual proceeds of the aid mortified sum, or of the funds or security or securities in which the same shall be invested, after eduction of all necessary expenses: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said oundation, as follows:— Ordinance, No. 77. Edinburgh, No. 10. [Pitt Theological Scholarship.]

I. The Pitt Theological Scholarship shall, in accordance with the provisions of the said deed, be in he gift of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, who shall, from time to time, ppoint thereto the candidate who shall appear to be the best qualified on examination, as hereinafter rovided.

II. The scholarship shall be open for competition to all Masters of Arts of any of the Universities f Scotland, who shall have given regular attendance as students in the Faculty of Divinity in the said Jniversity for not less than three complete sessions, and who, at the time of the competition, shall, as pro- ided by the said deed, be in the course of studying with the view of becoming clergymen of the Church

Ordinance, No. 77.
Edinburgh, No. 10.
[Pitt Theological Scholarship.]

of Scotland, as by law established: Provided always, that no person shall be admissible to the competition, who shall have been entered as a student in the Faculty of Divinity in any Scottish University at a date more than six years prior to the time of the competition.

III. Candidates for the scholarship shall be examined in the five following subjects, viz., (1) the Evidences of Revealed Religion, (2) Systematic Theology, (3) Hebrew, (4) Church History, and (5) Biblical Criticism, to each of which subjects the same relative importance in the examination shall be attached; and the examination shall be conducted by the Professors in the Faculty of Divinity in the University, who shall report to the Senatus Academicus the result of the examination in each of the said subjects.

IV. The first competition for the scholarship shall take place at a time to be hereafter fixed by the Senatus Academicus.

V. The scholarship shall be tenable for three years; and, whensoever it shall from any cause become vacant, it shall be again competed for under the same conditions, and at the same period of the year; and so on thereafter, as often as it shall become vacant.

VI. It shall not be competent for any person to hold the said scholarship along with any other scholarship, fellowship, or bursary of any Scottish University, or along with any parochial or pastoral charge, whether as minister or assistant.

VII. In case of any gross misconduct on the part of any scholar, it shall be lawful for the Senatus Academicus to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, the scholarship, subject to an appeal to the University Court, if taken within eight days, and which appeal shall be heard and disposed of by the University Court with all possible despatch; but, in the meantime, the decision of the Senatus Academicus shall receive effect from its date.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 78.

[EDINBURGH—REGULATIONS FOR DUNDAS FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixth Day of November Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 78.
Edinburgh, No. 11.
[Dundas Foundation.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations, bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas there are now, in the University of Edinburgh, three bursaries in Arts on the foundation of Laurence Dundas, Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh, which took effect more than fifty years before the date of the said recited Act: And whereas the value of each of the said three bursaries is now very small; and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would be better advanced by conjoining the said bursaries, and by altering the conditions and directions affecting the foundation, in manner hereinafter provided: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said foundation, as follows:—

I. There shall hereafter be two bursaries in all, and no more, on the said foundation; and the holder of each of such two bursaries shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive one half of the net income of the foundation.

II. The patronage or right of presenting to the said two bursaries shall for the future be vested in James Dundas of Dundas, Esquire, and his heirs; Robert Dundas of Arniston, Esquire, and his heirs; and Joseph Dundas of Carron Hall, Esquire, and his heirs; and the said right shall be held as belonging to, and shall be exercised by, the said persons and their heirs by turns, in the following manner, that is to say, on the first occasion of an appointment to either of the said two bursaries, the right of presenting thereto shall be held as belonging to, and shall be exercised by, the said James Dundas of Dundas, or his heirs; on the second occasion of an appointment to either of the said two bursaries, the right of presenting thereto shall be held as belonging to, and shall be exercised by, the said Robert Dundas of Arniston, or his heirs; and, on the third occasion of an appointment to either of the said two bursaries, the right of presenting thereto shall be held as belonging to, and shall be exercised by, the said Joseph Dundas of Carron Hall, or his heirs; and so on in turn thereafter, as often as an appointment to either of the said bursaries shall fall to be made.

III. Each person presented to either of the said bursaries shall be entitled to hold the same for four years, as a student in Arts in the University of Edinburgh, and no longer, subject to the condition that he shall pass such entrance examination as may for the time be required of presentation bursars, and shall proceed through the curriculum in Arts in the said University, and shall pass the examina-

s required by the University of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts; but, if he shall to pass any of such examinations as aforesaid, or shall discontinue his attendance at the University student in Arts, he shall forfeit his bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross miscon- on the part of any bursar, it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus to suspend him , or to deprive him of, his bursary, subject to an appeal to the University Court, if taken within t days, and which appeal shall be heard and disposed of by the University Court with all possible patch; but, in the meantime, the decision of the Senatus Academicus shall receive effect from its date.

Ordinance, No. 78.
Edinburgh, No. 11.
[Dundas Foundation.]

IV. With a view to reducing the number of bursaries on the said foundation to two, no appoint- t of a bursar on the foundation shall be made, until two of the present bursaries are vacant, when appointment shall be made of one bursar in terms of this Ordinance; and, when the third of the ent bursaries becomes vacant, an appointment shall be made of the other bursar in terms of this linance; and thereafter appointments shall be made to the said two bursaries, as often as they shall ome vacant.

V. It shall be the duty of the Senatus Academicus, at some period between the first day of May and first day of July in each year in which, to their knowledge, either of the said bursaries will fall to filled up before or at the commencement of the next ensuing winter session of the University, to mate the same to the Patron, whose turn it is to present in terms of this Ordinance; and it shall also the duty of the Senatus Academicus, on the occasion of any unexpected vacancy in either of the saries, forthwith to intimate the same to the Patron, whose turn it is to present as aforesaid; and it ll be incumbent on the Patron, to whom the occurrence of a vacancy has been so intimated, to pre- thereto without undue delay; and, in the event of such Patron allowing, after such intimation as esaid, an entire winter session of the University to elapse without presenting to the vacant bursary, right to present thereto shall, for that time, be transferred to, and devolve upon, the Senatus Acade- us, who shall have the power of appointing a bursar at the commencement of the immediately fol- ing winter session; and the bursar then appointed shall be entitled to hold the bursary for the like iod, and subject to the same conditions, as if he had been presented by such Patron.

VI. No person shall be entitled to hold either of the said bursaries along with any other bursary in University.

VII. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

proved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 79.

[EDINBURGH—REGULATIONS FOR BUCHANAN FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth Day of November Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 79.
Edinburgh, No. 12.
[Buchanan Foundation.]

HEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present ajesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; nd for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the d Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations, stowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any rofessors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which s taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to e Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the condi- ns or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as ay better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas there are now in the University of Edinburgh ree bursaries in Divinity on the foundation of Sir John Buchanan of that ilk, each of the annual lue of six pounds eighteen shillings and tenpence eight twelfths of a penny: And whereas the said undation took effect more than fifty years prior to the date of the said recited Act; and it appears to e Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would better advanced by conjoining the said bursaries, and by altering the conditions and directions fecting the same, in manner hereinafter provided: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with ference to the said foundation, as follows:—

I. The three bursaries now on the said foundation shall hereafter be conjoined into two bursaries, e holder of each of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive ten pounds eight shillings d four pence from the fund on which the said three bursaries are now charged.

II. Each of the said two bursaries shall be open for competition to all Masters of Arts of any of e Universities of Scotland, entering on their first or second session of attendance in the Faculty of ivinity in the University of Edinburgh: Provided always, that no person shall be admissible to the mpetition for the said bursary, who has, for more than one session, been a student in the Faculty of ivinity, in any one or more of the Scottish Universities.

III. Each bursar shall be entitled to hold his bursary for three years, and no longer, subject to e condition that he shall, during that period, give regular attendance as a student in Theology in the id University; but, if he shall discontinue his attendance as a student in Theology, he shall forfeit his

Ordinance, No. 79.
Edinburgh, No. 12.
[Buchanan Foundation.]

bursary: Provided always, that, if at any time it shall appear to the Senatus Academicus desirable for the purpose of distributing the benefits of competition bursaries in Theology among students of different years, to fill up either of the said bursaries for a shorter period than three years, it shall be lawful for them for that purpose, but for that purpose only, to appoint a student to either bursary, in the manner hereinbefore provided, for a shorter period than three years: Provided also, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the part of any bursar, it shall be lawful for the Senatus Academicus to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, his bursary, subject to an appeal to the University Court, if taken within eight days, and which appeal shall be heard and disposed of by the University Court with all possible despatch; but, in the meantime, the decision of the Senatus Academicus shall receive effect from its date.

IV. With a view to reducing the number of bursaries on the said foundation to two, no appointment of a bursar on the foundation shall be made, until two of the present bursaries are vacant, when an appointment shall be made of one bursar in terms of this Ordinance; and, when the third of the present bursaries becomes vacant, an appointment shall be made of the other bursar, in terms of this Ordinance; and thereafter appointments shall be made to the said two bursaries, as often as they shall become vacant.

V. No person shall be entitled to hold the said bursary along with any other bursary, fellowship or scholarship of any Scottish University.

VI. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the said foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 80.

[EDINBURGH—REGULATIONS FOR STRUTHERS FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth Day of November Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 80.
Edinburgh, No. 13.
[Struthers Foundation.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas there are now in the University of Edinburgh two bursaries in Divinity on the foundation of the Reverend William Struthers, Minister of Edinburgh, each of the annual value of six pounds eighteen shillings and ten pence eight twelfths of a penny: And whereas the said foundation took effect more than fifty years prior to the date of the said recited Act, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would be better advanced by conjoining the said bursaries, and by altering the conditions and directions affecting the same, in manner hereinafter provided: The Commissioners statute and ordain with reference to the said foundation, as follows:—

I. The two bursaries on the said foundation shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, the holder of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive thirteen pounds seventeen shillings and nine pence four twelfths of a penny from the fund on which the said two bursaries are now chargeable.

II. The said one bursary shall be open for competition to all Masters of Arts of any of the Universities of Scotland, entering on their first or second session of attendance in the Faculty of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh: Provided always, that no person shall be admissible to the competition for the said bursary, who has, for more than one session, been a student in the Faculty of Divinity in any one or more of the Scottish Universities.

III. Each bursar shall be entitled to hold the said bursary for three years, and no longer, subject to the condition that he shall, during that period, give regular attendance as a student in Theology in the said University; but, if he shall discontinue his attendance as a student in Theology, he shall forfeit the bursary: Provided always, that, if at any time it shall appear to the Senatus Academicus desirable, for the purpose of distributing the benefits of competition bursaries in Theology among students of different years, to fill up the said bursary for a shorter period than three years, it shall be lawful for them for that purpose, but for that purpose only, to appoint a student to the bursary, in the manner hereinbefore provided, for a shorter period than three years: Provided also, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the part of the holder of the said bursary, it shall be lawful for the Senatus Academicus to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, the bursary, subject to an appeal to the University Court taken within eight days, and which appeal shall be heard and disposed of by the University Court with all possible despatch; but, in the meantime, the decision of the Senatus Academicus shall receive effect from its date.

IV. No appointment of a bursar on the said foundation shall be made, until both the present ...aries are vacant; and, upon the occurrence of that event, an appointment shall be made of one ...ar, and no more, on the said foundation, and so on, as often as the said one bursary shall thereafter ...me vacant. Ordinance, No. 80. Edinburgh, No. 13. [Struthers Foundation.]

V. No person shall be entitled to hold the said bursary along with any other bursary, fellowship, ...cholarship of any Scottish University.

VI. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the ... foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

...roved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 81.

[EDINBURGH—REGULATIONS FOR RAMSAY FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth day of November Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

...EREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, ...pter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the ...iversities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union ... the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered ...evise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations, bestowed on any of the ...versities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or ...rs therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which has taken effect for ...e than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, or by any other ...on in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to the Commissioners ... the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as consistent with the ...notion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions or directions ...cting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to frame a new ...tute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may better ...ance the purposes thereof: And whereas there are now in the University of Edinburgh four bursaries ...he foundation of Sir Andrew Ramsay, of Abbotshall, of which two are bursaries in Divinity, each of ... annual value of eight pounds six shillings and eight pence, and the other two bursaries in Arts, each ...he annual value of five pounds eleven shillings and a penny four twelfths of a penny: And whereas ... said foundation took effect more than fifty years prior to the date of the said recited Act; and it ...ears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the ...or, would be better advanced by conjoining the said bursaries, and by altering the conditions and ...ctions affecting the same, in manner hereinafter provided: The Commissioners statute and ordain, ...h reference to the said foundation, as follows:— Ordinance, No. 81. Edinburgh, No. 14. [Ramsay Foundation.]

I. The said two bursaries in Divinity shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary in Divinity, the ...der of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive sixteen pounds thirteen shillings and ...pence from the fund on which the said two bursaries are now chargeable.

II. The said one bursary in Divinity shall be open for competition to all Masters of Arts of any of ... Universities of Scotland, entering on their first or second session of attendance in the Faculty of ...inity in the University of Edinburgh: Provided always, that no person shall be admissible to the ...petition for the said bursary, who has, for more than one session, been a student in the Faculty of ...inity in any one or more of the Scottish Universities.

III. Each bursar shall be entitled to hold the said bursary in Divinity for three years, and no ...ger, subject to the condition that he shall, during that period, give regular attendance as a student in ...eology in the said University; but, if he shall discontinue his attendance as a student in Theology, ... shall forfeit the bursary: Provided always, that, if at any time it shall appear to the Senatus ...ademicus desirable, for the purpose of distributing the benefits of competition bursaries in Theology ...ong students of different years, to fill up the said bursary for a shorter period than three years, it shall ...lawful for them for that purpose, but for that purpose only, to appoint a student to the bursary, in ... manner hereinbefore provided, for a shorter period than three years.

IV. No appointment of a bursar in Divinity on the said foundation shall be made, until the two ...sent bursaries in Divinity are vacant; and, upon the occurrence of that event, an appointment shall ... made of one bursar, and no more, to the said one bursary in Divinity, and so on, as often as the said ... bursary shall thereafter become vacant.

V. The said two bursaries in Arts shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary in Arts, the holder ...which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive eleven pounds two shillings and two pence ...ht twelfths of a penny from the fund on which the said two bursaries are now chargeable.

VI. Each bursar shall be entitled to hold the said one bursary in Arts for four years, and no longer, ...ject to the condition that he shall pass such entrance examination as may for the time be required of ...sentation bursars, and shall proceed through the curriculum in Arts in the said University, and shall ...s the examinations required by the University of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts; ...t, if he shall fail to pass any of such examinations as aforesaid, or shall discontinue his attendance at ... University as a student in Arts, he shall forfeit the bursary.

VII. No appointment of a bursar in Arts on the said foundation shall be made, until the two present ...rsaries in Arts are vacant; and, upon the occurrence of that event, an appointment may be made of ... bursar, and no more, to the said one bursary in Arts, and so on, as often as the said one bursary ...ll thereafter become vacant.

Ordinance, No. 81.
Edinburgh, No. 14.
[Ramsay Foundation.]

VIII. No person shall be entitled to hold either of the said bursaries along with any other burs fellowship, or scholarship of any Scottish University.

IX. In case of any gross misconduct on the part of the holder of either of the said bursaries, it s be in the power of the Senatus Academicus to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, his burs subject to an appeal to the University Court, if taken within eight days, and which appeal shall be h and disposed of by the University Court with all possible despatch: Provided always, that, in meantime, the decision of the Senatus Academicus shall receive effect from its date.

X. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 82.

[EDINBURGH—REGULATIONS FOR ROBERT JOHNSTON'S FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth Day of November Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 82.
Edinburgh, No. 15.
[Robert Johnston's Foundation.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her pre Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make Provision for the better Government ' Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study ther ' and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donat bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of Professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowr which has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universitie Colleges, or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it appear to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of donor, so far as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alter of the conditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such condition directions, and to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endown in such manner as may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas there are now in University of Edinburgh eight bursaries on the foundation of Mr Robert Johnston, of London, eac the annual value of six pounds five shillings: And whereas the right of presenting to four of the bursaries has heretofore been exercised by John James Hope Johnstone of Annandale, Esquire, an predecessors, and the patronage of the other four has heretofore been exercised by the Magistrates Council of the city of Edinburgh: And whereas the said foundation took effect more than fifty y prior to the date of the said recited Act; and it appears to the Commissioners that the interes religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would be better advanced by conjoining said bursaries, and by altering the conditions and directions affecting the same, in manner herein provided: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said foundation, as follows

I. The four bursaries on the said foundation, the right of presenting to which has heretofore exercised by the said John James Hope Johnstone and his predecessors, as aforesaid, shall be conjo into two bursaries, the holder of each of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive tw pounds ten shillings from the fund on which the said eight bursaries are now chargeable; and, a view to reducing the number of such four bursaries to two, no appointment of a bursar under the right of presentation shall be made, until two of such four bursaries are vacant, when an appoint shall be made of one bursar in terms of this Ordinance; and, when the remaining two of such bursaries fall vacant, an appointment shall be made of one other bursar in terms of this Ordinance; so on, as often as vacancies shall occur in the said two bursaries constituted by this Ordinance.

II. The remaining four of the said eight bursaries shall be conjoined into two bursaries, the h of each of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive twelve pounds ten shillings from fund on which the said eight bursaries are now chargeable; and, with a view to reducing the nu of the last mentioned four bursaries to two, no appointment in respect of any of such bursaries sha made, until two of such four bursaries are vacant, when an appointment shall be made of one burs terms of this Ordinance; and, when the remaining two of such four bursaries become vacant, an app ment shall be made of one other bursar in terms of this Ordinance; and so on, as often as vacancies occur in the last mentioned two bursaries constituted by this Ordinance.

III. The holder of each of the four bursaries, constituted by this Ordinance, shall be entitl hold his bursary for four years, and no longer, subject to the condition that he shall pass such enti examination, as may for the time be required of presentation bursars, and shall proceed through curriculum in Arts in the said University, and shall pass the examinations required by the Universi students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts; but, if he shall fail to pass any of such examina as aforesaid, or shall discontinue his attendance at the University as a student in Arts, he shall forfe bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the part of any bursar, it shall the power of the Senatus Academicus to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, his bursary, subje an appeal to the University Court, if taken within eight days, and which appeal shall be heard disposed of by the University Court with all possible despatch; but, in the meantime, the decisio the Senatus Academicus shall receive effect from its date.

IV. No person shall be entitled to hold any of the said bursaries along with any other bursa the University.

V. It shall be lawful to appoint any person to a vacant bursary, without restriction as to name or ce of education. Ordinance, No. 82. Edinburgh, No. 15. [Robert Johnston's Foundation.]

VI. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the said ndation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

proved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 83.

[EDINBURGH—REGULATIONS FOR FORD FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth Day of November Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

HEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present jesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and iscipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; d for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the l Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations, owed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any fessors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the con- ons or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, l to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas there are now in the University of Edin- gh six bursaries in Arts on the foundation of Hector Ford of Branxton, each of the annual value of pounds eleven shillings and a penny four twelfths of a penny: And whereas the said foundation k effect more than fifty years prior to the date of the said recited Act; and it appears to the Com- ssioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would be better anced by conjoining the said bursaries, and by altering the conditions and directions affecting the ndation, in manner hereinafter provided: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to said foundation, as follows:— Ordinance, No. 83. Edinburgh, No. 16. [Ford Foundation.]

I. There shall hereafter be three bursaries in all, and no more, on the said foundation; and the der of each of such three bursaries shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive eleven pounds o shillings and two pence eight twelfths of a penny from the fund on which the said six bursaries are w chargeable.

II. Each bursar shall be entitled to hold his bursary for four years, and no longer, subject to the dition that he shall pass such entrance examination, as may for the time be required of presentation rsars, and shall proceed through the curriculum in Arts in the said University, and shall pass the aminations required by the University of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts; but, he shall fail to pass any of such examinations as aforesaid, or shall discontinue his attendance at the iversity as a student in Arts, he shall forfeit his bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross sconduct on the part of any bursar, it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus to suspend n from, or to deprive him of, his bursary, subject to an appeal to the University Court, if taken within ght days, and which appeal shall be heard and disposed of by the University Court with all possible spatch; but, in the meantime, the decision of the Senatus Academicus shall receive effect from its te.

III. With a view to reducing the number of bursaries on the said foundation to three, no appoint- nt of a bursar on the foundation shall be made, until two of the present bursaries are vacant, when appointment shall be made of one bursar in terms of this Ordinance; and, as others of the present rsaries become vacant, an appointment shall be made of one bursar for every two of the present rsaries that fall vacant, until appointments have been made of all the three bursars in terms of this dinance; and so on thereafter, as often as vacancies shall occur in the said three bursaries constituted this Ordinance.

IV. No person shall be entitled to hold any of the said bursaries along with any other bursary in e University.

V. It shall be lawful to appoint any person to a vacant bursary, without restriction as to kindred, me, or place of birth or education.

VI. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the d foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

oproved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 84.

[EDINBURGH—REGULATIONS FOR DALGLEISH FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Fifteenth Day of November Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 84. Edinburgh, No. 17. [Dalgleish Foundation.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her pres Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study there 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donati bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of Professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment wh has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colle or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appea the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so fa consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the condit or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas there are now in the University of Edinburgh bursaries on the foundation of James Dalgleish, merchant in Edinburgh, each of the annual value five pounds eleven shillings and a penny four twelfths of a penny: And whereas the said founda took effect more than fifty years prior to the date of the said recited Act; and it appears to the C missioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would better advanced by conjoining the said bursaries into one bursary, and by altering the conditions directions affecting the same, in manner hereinafter provided: The Commissioners statute and ord with reference to the said foundation, as follows:—

I. The two bursaries now on the said foundation shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, holder of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive eleven pounds two shillings and pence eight twelfths of a penny from the fund on which the said two bursaries are now charged.

II. Each bursar shall be entitled to hold the bursary for four years, and no longer, subject to condition that he shall pass such entrance examination, as may for the time be required of presenta bursars, and shall proceed through the curriculum in Arts in the said University, and shall pass examinations required by the University of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts; if he shall fail to pass any of such examinations as aforesaid, or shall discontinue his attendance at University as a student in Arts, he shall forfeit the bursary: Provided always, that, in case of gross misconduct on the part of any bursar, it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicu suspend him from, or to deprive him of, the bursary, subject to an appeal to the University Cour taken within eight days, and which appeal shall be heard and disposed of by the University C with all possible despatch; but, in the meantime, the decision of the Senatus Academicus shall rec effect from its date.

III. No appointment of a bursar on the said foundation shall be made, until both the pres bursaries are vacant; and, upon the occurrence of that event, an appointment shall be made of bursar, and no more, to the said one bursary; and so on, as often as the said bursary shall therea become vacant.

IV. No person shall be entitled to hold the said bursary along with any other bursary in University.

V. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 85.

[EDINBURGH—REGULATIONS FOR LEIGHTON FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-second Day of November Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 85. Edinburgh, No. 18. [Leighton Foundation.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her pres Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study there 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donatio bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of Professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment wh has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleg or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appea the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the c ditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directio

to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in manner Ordinance, No. 85.
ay better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas there is now in the University of Edinburgh Edinburgh, No. 18.
rsary in Divinity on the foundation of Archbishop Leighton: And whereas the said foundation took [Leighton Foundation.]
t more than fifty years prior to the date of the said recited Act: And whereas certain of the conns and directions attached to the said foundation are inapplicable to the altered state of circumces; and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main gn of the donor, would be better advanced by an alteration of such conditions and directions, in manner inafter provided: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said foundation, as ws:—

I. The said bursary shall hereafter be open for competition to all Masters of Arts of any of the versities of Scotland, entering on their first or second session of attendance in the Faculty of Divinity e University of Edinburgh: Provided always, that no person shall be admissible to the competition he said bursary, who has, for more than one session, been a student in the Faculty of Divinity in any or more of the Scottish Universities.

II. Each bursar shall be entitled to hold the said bursary for three years, and no longer, subject to condition that he shall, during that period, give regular attendance as a student in Theology in the University; but, if he shall discontinue his attendance as a student in Theology, he shall forfeit the ary: Provided always, that, if at any time it shall appear to the Senatus Academicus desirable, for purpose of distributing the benefits of competition bursaries in Theology among students of different s, to fill up the said bursary for a shorter period than three years, it shall be lawful for them for that ose, but for that purpose only, to appoint a student to the bursary, in the manner hereinbefore prod, for a shorter period than three years: Provided also, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the of the holder of the said bursary, it shall be lawful for the Senatus Academicus to suspend him from, deprive him of, the bursary, subject to an appeal to the University Court, if taken within eight days, which appeal shall be heard and disposed of by the University Court with all possible despatch; but, e meantime, the decision of the Senatus Academicus shall receive effect from its date.

III. No person shall be entitled to hold the said bursary along with any other bursary, fellowship, cholarship of any Scottish University.

IV. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursar now on the said ndation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

proved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 86.

[EDINBURGH—REGULATIONS FOR ARCHIBALD JOHNSTONE'S FOUNDATION.]

At Edinburgh, the Twenty-ninth Day of November Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

HEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Ordinance, No. 86.
jesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Edinburgh, No. 19.
iscipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; [Archibald Johnstone's Foundation.]
d for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations, owed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any fessors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear he Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the ditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, l to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas there are now in the University of Edinburgh bursaries in Arts on the foundation of Archibald Johnstone, merchant in Edinburgh, each of the nual value of five pounds eleven shillings and a penny four twelfths of a penny: And whereas the l foundation took effect more than fifty years prior to the date of the said recited Act; and it appears the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would better advanced by conjoining the said bursaries, and by altering the conditions and directions affecting same, in manner hereinafter provided: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the d foundation, as follows:—

I. The two bursaries on the said foundation shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, the holder which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive eleven pounds two shillings and two pence ht twelfths of a penny from the fund on which the said two bursaries are now chargeable.

II. Each bursar shall be entitled to hold the bursary for four years, and no longer, subject to the ndition that he shall pass such entrance examination, as may for the time be required of presentation rsars, and shall proceed through the curriculum in Arts in the said University, and shall pass the aminations required by the University of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts; but, if shall fail to pass any of such examinations as aforesaid, or shall discontinue his attendance at the niversity as a student in Arts, he shall forfeit the bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross sconduct on the part of any bursar, it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus to suspend n from, or to deprive him of, the bursary, subject to an appeal to the University Court, if taken thin eight days, and which appeal shall be heard and disposed of by the University Court with all

Ordinance, No. 86. Edinburgh, No. 19. [Archibald Johnstone's Foundation.]

possible despatch; but, in the meantime, the decision of the Senatus Academicus shall receive e from its date.

III. No appointment of a bursar on the said foundation shall be made, until both the present burs are vacant; and, upon the occurrence of that event, an appointment shall be made of one bursar, an more, to the said one bursary; and so on, as often as the said bursary shall thereafter become vacar

IV. No person shall be entitled to hold the said bursary along with any other bursary in University.

V. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* L.

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 87.

[ST ANDREW'S—REGULATIONS FOR RAMSAY FOUNDATION, SUPPLEMENTARY TO ORDINANCE No.

At Edinburgh, the Sixth Day of December Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 87. St Andrew's, No. 12. [Ramsay Foundation.]

WHEREAS, on the twenty-fifth day of June eighteen hundred and sixty, the Commissioners under Act of the twenty-first and twenty-second years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter eighty-three, intit 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scot 'and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Univ 'ties and Colleges of Aberdeen,' issued an Ordinance, No. 10, St Andrew's, No. 2, relative tc foundation in the University of St Andrew's of Mr John Ramsay, minister of Markinch, where was provided, *inter alia*, that there should be eight bursars and one fellow on the said foundation, the said Ordinance thereafter received the approval of Her Majesty in Council: And whereas Commissioners, after considering a representation on the subject of the said foundation from the Ur College of St Salvator and St Leonard in the said University, and also from the Patron of the burs on the foundation, are of opinion that it is expedient that the said Ordinance should be altered amended in manner hereinafter provided: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference t said foundation, as follows:—

I. No appointment to the fellowship now on the said foundation shall hereafter be made; an place of the said fellowship, there shall in future be two scholarships on the foundation, to be calle Ramsay Scholarships, the holder of each of which shall annually, during his tenure thereof, receive twelfth parts of the net annual rents and proceeds of the lands or other property included in the founda

II. Each scholarship shall be tenable for four years.

III. Each scholarship shall be awarded after a special competitive examination in the se branches of study, on which attendance is required of students proceeding to the degree of Mast Arts, as specified in the Ordinance of the Commissioners, No. 14, General, No. 3; and all persons shall have obtained the said degree in the University in the year in which the competition takes p and also all who shall have obtained the said degree in the preceding year, shall be admissible t competition: Provided always, that, on the first occasion of an appointment of a scholar, all pe shall be admissible to the competition who shall, since the date of the appointment to the fellowship on the foundation, have completed the course of study in Arts, and obtained the degree of Mast Arts, in the University.

IV. The examination for each of the said scholarships shall be conducted by the Principal o United College, and by the Professors on whose classes attendance is, by the said Ordinance, Nc General, No. 3, required of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts.

V. As soon as the fellowship now on the foundation shall become vacant, an appointment sha made to one of the said scholarships; and, at an interval of two years thereafter, an appointment be made to the other of the said scholarships; and thereafter an appointment shall be made to o the said scholarships, but no more, in every alternate year.

VI. In the event of a vacancy occurring in either scholarship during the currency of the years for which it is tenable, it shall be kept vacant for the remainder of such four years then unexp

VII. Any income arising from a vacancy in either scholarship shall be employed for the bene the foundation, in the manner provided regarding the income of vacant bursaries by the third secti the said recited Ordinance, No. 10, St Andrew's, No. 2.

VIII. It shall not be competent for any person to hold either of the said scholarships along any other scholarship, fellowship, or bursary of any Scottish University.

IX. The term, 'students entering upon the first year of the curriculum in Arts,' as used in the and fourth sections of the said recited Ordinance, No. 10, St Andrew's, No. 2, shall be held to in students admitted to the higher classes of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, or any of them, wi having previously attended the first or junior class or classes in the same department or departn under the provisions of the said Ordinance, No. 14, General, No. 3; but the said term shall not be to include persons who have previously been students in the Faculty of Arts, either in the Univers St Andrew's or in any other Scottish University.

X. Any bursar on the said foundation, who shall complete his course of study for the degr Master of Arts within three winter sessions instead of four, under the provisions of the said Ordin No. 14, General, No. 3, and who desires to proceed to St Mary's College as a bursar on the found may remain as a student during a fourth session at the United College, before proceeding to St M College, or may forthwith, on obtaining the degree of Master of Arts at the end of his third se proceed to St Mary's College, as a bursar on the foundation, and hold his bursary during the rema

e period of eight years for which it is tenable, or such part thereof, as he shall continue to give ar attendance as a student of Theology in St Mary's College: Provided always, that in no case a bursar be entitled to hold his bursary in the United College for more than four years, and that a r, who shall complete his course of study in Arts in three winter sessions, as aforesaid, shall, if he in as a student in the said College during a fourth session, be obliged to attend regularly not less two classes in the College, as a condition of his retaining his bursary. Ordinance, No. 87. St Andrew's, No. 12. [Ramsay Foundation.]

XI. In case of any gross misconduct on the part of any bursar or scholar, it shall be lawful for the tus Academicus of the University to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, his bursary or scholar- subject to an appeal to the University Court, if taken within eight days, and which appeal shall eard and disposed of by the University Court with all possible despatch; but, in the meantime, the ion of the Senatus Academicus shall receive effect from its date.

XII. Nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect the interests of the present holder of the wship now on the foundation.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

roved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 88.

[ST ANDREW'S—REGULATIONS FOR EXCHEQUER BURSARIES.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixth Day of December Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

EREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present esty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and scipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; d for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations, owed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any fessors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment ch has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or eges, or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall ear to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the condi- s or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to ne a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may er advance the purposes thereof: And whereas there are now in the University of St Andrew's three saries in Divinity on the foundation of King William the Third, each of the annual value of ten nds: And whereas the said foundation took effect more than fifty years prior to the date of the said ted Act; and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the n design of the donor, would be better advanced by conjoining the said bursaries, and by altering conditions and directions affecting the same, in manner hereinafter provided: The Commissioners ute and ordain, with reference to the said foundation, as follows:— Ordinance, No. 88. St Andrew's, No. 13. [Exchequer Bursaries.]

I. The three bursaries on the said foundation shall hereafter be conjoined into one bursary, of the nual value of thirty pounds.

II. The said bursary shall be open for competition to all Masters of Arts of any of the Universities Scotland, entering on their first or second session of attendance in St Mary's College in the Uni- sity of St Andrew's: Provided always, that no person shall be admissible to the competition for the d bursary, who has, for more than one session, been a student in the Faculty of Divinity in any one more of the Scottish Universities.

III. The examinations in the competition for the said bursary shall be conducted by the Principal d Professors of St Mary's College.

IV. Each bursar shall be entitled to hold the said bursary for four years, and no longer, subject to condition that he shall, during that period, give regular attendance as a student in Theology in St ry's College; but, if he shall discontinue his attendance as a regular student in Theology, he shall feit the bursary: Provided always, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the part of any bursar, hall be lawful for the Senatus Academicus to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, the bursary, ject to an appeal to the University Court, if taken within eight days, and which appeal shall be heard d disposed of by the University Court with all possible despatch; but, in the meantime, the decision the Senatus Academicus shall receive effect from its date.

V. No appointment of a bursar on the said foundation shall be made, until the three present rsaries are vacant; and, upon the occurrence of that event, an appointment shall be made of one rsar, and no more, on the said foundation; and so on, as often as the said one bursary shall thereafter come vacant.

VI. No person shall be entitled to hold the said bursary along with any other bursary, fellowship, scholarship of any Scottish University.

VII. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the d foundation at the University.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

pproved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 89.

[General—Regulations for Libraries, supplementary to Ordinance No. 68.]

At Edinburgh, the Sixth Day of December Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 89. General, No. 9.

Whereas, on the seventh day of June eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the Commissioners under the Act of the twenty-first and twenty-second years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, 'and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities 'and Colleges of Aberdeen,' issued an Ordinance, No. 68, General, No. 6, for the better custody and management of the Libraries belonging to the Universities; and the said Ordinance thereafter received the approval of Her Majesty in Council: And whereas it appears to the Commissioners expedient that the said Ordinance should be explained and amended, in manner hereinafter provided: The Commissioners statute and ordain, as follows:—

I. The provisions of Sub-section 1 of Section XI. of the said recited Ordinance shall be held to be limited in its application to the use of the Library by students who are not Masters of Arts of the University; and, as regards such students, it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus, if they shall think it expedient, to fix a certain longer period than two weeks from the date of borrowing, as the period during which they shall be entitled to retain books, and that either generally, or as applicable to any particular portion of the year, as the Senatus may think expedient: Provided always, that such extended period, and also the portion of the year to which the same shall apply, shall be specified in the minute of the Senatus authorizing the same, and an extract of such minute shall be forthwith transmitted to the University Court.

II. Subject always to the regulations contained in the said recited Ordinance, and specially to the regulations in Sub-section 4 of Section X. thereof, and also to any regulations to be made by the Senatus Academicus under the authority of the said recited Ordinance, the following classes of persons shall be entitled to the use of the Library, to the extent and under the conditions hereinafter specified, that is to say:—

1. Every person who has retired, or who shall hereafter retire, from the office of Principal or Professor on a retiring allowance, and also, in the University of Aberdeen, every person who has been deprived of the office of Principal or Professor by reason of the union of King's and Marischal Colleges, shall be entitled to have in his possession at one time ten volumes, but not more.
2. Any assistant to a Professor, to whom the Senatus Academicus shall think it expedient to grant the privilege of the Library, shall be entitled to have in his possession at one time ten volumes, but not more.
3. The Librarian shall be entitled to have in his possession at one time ten volumes, but not more; and any Assistant Librarian, to whom the Senatus Academicus shall think it expedient to grant the privilege of the Library, shall be entitled to have in his possession at one time four volumes, but not more: Provided always, that all books borrowed by the Librarian, or by any such Assistant Librarian as aforesaid, shall be duly and regularly entered in the ordinary records of the Library as being so borrowed, in the same manner as books borrowed by other persons.
4. Any Master of Arts of the University, who, by reason either of being under the age of twenty-one years, or of being a student enrolled in any class of the University, is not qualified to be a member of the General Council, shall be entitled to have in his possession at one time four volumes, but not more: Provided always, that, if he be not a matriculated student of the University, he shall in each year pay a subscription to the Library of ten shillings and sixpence; Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend the privilege of the Library to persons qualified to become members of the General Council, but who have not paid the fees necessary to entitle them to act as such.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

John Inglis, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

ORDINANCE No. 90.

[Edinburgh—Regulations for Mackenzie Scholarship.]

At Edinburgh, the Twentieth Day of December Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 90. Edinburgh, No. 20. [Mackenzie Scholarship.]

Whereas, by deed of mortification, dated the twentieth day of December eighteen hundred and sixty-two, Thomas Erskine of Linlathen, Esquire, Advocate, George Dundas, Esquire, Advocate, and William Smith, Esquire, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh, trustees of James Mackenzie, Esquire, Writer to the Signet, have, in pursuance of his desire to promote the well-being of the University of Edinburgh, given, granted, disponed, and mortified the sum of three thousand pounds, made over to them by the said James Mackenzie, for the foundation of a fellowship or scholarship in the said University, and invested or secured as in the said deed is more particularly mentioned, to and in favour of the University of Edinburgh, and of the Senatus Academicus thereof, for the foundation and endowment of a scholarship, to bear the name of 'The Mackenzie Scholarship,' in the said University; and the said trustees have thereby directed and appointed that such scholarship shall be in the

Ordinance, No. 90.
Edinburgh, No. 20.
[Mackenzie Scholarship.]

gift and appointment of the Senatus Academicus, as Patrons thereof, and be open for competition, on each occasion of a vacancy, to all graduates in Arts of the said University of not more than three years' standing at the time of the competition, and be held and enjoyed by the same individual for a period not exceeding four years, the object of the said endowment being thereby declared to be the encouragement and promotion of the study of Classical Literature in the said University; and it is thereby provided and declared, that the said scholarship shall be subject to such conditions and regulations, as may be provided in that behalf by the Commissioners under the Act of the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen;' and it is thereby further provided and declared, that the annual interest or proceeds of the said mortified capital sum shall be applicable for the above purpose from and after the term of Whitsunday in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and that, until the first appointment to the scholarship, such interest or proceeds shall be added to the capital, and that, if in any year, or for any period, the said scholarship shall be vacant, the interest or proceeds for such vacant period shall in like manner be added to the capital, subject always to the provisions of the said deed, and to any conditions and regulations that may be made by the said Commissioners; and, after provisions relating to the transfer to the Senatus Academicus of the bonds or other securities on which the said sum is or may be invested, to be held by the Senatus in all time coming for the purposes aforesaid, it is thereby further directed and declared that the stipend or allowance to be paid to the scholar, who may from time to time be appointed as aforesaid, shall be the free annual proceeds of the said total mortified sum, or of the securities in which the same is now or may hereafter be invested: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said foundation, as follows:—

I. The Mackenzie Scholarship shall, in accordance with the provisions of the recited deed, be in the gift of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, who shall, from time to time, appoint thereto the candidate who shall appear to be the best qualified on examination, as hereinafter provided.

II. The scholarship shall, on each occasion of an appointment thereto, be open for competition to all graduates in Arts of the said University of not more than three years' standing at the time of the competition.

III. Candidates for the scholarship shall be examined in Classical Literature, and in English Literature; and the examination shall be conducted by three or more Examiners to be selected by the Senatus Academicus from their own body.

IV. The first competition for the scholarship shall take place in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, at some time subsequent to the period of graduation in Arts in the said year, to be fixed and publicly intimated by the Senatus Academicus.

V. The scholarship shall be tenable for four years, during which period the holder shall be entitled to receive the free annual proceeds of the accumulated trust fund, consisting of the said sum of three thousand pounds, and of any surplus interest, which may have been added to the capital in terms of the recited deed.

VI. On each occasion of a vacancy, the scholarship shall be again competed for under the same conditions, and at the same period of the year, as is hereinbefore provided in regard to the first competition: Provided always, that, in the event at any time of a vacancy in the scholarship occurring before the expiration of the four years for which it is tenable, but in no other case, it shall be lawful for the Senatus Academicus, with the consent of the University Court, to appoint a person to the vacant scholarship, in the manner hereinbefore provided, for a shorter period than four years, but in no case for less than two years.

VII. In case of any gross misconduct on the part of any scholar, it shall be lawful for the Senatus Academicus to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, the scholarship, subject to an appeal to the University Court, if taken within eight days, and which appeal shall be heard and disposed of by the University Court with all possible despatch; but, in the meantime, the decision of the Senatus Academicus shall receive effect from its date.

VIII. It shall not be competent for any person to hold the said scholarship along with any other scholarship, fellowship, or bursary of any Scottish University.

IX. If it should at any time happen, that the person who is the successful candidate for the Mackenzie Scholarship is the holder of the Pitt Classical Scholarship, the Pitt Classical Scholarship shall thereby become vacant, and shall remain vacant for one year, and the proceeds of the Pitt Classical Scholarship for the year of such vacancy shall be added to, and accumulated with, the capital thereof.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

Approved by Order in Council, dated 20th March 1863.

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II. MINUTES.

First Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 27th August 1858.

Present,—The Duke of Argyll in the Chair; the Earl of Mansfield; the Lord Justice-Clerk; Sir Gibson Craig, Lord Ardmillan; the Dean of Faculty; Mr Hastie; Mr Dunlop.

On the motion of the Chairman, the Lord Justice-Clerk was unanimously elected permanent irman of the Commission.

It was agreed that a Minute-book should be kept, and a copy of the whole or any part of the ute sent to each member of the Commission, when directed by the Chairman.

It was agreed that the meeting should adjourn to Tuesday, the 7th of September, at one o'clock.

ARGYLL.

Second Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 7th September 1858.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Mansfield; Sir W. Gibson ig; Mr Stirling; Mr Hastie.

The Chairman reported that chambers had been secured for the meetings of the Commission, and transaction of their business, in the house No. 36, Moray Place; and that the Crown Agent and the hitect of the Board of Works were then making arrangements for the fitting up of the chambers.

* [Remitted to the Chairman to make inquiries as to filling up the office of Secretary.]

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Third Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 27th September 1858.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; Sir W. Gibson Craig; the Dean of ulty; Mr Stirling.

[Mr Robert Berry appointed Secretary.]

[Letter from Principal Campbell, of King's College, Aberdeen, relative to the repair and liquida- of the debt on the College buildings, considered.]

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Fourth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 22d October 1858.

The Commissioners met at one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Mansfield; the Lord tice-General; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Lord Ardmillan; Mr Stirling; Mr Dunlop; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adjusted.

The course to be adopted in constituting the General Councils of the several Universities under the section of the Universities Act, having been taken into consideration, it was agreed that the registra- fee should be five shillings on the first enrolment of each member, and two shillings and sixpence ach subsequent year.

It was agreed that those persons whose claims to be members should fall to be considered by the nmissioners, should be invited to send in their claims by the 31st of December next.

Various other questions were discussed, bearing on the constitution of the several Universities, and course of study and the system of examinations in the Faculty of Arts, more especially in reference to University of Edinburgh.

The meeting adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Fifth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 1st November 1858.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Duke of Argyll; the Earl of nsfield; the Lord Justice-General; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Lord Ardmillan; Mr Stirling; Mr stie; Mr Dunlop.

[The Secretary authorized to apply to the Treasury for a sum of L.300, to meet the current expenses he Commission.

Form of notice as to constituting the General Councils in the several Universities agreed upon; and Secretary directed to send copies to the several Universities, and to have the notice advertised in ain newspapers.]

The meeting resolved to take the opinion of the Senatus Academicus of each University, on the s to be fixed for the yearly meetings of the General Council, and for the election of Rector; and , as to how the election of Rector ought to be conducted.

The Secretary was directed to request Professor Kelland to attend before certain of the Com- sioners, on Friday, the 5th instant, to give evidence on various subjects, regarding which the Com- sioners wished for information.

The meeting adjourned at ten minutes to four o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

* The passages printed within brackets are abstracts of the original minutes.

Sixth Meeting. *At Edinburgh, 10th January* 1859.

The Commissioners met at one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Duke of Argyll; The Earl Mansfield; the Lord Justice-General; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Lord Ardmillan; the Dean of Facul Mr Hastie; Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

The Secretary read the following letter received by the Chairman from Earl Stanhope

'Chevening, Sevenoaks, January 3d, 1859.—My Lord. I have been carefully considering the progr 'of business in the Scottish University Commission, and my own position upon it; and I think t 'I shall best discharge my duty by resigning the latter.

'The position as regards myself has changed in one material respect, since the Governme 'through you, did me the honour to propose that I should be one of the Commissioners. You were th 'Lord Advocate. You had a seat in the House of Commons. It follows that any meetings held un 'your guidance or direction must have taken place in London for about half the year.

'Since that time, and, indeed, before the Bill had finally passed, you have been promoted—a 'may I be excused in passing, if I say with how much of general satisfaction and applause that cho 'was made—to a high judicial office in Edinburgh. Hence, it is rarely possible that the meetings 'the Commission should be held at any other place than that city, or some other near it.

'I find also that the business of the Commission is transacted by conferences of the Commissione 'and not at all by correspondence between them.

'In both these respects, I am of opinion that the present system will be the most eligible for 'public service. I think Edinburgh, for this object, a better place of meeting than London, and I th 'oral communications more satisfactory than written ones. But, on the other hand, it is impossible 'me, living to the south of Thames, and having other avocations in England, to proceed, not once 'twice only, but many times in the year, as my duty might require, on journeys of more than 400 mi 'to attend these meetings in Edinburgh, as may be done without difficulty by my colleagues residing n 'Perth or Stirling; and it is altogether repugnant, I hope I may say, to my course of conduct, 'continue to hold my appointment without fulfilling the obligations which it imposes or implies.

'I find also that my resignation will not cause the smallest difficulty or embarrassment to H 'Majesty's Government, since they have the power, under the recent Act of Parliament, to fill up a 'vacancies that may arise.

'But, in making this communication to your Lordship, as Chairman, I would beg you to accept 'yourself, and to communicate to my other colleagues, the assurance of the high respect I entertain 'you and them, and of the entire cordiality and satisfaction with which, had the distance allowed, I sho 'have sought to co-operate with them towards our common object.—I have, etc., 'STANHOPE.'

It was ordered that this letter should be recorded in the minutes of the Commission; and the Cha man was requested to communicate to Earl Stanhope the regret of the Commissioners at his resignati and to communicate the fact of his resignation to the Home Secretary.

The meeting took into consideration certain general questions with reference to claims for memb ship in the General Councils of the several Universities, and concluded,—

1. That the words, 'complete sessions,' in the sixth section of the Universities Act, mean 'co 'plete winter sessions.'

2. That the clause, 'the attendance for at least two of such sessions having been on the course 'study in the Faculty of Arts,' applies both to the case of four sessions' attendance at one Universi and to that of three at one University and one at another.

3. That in the latter case, it is sufficient if one of the two Arts sessions has been spent at one of t Universities, and the other at the other.

4. That the words, 'two of such sessions having been on the course of study in the Faculty 'Arts,' mean two such sessions as would make two of the four necessary for a degree in Arts; that t words, 'attendance on the course of study in the University for four complete sessions,' mean attenda on the prescribed course in some Faculty; and that, therefore, to constitute a valid claim on the grou of attendance alone, there must be two years of attendance on the curriculum in Arts, and two on t curriculum in the same or some other Faculty or Faculties.

5. That, if a person can satisfy the requisites of the statute at each of two Universities, he is in cases entitled to be registered in both; and that, where he claims on the ground of attendance, it is objection that one of the sessions, in respect of which he claims, forms part of his ground of claim in ea University.

6. *That a claim for the University of Aberdeen is not good, which is grounded on two sessio attendance at King's College, and two at Marischal College.

7. That an honorary Master of Arts is entitled to membership in the General Council as such.

8. That regular attendance, as a private student merely, is not regular attendance within the six section.

9. That, where a claimant is in possession of his class or matriculation tickets, these must in instances be sent to the Commissioners; and that it is not sufficient for a claimant to forward the attes tion of a Justice of Peace, clergyman, or other person, that the tickets have been exhibited to him.

10. That written or printed copies of certificates will not be accepted, unless the originals have be lost.

11. That, there existing at Edinburgh complete matriculation lists from the year 1783 downwar and class lists between 1810 and 1840 (although imperfect in some of the classes between 1830 a 1840), a claimant, in the absence of matriculation tickets or class tickets, as the case may be, m appeal to these lists, specifying the sessions of his matriculation or attendance; and the appearance his name in the lists in such sessions will be taken as evidence of matriculation or attendance,

* See, as to this, the minutes of the twenty-first and twenty-second meetings.

case may be; that matriculation must either be shown by a ticket or by the list, and that, Sixth Meeting.
re a claimant's class tickets are only admission tickets, his attendance may be proved by a declaration
ore a magistrate, that he has no written evidence of attendance which he can produce, and that he
given attendance, specifying the precise amount of attendance given.

12. That at Edinburgh matriculation in the Theological Album is matriculation within the sixth
ion.

13. That the appearance of a claimant's name in the prize lists will be regarded as sufficient evidence
ttendance at the class for the session in which the prize was gained.

14. That at Glasgow, where lists have been kept of those who have matriculated in the Hall, and
hose who since 1820 have matriculated in the Library, an appeal to these lists, where matriculation
ets are wanting, will be held sufficient in proof of matriculation, and that either kind of matriculation
be regarded as matriculation within the sixth section.

15. That in no case will matriculation be taken as proof of attendance, or attendance as proof of
riculation.

16. That at St Andrew's, there existing complete matriculation and attendance lists, these will
ense with any difficulty of proof of matriculation or attendance at that University, and that, in every
, both matriculation and attendance must appear.

17. That at King's College, Aberdeen, the matriculation lists which exist will furnish evidence,
, as no matriculation tickets have been given, the only evidence which will be accepted, of matricula-
, and that matriculation will not be taken as evidence of attendance.

18. That at Marischal College, Aberdeen, the names of the students, down to session 1850–51 in-
ive, having been entered by the Professors in the matriculation lists about the end of the session, and
names of those who did not continue to attend being either omitted or inserted *cum notâ*, these lists
n to 1850–51 will be taken as evidence both of matriculation and attendance; and that since 1851–52
usive, matriculation having taken place at the beginning of the session, the lists will furnish evidence
matriculation, and separate proof of attendance will be required.

It was resolved to remit to a Committee to consider whether any, and what steps, should be taken to
e known, by advertising or otherwise, the kind of evidence which the Commissioners would accept
atisfactory in support of claims for membership in the several General Councils.

The Chairman read to the meeting a correspondence which, as Lord Rector of King's College, Aber-
n, he had had with the Treasury, relative to the issuing of the sum of L.6000 for the repair of the
ldings of that College, which sum is referred to in the minutes of the third meeting of the Commission.

The Duke of Argyll read to the meeting a letter he had received from the Earl of Aberdeen, relative
he Chairs to be maintained in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Aberdeen.

A memorial from the Principal and Professors of Marischal College, Aberdeen, with reference to
expenditure of the above-mentioned sum of L.6000, was laid before the meeting; and memorials were
sented from the Synod of Aberdeen, from a Committee of Citizens of Aberdeen appointed at certain
ad Courts, and from the Landholders, Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace of the county
Aberdeen, relative to the manner in which the Act was to be carried out with reference to the Univer-
of Aberdeen, all of which, in connection with that subject, it was resolved to consider at a meeting
e held on Saturday, the 29th instant, at two o'clock.

[Memorials from Dr Mackenzie, Waltonian Lecturer on Ophthalmology in the University of Glas-
, relative to the erection of his lectureship into a professorship; from the Principal and thirteen of the
fessors of the University of Glasgow, as to the operation of the 26th section of the Universities Act;
m Principal Barclay, of the University of Glasgow, relative to the erection of a Chair of Biblical
ticism in that University; and from Principal Sir D. Brewster, as to increasing the emoluments of the
air of Natural Philosophy in the United College, St Andrew's, laid before the meeting.]

A statement by Professor Alexander, as to the United College, St Andrew's, having agreed to feu a
tion of the College lands, was laid before the meeting, and the Secretary was directed to commu-
ate with the College on the subject, and to ask them if they were ready to give any explanation
arding it.

The meeting adjourned at five o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 11th January 1859. Seventh Meeting.

The Commissioners met at three o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Mansfield; the Lord Jus-
e-General; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Lord Ardmillan; the Dean of Faculty; Mr Hastie; Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adjusted.

The Secretary was directed to inform each of the following bodies,—viz., King's and Marischal Col-
es, the Synod of Aberdeen, the Committee of Citizens of Aberdeen appointed at certain Head Courts,
Landholders, Commissioners of Supply and Justices of the Peace of the County of Aberdeen, and the
rd Provost and Magistrates of Aberdeen (from which last body a communication had, since the pre-
ling meeting, been received by the Chairman),—that the Commissioners intended to hold a meet-
on the 29th instant, to consider the case of the University of Aberdeen, and that if, with refer-
e to that subject, any of such bodies wished to add anything to what the Commissioners were already
possession of, the Commissioners would be obliged by their forwarding such in a printed form to the
cretary, not later than the 25th instant.

[Certain evidence collected as to the University of Edinburgh laid before the meeting, and referred
a Committee.

Subject of claims for membership in the General Councils referred to a Committee.]

The answers received from the Senatus of each of the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, with
erence to the most convenient days for the two yearly meetings of the General Council, were laid
ore the meeting; and the Secretary was directed to request the Senatus of each University to state
e reasons for selecting the days on which they had fixed.

Seventh Meeting.

A communication from the Trustees of the Pitt Club Fund, as to devoting a sum of about L.14 in their hands, to the foundation of one or more bursaries for Divinity students in the University of Ed burgh, was laid before the meeting, and the Secretary was directed to thank the Trustees, thro their Chairman, for the communication, and to state that the subject of it would be considered by Commissioners.

Sanction was given to the expenditure of the office, as estimated by the Secretary.

The meeting adjourned at five o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Eighth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 29th January 1859.

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Mansfield; the Lord J tice-General; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Lord Ardmillan; the Dean of Faculty; Mr Hastie; Mr Dunl

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

The meeting, after considering the various communications transmitted to them in regard to University of Aberdeen,

Resolved,—

1. That the statute 21 and 22 Vict., c. 83, which, by section 1, unites the University and Kin College, Aberdeen, and Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, into one University and Colle under the title of the University of Aberdeen, confers no power on this Commission to authorize maintenance of two Faculties of Arts in the University of Aberdeen.

2. That the Commissioners hold it to be unnecessary that they should visit Aberdeen.

3. That it does not appear to the Commissioners that it is necessary or expedient to maint more than one Chair in any one branch of instruction in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Ab deen.—From this Resolution Mr Dunlop dissented, for reasons to be given in.

4. That the classes in the Faculties of Arts and Divinity in the University of Aberdeen sh assemble and be taught in the buildings of King's College, and those in the Faculties of Law and Me cine in the buildings of Marischal College.

5. That the General Library shall remain at King's College; but any Library now or hereafter be appropriated to the Faculties of Law and Medicine shall be placed in Marischal College.

It was also resolved, that copies of Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5 of the above Resolutions should be cir lated among the Commissioners, prior to a meeting to be held on the 4th of February, for their fi adjustment.

The Secretary was directed to request the attendance of Professor Thomson, Secretary of Kin College, and of Mr Thomson of Banchory, Dean of Faculty of Marischal College, before a meeting the Commissioners, to be held on Saturday, the 12th February, for the purpose of obtaining informati on certain points in regard to the University of Aberdeen.

The meeting rose at ten minutes past four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

The following were the reasons subsequently given in by Mr Dunlop, for dissenting from the th of the above Resolutions:—

'I dissent from the Resolutions regarding the University of Aberdeen, adopted on the 29th Janua 'in so far as it is thereby determined—contrary to the recommendation of the two Royal Commissio 'of 1836 and 1857—that no double Chairs shall be maintained in any one branch of instruction in t 'Faculty of Arts, and consequently that all teaching in that Faculty shall be withdrawn from the city 'New Aberdeen, for the following reasons:—

'I. In those branches, in which examination forms a main part of the means of instruction, t 'teaching would, in my opinion, be far more effectively carried on in two classes of moder 'size than in a single class with double the number of students; while any disadvantages, whi 'might in other circumstances result from maintaining two Chairs in the same branch, wou 'be obviated, by the classes being taught in distinct buildings, situated in different localiti 'and at some distance from each other.

'II. The labours of a single Professor, with an Assistant Professor, as has been suggested, will n 'afford an adequate substitute for those of two Professors, as the classes cannot in such case 'divided, while the inferior office would not secure the services of men of equal eminence.

'III. The withdrawal of all teaching in the Faculty of Arts from New Aberdeen will tend great 'and injuriously to discourage the practice, on the part of the inhabitants of that city, 'giving their sons an University education.

IV. The rivalry, to which it is thought occasion would be given by the maintenance of doub 'Chairs, so far from being of hurtful tendency, would be, as it has hitherto proved, adva 'tageous; more especially since, by the union of King's and Marischal Colleges, all unde 'bidding in regard to examination or qualification of students would be excluded.

'V. It is not expedient, in a matter of this kind, to run so directly counter to the strong feelin 'of the district, on which the University must mainly depend for support.

'VI. Under all circumstances, great caution should be observed in diverting endowments from t 'purposes to which these have been devoted by the donor; and in reference to the Universiti 'of Scotland, which must be so largely dependent for their success, in raising the scholarsh 'of the country to a more elevated standard, on the beneficence of private individuals, hithert 'comparatively speaking, so sparingly extended to them, it is particularly to be deprecate 'that such signal discouragement should be given by the Commissioners to future beneficenc 'by the spectacle, about to be so strikingly exhibited by them, of the overthrow of the speci 'object of the most munificent private endowment ever made in Scotland in time past f 'University purposes, and the defeat of the wishes of the noble founder of Marischal Colleg 'and those who have subsequently added to its funds.

'*London, February* 11, 1859. 'A. MURRAY DUNLOP.'

At Edinburgh, 4th February 1859. Ninth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Sir W. ibson Craig; Lord Ardmillan; the Dean of Faculty.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

The Resolutions regarding the University of Aberdeen, which had been circulated among the ommissioners, as directed in the last minute, were finally adjusted in the following form :—

The Commissioners, having fully considered the provisions of the statute 21 and 22 Vict., c. 83 garding the Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen, the Reports of former Commissions on the said niversities and Colleges, and the various communications transmitted to them in regard to the said niversities and Colleges,

Resolve,—

1. That, whereas the statute 21 and 22 Vict., c. 83, enacts that, from and after such period as may fixed by the Commissioners, and approved by Her Majesty in Council, the University and King's llege of Aberdeen, and Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, shall be united and incorrated into one University and College, under the title of the University of Aberdeen, it is the duty of e Commissioners to fix a date, as early as may be, from and after which such union and incorporation all take effect.

2. That, whereas it is further enacted, by the said statute, that all the funds, properties, and revenues w pertaining or belonging in any way to either of these Colleges shall pertain and belong to the iiversity of Aberdeen, therefore, so soon as this union and incorporation take effect, all such funds, operties, and revenues fall to be administered by the Senatus Academicus of the said united Univer- y and College, and all separate rights and interests necessarily come to an end, and the Colleges emselves cease to exist in all time coming.

3. That, acting under the said statute, the Commissioners have no power to authorize the main- ance of two Faculties of Arts in the University and College of Aberdeen.

4. That it does not appear to the Commissioners, that it is necessary or expedient to maintain more n one Professorship in any one branch of instruction in the Faculty of Arts in the University and llege of Aberdeen.

5. That the classes in the Faculties of Arts and Divinity in the University of Aberdeen shall emble and be taught in that portion of the University buildings hitherto belonging to and occupied King's College, with any additions that may be made thereto; and those in the Faculties of Law d Medicine in that portion of the University buildings hitherto belonging to and occupied by Marischal llege, with any additions that may be made thereto.

6. That the General Library shall be kept at that portion of the University buildings hitherto onging to and occupied by King's College; but any Library or Libraries to be appropriated to the culties of Law and Medicine shall be placed in buildings convenient for those Faculties.

The meeting rose at a quarter past five o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 12th February 1859. Tenth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Sir W. oson Craig; Lord Ardmillan; the Dean of Faculty; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read.

Mr Thomson of Banchory, Dean of Faculty of Marischal College, and Professor Thomson, Secretary King's College, Aberdeen, were in turn examined before the meeting on certain matters in regard to University of Aberdeen; the Resolutions of the Commissioners with respect to that University, as out in the immediately preceding minute, having in either case been read to them by the Chairman.

The meeting rose at half-past five o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 19th February 1859. Eleventh Meeting.

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Mansfield; the Lord tice-General; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Lord Ardmillan.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

The Lord Justice-General presented a Report from the Committee appointed on 11th January 59, to consider the claims for membership in the General Councils, stating that difficulty had arisen o the claims of certain Doctors of Medicine of the University of Edinburgh, in consequence of the ns of resolution No. 1 of the meeting of 10th January 1859 appearing to exclude summer sessions gether from account, in regard to the attendance necessary to be shown by such persons, and sug- ting whether, as such attendance does not, under the statute, require to be established to the satisfac- n of the Commissioners, the resolution should not be so far modified as to leave the matter to be lt with by the party or parties, to whose satisfaction the claims of such persons require to be estab- ed. The same Report also stated that difficulty had arisen in regard to the claims of persons claim- on the ground of attendance alone, whose claims require to be established to the satisfaction of the nmissioners, from the first part of resolution No. 4, of 10th January 1859, appearing to imply that attendance on the course of study in the Faculty of Arts must be such as, if continued, would com- e the full course necessary for the degree of M.A. within the *minimum* period of four years; and Report suggested that this resolution should be so far explained or modified, as to give effect to each ion of attendance on a class in the course of study in the Faculty of Arts.

The meeting, before taking any steps in reference to these suggestions, directed the Secretary to municate with those members of the Commission not then present, who had been present at the ting of the 10th January.

Eleventh Meeting.

The following communications were laid before the meeting, and considered:—

Answers from the Senatus of each of the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow as to their reasons for selecting the days named by them for the annual meetings of the General Councils;

Answer of the Senatus of the University of Glasgow as to the expediency of modifying in any manner the present mode of conducting the election of Rector;

Communication from the University of St Andrew's as to the days to be fixed for the annual meetings of the General Council, and for the election of Rector, and as to the mode in which that election should be conducted; in reference to which communication, the Secretary was directed to request the Senatus to furnish the Commissioners with their reasons for selecting the days named for the meetings of the General Council;

Resolution of the Faculty of Advocates, that copies of the Faculty's Report on Law, and Memorial to Government in reference thereto, should be laid before the Commissioners, copies of which report and memorial the Secretary was directed to circulate among the several members of the Commission;

Memorial from the Association of Graduates of St Andrew's as to the use of the University Library and as to encouraging the foundation of fellowships;

Memorials from the Edinburgh Highland Society, the Glasgow Celtic Society, and the Perth Highland Friendly Society, as to the institution of professorships of Gaelic in the several Universities.

The meeting rose at ten minutes to five o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Twelfth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 5th March 1859.

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Duke of Argyll; the Earl of Mansfield; the Lord Justice-General; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Lord Ardmillan.

The minutes of the preceding meeting having been read,

The meeting approved of the Report of the Committee on claims for membership in the General Councils, laid before the preceding meeting, so far as the same related to the question of attendance on the course of study in the Faculty of Arts, as involved in the claims of persons claiming on the ground of attendance alone; and it was resolved that resolution No. 4, of 10th January 1859, should be considered, and treated as modified, in accordance with the suggestion contained in such Report.

With regard to the suggestion, contained in the same Report, as to the effect of resolution No. 1, of 10th January 1859, on the question of summer sessions in the case of persons claiming as Doctors of Medicine, the meeting did not consider it necessary to make any modification of that resolution, it appearing to them, that the question was, as it stood, left open for the consideration of the parties to whose satisfaction the claims of such persons require to be established.

Various matters were considered in reference to bringing the Universities Act into operation at the Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen.

The meeting rose at a quarter to five o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Thirteenth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 12th March 1859.

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Duke of Argyll; the Earl of Mansfield; the Lord Justice-General; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Lord Ardmillan; the Dean of Faculty; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the preceding meeting having been read,

The following Ordinance with reference to the University of Edinburgh was agreed to, signed by the Commissioners present, and sealed with the common seal of the Commissioners:—

[*Ordinance No.* 1, *Edinburgh No.* 1, *set out.*]

The following Ordinance with reference to the Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen was agreed to, signed by the Commissioners present, and sealed with the common seal of the Commissioners:—

[*Ordinance No.* 2, *Aberdeen No.* 1, *set out.*]

[Letters from a committee of the Edinburgh Senatus with reference to the application of part of the revenues of the Deanery of the Chapel Royal to the support of certain Professorships in the University from the St Andrew's Senatus as to the most convenient days for the meetings of the General Council and from the Secretary of Marischal College as to returns relative to certain bursaries, were considered.

The meeting rose at a quarter to five o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Fourteenth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 2d April 1859.

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Mansfield; the Lord Justice-General; Lord Ardmillan.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

There were laid before the meeting two letters from Mr Dunlop, dated the 22d and 25th March 1859, suggesting that, in case of Ordinances being proposed for adoption, drafts should be sent to absent Commissioners, before they are formally passed; in reference to which, the Secretary was directed to reply that, so far as practicable, the suggestion would be complied with; but that, as alterations might frequently occur to the meeting by which proposed Ordinances were passed, it must be understood that such drafts as might be sent were subject to alteration.

Various matters in connection with the financial position of the University of Aberdeen, as united under the statute, were considered, and the Secretary was directed, before next meeting, to prepare a scheme of the financial position of the several Faculties, taking into account the income from class fees and from endowment (exclusive of Parliamentary grant), in the respective Faculties in the two existing Colleges.

[The mode of election of Rector in the Universities of St Andrew's, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, considered; and certain communications directed to be made to the Universities in reference thereto.]

The meeting rose at half-past five o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 9th April 1859. Fifteenth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Mansfield; the Lord Justice-General; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Lord Ardmillan; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

The meeting took into consideration the position of the several Professorships in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Aberdeen, after the coming into operation of the Universities Act.

With the view of obtaining information bearing on the constitution of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Aberdeen, the Secretary was directed to request the attendance, before a meeting of the Commissioners on the 16th instant, of two of the following gentlemen:—Dr Pirrie, Professor of Surgery in Marischal College; Dr Redfern, Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology in King's College; Professor Christison, of the University of Edinburgh; and Professor Allen Thomson, of the University of Glasgow.

A memorial, signed by six Professors of Marischal College, dated 5th April 1859, was laid before the meeting, praying the Commissioners to alter or modify their fifth and sixth resolutions of 4th February 1859.

The meeting rose at twenty minutes to six o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 16th April 1859. Sixteenth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Mansfield; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Lord Ardmillan; the Dean of Faculty; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

Dr Pirrie, Professor of Surgery in Marischal College, and Dr Redfern, Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology in King's College, were in turn examined before the Commissioners on certain matters bearing on the constitution of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Aberdeen.

The meeting rose at twenty minutes to six o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 23d April 1859. Seventeenth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Mansfield; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Lord Ardmillan; Mr Hastie; Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

There were laid before the meeting a representation by the Trustees of the Hunterian Museum, in the University of Glasgow, with reference to the museum, and a memorial, dated 20th April 1859, on the same subject from Professor Rogers, of that University; in regard to which subject, the following minute was agreed to, which the Secretary was directed to communicate to the Trustees:—

The Commissioners, having under their consideration a representation by the Trustees of the Hunterian Museum in the University of Glasgow, calling the attention of the Commissioners to the present condition of the Museum, and to the urgent necessity, owing to the deaths of the late Curator and Under-keeper, and from other causes, of provision being made for the custody and management of the Museum, and also having under consideration a memorial on the same subject from Dr Rogers, Professor of Natural History, and Keeper of the Museum of Natural Curiosities in the University of Glasgow, resolve to recommend to the Trustees, that a temporary arrangement as to the appointment and remuneration of a Curator and Under-keeper be made for the custody of the Museum, as nearly as possible the same as prevailed before the deaths of the late Curator and Under-keeper; but that it must be understood by the Trustees, that the arrangement so made shall be merely temporary, and that the Curator and Under-keeper respectively shall not, when a permanent arrangement with reference to the custody and administration of the Museum shall come to be made, have any claim to be continued in their offices, or to receive compensation in respect of the cessation thereof.

Various matters were considered in reference to the election of Rector, and the meetings of the General Council in the University of Aberdeen, and as to bringing the Universities Act into operation with reference to the Universities of Glasgow and St Andrew's.

Two letters from the Secretary of King's College, dated respectively the 21st and 26th March 1859, inquiring as to the expediency of issuing, as usual, to the students of King's College, a programme of subjects of examination in Arts for session 1859–60, were considered by the meeting, and the Secretary was directed to reply, that it seemed to the Commissioners the most expedient course, that the programme should be issued, with the following explanation appended to it:—'This programme is issued as usual; but it is, of course, subject to such arrangements as may be made by the Universities Commissioners, with a view to the Act 21 and 22 Vict., c. 83 coming into operation at Aberdeen on the 15th of October next.'

The meeting rose at half-past four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 2d May 1859. Eighteenth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Lord Ardmillan; the Dean of Faculty; Mr Hastie; Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

Dr Allen Thomson, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Glasgow, and Dr Christison, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, were in turn examined before the Commissioners, on certain matters bearing on the constitution of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Aberdeen.

The meeting rose at four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Nineteenth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 4th May 1859.

The Commissioners met at one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Mansfield; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Lord Ardmillan; Mr Stirling; the Dean of Faculty; Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

The following Ordinance, with reference to the University of Glasgow, was agreed to; and it was ordered that the seal of the Commission should be attached to it, and that copies should be sent to the absent Commissioners, to ascertain whether they would authorize their signatures to be appended to it:—

[*Ordinance, No.* 3, *Glasgow, No.* 1, *set out.*]

The following Ordinance, with reference to the University of St Andrew's, was agreed to; and it was ordered that the seal of the Commission should be attached to it, and that copies should be sent to the absent Commissioners, to ascertain whether they would authorize their signatures to be appended to it:—

[*Ordinance, No.* 4, *St Andrew's, No.* 1, *set out.*]

The following Ordinance, with reference to the University of Aberdeen, was agreed to; but it was resolved that the seal of the Commission should not be attached to it in the meantime:—

[*Clauses with preamble set out, afterwards embodied as last six clauses of Ordinance No.* 6, *Aberdeen, No.* 2, *with preamble thereto.*]

The attention of the Commissioners having been drawn to a charge of L.57, 0s. 6d., made by the Edinburgh Gazette for advertising the two Ordinances of the Commissioners of 12th March 1859, the Secretary was directed to make an application to the Treasury, to order that the Ordinances of the Commissioners should, from the 1st April 1859 inclusive, or for the future, be published in the Gazette without charge.

It was resolved that each Ordinance of the Commissioners shall in future be signed by all members of the Commission, whether present at the meeting adopting the Ordinances or not, provided they shall approve of the same; and that the Secretary be instructed, as soon as an Ordinance has been approved of at a meeting of the Commission, to send a printed copy to each of the absent Commissioners, with a request that he may authorize his signature to be appended to it in the printed copies to be sent to the Edinburgh Gazette, and laid before Parliament.*

The meeting rose at five o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Twentieth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 5th May 1859.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Mansfield; Lord Ardmillan; Mr Stirling; the Dean of Faculty; Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

The Commissioners took into consideration an extract from the minutes of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, of 18th December 1858, as to the best mode of carrying out the election of Rector by general poll; and in reference thereto, the Secretary was directed to intimate to the Senatus, that the Commissioners approved of the rules therein proposed, and that they left to the Senatus to make such arrangements for carrying them out as might seem expedient.

There was laid before the meeting a memorial from the University of St Andrew's, praying that, in the event of any new plan of arrangement or distribution of the Deaneries of the Chapel Royal, or any new appointment to them, the claims of St Mary's College might be taken into favourable consideration.

The Chairman was requested to call the attention of the Home Secretary to the position of the Deanery of the Chapel Royal, which was held by the late Principal Lee, and respectfully to express the desire of the Commissioners to have an opportunity of considering and reporting on the Theological endowments in the Universities of Scotland, before an appointment to the Deanery is made.

The meeting took into consideration the position of the several Professorships in the Faculties of Arts, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, in the University of Aberdeen, after the coming into operation of the Universities Act.

The Secretary was directed to correspond with Principal Campbell, of King's College, and Dr Pirie, Professor of Divinity in Marischal College, as to a convenient time for their attending before the Commissioners, to give information bearing on the constitution of the Faculty of Divinity in the University of Aberdeen.

The meeting rose at a quarter past four o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Twenty-first Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 9th May 1859.

The Commissioners met at one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Mansfield; the Lord Justice-General; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Lord Ardmillan; Mr Stirling.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

The Commissioners proceeded to adjust schemes of the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law, in the University of Aberdeen.

[The following subjects were considered, viz.:—a memorial from Dr Clark, Professor of Chemistry in Marischal College, applying to be allowed to retire on the ground of ill health; a memorial from Dr Lizars, Professor of Anatomy in the same College, with reference to his retirement on a similar ground; and the future publication of Ordinances in the Edinburgh Gazette.]

The Committee on claims for membership in the General Councils called the attention of the meeting to the terms of resolution No. 6, of 10th January 1859, as to claims for the University of

* See, as to this, minutes of forty-third meeting.

erdeen, founded on two sessions' attendance at King's College, and two at Marischal College, and commended that such claims should be allowed, as within the scope of the sixth section of the Universities Act. Twenty-first Meeting.

The meeting rose at five o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 14th May 1859. Twenty-second Meeting.

The Commissioners met at one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Sir W. bson Craig; Lord Ardmillan; Mr Stirling; the Dean of Faculty; Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

[A letter from Dr Clark, of Marischal College, on the subject of his proposed retirement, considered.]

The meeting approved of and adopted the recommendation of the Committee on claims for member- p in the General Councils, as to allowing claims for the University of Aberdeen, founded on two sions' attendance at King's College, and two at Marischal College.

The Commissioners took into consideration the position of the Faculties of Divinity in the several iversities.

The meeting rose at a quarter past four o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 20th May 1859. Twenty-third Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Lord Ardmillan; Stirling.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

Principal Campbell, of King's College, was examined before the Commissioners on certain matters ring on the constitution of the Faculty of Divinity in the University of Aberdeen.

The meeting rose at half-past six o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 27th May 1859. Twenty-fourth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Sir W. son Craig; Lord Ardmillan; Mr Stirling.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

The Chairman reported to the meeting that Dr Pirie, Professor of Divinity in Marischal College, been examined by the Chairman, the Lord Justice-General, and Lord Ardmillan, on the 21st ant, when a quorum of the Commissioners did not assemble.

Mr Inglis, agent and factor for the Deans of the Chapel Royal, was examined with reference to the sent and prospective value of the Deaneries.

A letter from Mr Sinclair, conjunct town-clerk of Edinburgh, dated the 26th May 1859, and uiring on behalf of the College Committee of the Town Council, whether the Commissioners had ie to any resolution as to an increase of the endowments of the Principalship in the Unversity of nburgh, rendered vacant by the death of the late Dr Lee, was laid before the Commissioners; and the retary was directed to state in reply, that the subject had been under the consideration of the Commissioners, but that, on account of its own importance and its connection with other matters which had to be considered, they had not come to any resolution regarding it.

To a similar letter as to the Professorship of Divinity, rendered vacant by the death of Dr Lee, the retary was directed to send a similar answer.

In answer to a letter, dated 18th May 1859, from Professor Weir, clerk of Senate of the Unisity of Glasgow, calling the attention of the Commissioners to certain points regarding the Ordinance he 4th May, with reference to that University, the Secretary was directed to state, first, that it followed from the fourth clause of the Ordinance, that a Nation equally divided at an election lost its voice that election; and, secondly, in reference to the fifth clause, that the Commissioners authorized and ommended the Senate to appropriate to the purposes of the Theological Library, seven shillings and pence of the matriculation fee of ten shillings, to be paid by each student attending the Divinity ll, in place of the fee hitherto paid directly by such students to the Theological Library; and that Commissioners did not intend that there should be any exemption from payment of the matriculation , after its payment for four winter sessions.

The Commissioners resumed the consideration of the position of the Faculties of Divinity in the eral Universities.

The meeting rose at six o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 28th May 1859.

The Commissioners met at two o'clock. Twenty-fifth Meeting.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Sir W. son Craig; Lord Ardmillan; Mr Stirling; the Dean of Faculty.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

[Arrangement made as to the remuneration of a clerk in the office.]

The Commissioners resumed the consideration of the position of the Faculties of Divinity in the eral Universities.

The meeting rose at half-past four o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Twenty-sixth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 1*st June* 1859.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Sir Gibson Craig; Lord Ardmillan.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

A letter from the Home Secretary, dated the 31st May 1859, was laid before the meeting, tra mitting, in pursuance of Her Majesty's commands, for the consideration of the Commissioners, a petit from the University of Glasgow, praying inquiry into the present state of the University by the Cc missioners, and also a copy of a former petition from the University, in which assistance from the G vernment was prayed for.

Dr Macpherson, Professor of Divinity in King's College, was examined on certain matters bear on the constitution of the Faculty of Divinity in the University of Aberdeen.

The meeting rose at six o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman*.

Twenty-seventh Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 15*th June* 1859.

The Commissioners met at a quarter past four o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Sir Gibson Craig; Lord Ardmillan.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

The Chairman reported to the meeting, that, on the 11th instant, when only three Commissioners r (the Chairman, the Lord Justice-General, and Lord Ardmillan), and a quorum was not formed, a let from the Town Clerk of Edinburgh, dated the 7th instant, along with a copy of a report, proposed to laid before the Town Council, by the College Committee, with reference to the emoluments of Principalship and Professorship of Divinity in the University, was laid before them, of which th directed the Secretary to acknowledge receipt; and that on the same day they had revised a draft Rep on the Faculties of Divinity in the several Universities, with a view to its being further considered the Commissioners.

The meeting took into consideration the draft Report on the Faculties of Divinity, so revised, a directed that certain alterations should be made therein.

The meeting considered certain matters with reference to the financial position of the University Aberdeen, with a view to a report thereon being prepared for submission to the Treasury.

The meeting rose at six o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman*.

Twenty-eighth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 18*th June* 1859.

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Sir Gibson Craig; Lord Ardmillan; the Dean of Faculty.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

There was laid before the meeting an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 11th insta referring to the Commissioners the Petitions of (1.) the Dean of Faculty and Principal and Profess of the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen; (2.) the Provost, Magistrates, and Council the City of Aberdeen; (3.) the Landholders, Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace the County of Aberdeen, in general meeting assembled; (4.) the Convener Court of the seven Inc porated Trades of Aberdeen; (5.) the very Reverend the Moderator, Ministers, and Elders of t Synod of Aberdeen, in Synod assembled; (6.) the Moderator and Members of the Presbytery Garioch, in Presbytery assembled; (7.) the Moderator and remanent Members of the Presbytery Alford; and, (8.) the Presbytery of Strathbogie, for the withholding of Her Majesty's approbati from the Ordinance of 12th March 1859, with reference to the Universities and Colleges of Aberdee and further directing the Commissioners to hear the petitioners, or such of them as should be desirc thereof, by Counsel, and to report specially to Her Majesty in Council on the matter of the s petitions.

The Commissioners fixed Monday, the 27th instant, at eleven A.M., for the hearing of Couns and directed the Secretary to give notice of the appointment to the petitioners.

The Commissioners further considered the draft Report on the Faculties of Divinity, and ma certain alterations therein.

It was resolved, in reference to the case of such Professors of King's College in occupation manses, as might be deprived of their Professorships by the carrying out of the union, that they shou continue to occupy their manses, if they pleased.

A letter, dated 13th June 1859, from Professor Kelland, enclosing, by direction of the Senatus the University of Edinburgh, proposed statutes of that University, relative to graduation in Medici with the view of the statutes being authorized by the Commissioners, for presentation to the Medi Council on the 3d August next, was laid before the meeting, and ordered to lie on the table.

With reference to claims for membership in the General Councils, it was resolved, that, in all cas where a claim has to be established to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, the claim and eviden must be laid before the Commissioners; and that it is not sufficient that the claimant should prove t necessary attendance to the satisfaction of the Registrar.

For the information of graduates desirous of being registered as members of the General Counci it was ordered that the appointment of registrars for the several Universities should be advertised the Commissioners.

It was resolved that, for the present, it was not advisable to provide that at elections by, or otl meetings of the General Councils, a system of voting by proxy or by voting papers should be allowed

It was resolved that attendance on a class in the course of study in the Faculty of Arts, witho taking part in the examinations, but where such attendance would be sufficient by the rules of t

versity to qualify for coming forward as a candidate for a degree in Arts, is sufficient attendance on ch to rest a claim for membership in the General Council. Twenty-eighth Meeting.

A letter from Mr Alexander Smith, Registrar for the University of Edinburgh, dated the 17th instant, laid before the meeting, in which he stated that several Doctors of Medicine, claiming to be registered he ground of attendance for three winter and two summer sessions, had laid before him letters from the retary, to the effect that the Commissioners were not called on to decide in reference to such persons, ther one or more summer sessions were a complete session, within the meaning of the Act. Mr th also stated that, having requested the guidance of the Senatus in the matter, he had been referred hem to the Commissioners. In answer to this letter, the Secretary was directed to state, that the nmissioners remained of opinion that they were not called upon to decide the matter.

The Secretary was directed to intimate to the Town Council of Edinburgh, that Her Majesty in ncil had approved of the Ordinance by the Commissioners of 12th March 1859, with reference to University of Edinburgh.

The Commissioners had under consideration the expediency of provision being made, that Professors uld keep lists of the students attending their classes, which should be sent to the University Secretary he close of each session, for preservation; and it was resolved that the subject should be again con- red when the several University Courts were established, with the view of their attention being cted to the matter.

An extract from the minutes of the University of St Andrew's, of 4th June 1859, calling the ntion of the Commissioners to the existence of an accumulated fund of the University of above L.8500, fly arising from medical graduation fees, and asking for directions as to the disposal of the interest, laid before the meeting, and the Secretary was directed to ask for a full explanation of the invest- t of the money, and the present application of the interest.

[The following communications were laid on the table, viz.:—a petition by Henry Kilgour, the foundation of Chairs of Psycho-Physiology in the several Universities; a letter from N. R. Leod, of Hatfield Hall, Durham, asking whether the Commissioners would restore hoods to the tch Universities, as indicating different degrees; a letter from Thomas Diver, Doctor of Medicine of Andrew's, inquiring as to the kind of gown which should be worn by Doctors of Medicine of the iversity; and a memorial by the Presbytery of Abertarff, praying that steps may be taken for the itution and endowment of Professorships of Gaelic.]

The meeting rose at four o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 22d June 1859. Twenty-ninth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at a quarter past four o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Sir W. bson Craig; Lord Ardmillan; the Dean of Faculty.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

Mr A. R. Clark, Counsel for (1) the Dean of Faculty, and Principal and Professors of the Marischal llege and University of Aberdeen; (2) the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Aberdeen; the Landholders, Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace of the County of Aberdeen, in neral meeting assembled; (4) the Convener Court of the Seven Incorporated Trades of Aberdeen; d (5) the very Reverend the Moderator, Ministers, and Elders of the Synod of Aberdeen, in Synod embled, petitioners against the Ordinance of the Commissioners, of 12th March 1859, with reference the Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen, applied on behalf of the said petitioners, for a postpone- nt in the hearing of their case, from Monday the 27th instant, as fixed by the Commissioners.

The Commissioners granted a postponement to Monday the 4th July, at 11 A.M., and intimated the ne to the Counsel for the said petitioners.

The Secretary was directed to intimate the postponement to those petitioners who were not repre- nted in the application.

The meeting rose at a quarter past five o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 25th June 1859. Thirtieth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Duke of Argyll; the Lord stice-General; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Lord Ardmillan; the Lord Advocate (the Dean of Faculty).

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

The Commissioners authorized the affixing of the seal of the Commission to the report on the aculties of Divinity, as adjusted at the meeting of 18th June; and it was resolved, that the original ould be forwarded to the First Lord of the Treasury, and copies to the Home Secretary, the hancellor of the Exchequer, and the Lord Advocate.

A statement by the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, relative to the bursaries nnected with the University, and the revenues of the University, was laid before the meeting, and dered to lie on the table.

Dr Douglas Maclagan, Lecturer on Materia Medica and Dietetics in the Medical School, Surgeons' all, Edinburgh, was examined with reference to the proposed statutes of the University of Edinburgh, lative to graduation in Medicine, mentioned in the minute of 18th June, and also as to the require- ents of the Chairs of Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Medical Jurisprudence, in the University of berdeen.

The Secretary was directed to intimate to the Council of the Royal College of Physicians of dinburgh, that the Commissioners would be glad to receive and consider any observations, which the ouncil might desire to make in reference to the proposed statutes of the University of Edinburgh, lative to graduation in Medicine, and that the Commissioners would be obliged by the Council for- arding any such observations to them in writing.

Thirtieth Meeting.

The Secretary was directed to make similar intimations to the Council of the Royal College Surgeons of Edinburgh, and to the School of Medical Lecturers, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, from Secretary of which last body the Commissioners had received a request, that the Lecturers might h an opportunity of stating their views, before the sanction of the Commissioners should be given to proposed statutes.

The meeting rose at twenty minutes past four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Thirty-first Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 4th July 1859.

The Commissioners met at eleven o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Duke of Argyll; the Earl Haddington; the Earl of Mansfield; the Lord Justice-General; Sir W. Gibson Craig; L Ardmillan; the Lord Advocate; Mr Stirling; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

The Solicitor-General (Mr Maitland), Mr A. R. Clark, and Mr A. B. Shand, Advocates, appea as Counsel for the several parties, whose petitions against the Ordinance of 12th March 1859, w reference to the Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen, had, by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, be referred to the Commissioners, as mentioned in the minute of 18th June 1859. The Solicitor-Gene and Mr Clark were heard on behalf of the petitioners, and maintained the propriety of establishing t complete sets of Professorships in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Aberdeen—one in t buildings of King's College, and the other in those of Marischal College.

Counsel having withdrawn, the Commissioners remained for some time in deliberation, a ultimately resolved that, before coming to a final conclusion, a draft report on the matter of the petitio should be prepared and circulated among the Commissioners.

The attention of the Commissioners having been called to the report of the College Committee the Town Council of Edinburgh as to the endowments of the vacant office of Principal and Professor Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, mentioned in the minute of 15th June 1859, and to t recommendation in that report, that three several sums, amounting together to L.125 a-year, should withdrawn from the support of those offices, and appropriated to purposes unconnected with the Ur versity, the Secretary was directed to intimate to the College Committee of the Town Council, that t Commissioners could not acquiesce in the report, in so far as that recommendation was concerned; a to communicate to the Secretary of the Treasury, that the Commissioners hoped that the Treasury wou not, under the City Agreement Act, 1 and 2 Victoria, chapter 55, sanction such a withdrawal a appropriation, until the Commissioners had had an opportunity of reporting on the emoluments of t offices in question.

The meeting rose at half-past four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Thirty-second Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 18th July 1859.

The Commissioners met at one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Haddington; Lo Ardmillan; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

A copy of a Treasury minute, of 24th July 1839, as to the appropriation under the Act 1 and Victoria, chapter 55, of a sum of L.2500 from the revenues of Leith Harbour to the support of th College and Schools of Edinburgh, and a letter, dated 9th July 1859, of the Secretary of the Treasu in reference thereto, and showing changes in the appropriation since the date of the minute, were la before the meeting.

Also a letter, dated 13th July 1859, from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating, in answer to communication in pursuance of the minute of 4th July, that their Lordships would communicate wi the Commissioners before deciding on any proposal from the Town Council of Edinburgh, with referen to the endowment of the vacant offices of Principal and Professor of Divinity in the University Edinburgh.

The Commissioners took into consideration a draft Report on the matter of the petitions against th Ordinance of 12th March 1859, with reference to the Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen, and revise and altered the draft.

A letter from Mr Leslie, W.S., agent for the Aberdeen petitioners, requesting, should the Co missioners think it right, that a communication with reference to the report might be made to him f the information of his clients, was laid before the meeting, and the Secretary was directed to state reply, that, it being the duty of the Commissioners to report specially to Her Majesty, it was not co sistent with their duty to allow any such communication to be made before the report had been presente

The Commissioners authorized the affixing of the seal of the Commission to a report to the Treasu on the financial arrangements of the University of Aberdeen.

There were laid before the meeting,—

A copy of a letter (dated 14th July 1859) from the Secretary of the Treasury to the First Co missioner of Works, stating that their Lordships had struck out of the Estimates, Class I., an item f the repairs of King's College buildings, having resolved to suspend proceedings in reference theret until the Privy Council had decided on the appeal against the Ordinance of the Commissioners; retur from the University of St Andrew's, dated respectively the 29th June and 13th July 1859, showing t amount (L.8045) of the accumulated capital fund of the University, its investment and application; al the number of medical graduates for the last seven years, the amount (average L.1920) derived f the same period from graduation fees, and the regulations for medical degrees.

The meeting rose at a quarter past four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 22d July 1859. Thirty-third Meeting.

The Commissioners met at one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Haddington; Lord Ardmillan; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

The Commissioners finally adjusted a report to Her Majesty in Council, on the petitions against the Ordinance of 12th March 1859, with reference to the Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen, and authorized the affixing of the seal of the Commission to the report, as so adjusted.

The Commissioners present signed the report, and directed the Secretary to take steps to obtain the signatures of such of the other Commissioners as should be disposed to sign it.

There were submitted to the Commissioners, proposed statutes of the University of Edinburgh, relative to graduation in medicine; observations thereon by the Council of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the School of Medical Lecturers, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh; reply to the observations of these several bodies by the Medical Faculty of the University; and dissent from certain of the proposed statutes, by Professor Laycock, of the University.

The Commissioners, after considering these several documents, revised and made certain alterations on the proposed statutes, which the Secretary was directed to communicate to the Medical Faculty in the University, prior to their being embodied in an Ordinance.

The meeting rose at twenty minutes to four o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 6th August 1859. Thirty-fourth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Haddington; the Lord Advocate; Lord Ardmillan; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The following letter, from the Clerk of the Privy Council to the Secretary, was laid before the meeting:—

'*Council Office, Whitehall, 2d August* 1859.

'SIR,—The Lords of Her Majesty's Council having had under their consideration the Report of the Scottish Universities Commissioners, in the matter of certain petitions against their Ordinance of the 12th March 1859, with reference to the Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen, together with such petitions, I am directed to request that you will inform the Commissioners, that their Lordships have agreed to hear the petitioners, by their Counsel, in support of the allegations contained in the petitions in question; and I am also to request that you will state to me, as soon as you are able, whether the Commissioners also wish to appear by Counsel in support of their Ordinance, and if so, what is the earliest day on which they will be prepared so to appear.

'The Lords of the Council are very desirous that the hearing should take place within eight or nine days from the present time, or earlier if possible.—I am, etc.,

'WM. L. BATHURST.'

In answer to this letter, the Commissioners directed the Secretary to reply in the following terms:—

'*Scottish Universities Commission*, 36, *Moray Place, Edinburgh, 6th August* 1859.

'SIR,—The Scottish Universities Commissioners have had under consideration your letter of the 2d instant, in which, by direction of the Lords of Her Majesty's Council, you state that their Lordships have agreed to hear, by Counsel, the petitioners against the Ordinance of the Commissioners of 12th March 1859, and you request to be informed whether the Commissioners also wish to appear by Counsel in support of that Ordinance, and if so, what is the earliest day on which they will be prepared so to appear.

'The Commissioners direct me to say, that they are somewhat at a loss how to reply to your letter; because they are unable to understand what is the course of proceeding contemplated, and by what section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., c. 83, it is authorized. The 15th section of the Act provides, that it shall be lawful for any University, or any College, and for the trustees or patron of any foundation, mortification, bursary, or endowment, or for any other person directly affected by any such rule, statute, or Ordinance, within one month after the last publication thereof in the Gazette, to petition Her Majesty in Council to withhold her approbation of the whole or any part thereof, and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to refer such petition to the Commissioners, and to direct that they shall hear the petitioner or petitioners by Counsel, and report specially to Her Majesty in Council on the matter of the said petition, and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council either to declare her approbation of any such rule, statute, or Ordinance, in whole or in part, or to signify her disapproval thereof in whole or in part; and in case of such disapproval, the Commissioners may proceed to frame other statutes or Ordinances in that behalf, subject to the like provisions and conditions as are hereinbefore enacted."

'The Commissioners have already made their special report, and their functions in reference to this particular Ordinance have been performed, and their powers are at an end. As statutory Commissioners, they apprehend they cannot, consistently with their position and duties, appear by Counsel before the Privy Council, or any Committee of the Privy Council, to defend the Ordinance.

'They desire me further to call your attention to the special terms of the 15th section of the Act of Parliament, and to the absence of any provision such as occurs in the Acts relating to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, 17 and 18 Vict., c. 81, § 35, and 19 and 20 Vict., c. 88, § 39, empowering Her Majesty to take the advice of a special Committee of the Privy Council, and authorizing that Committee to hear Counsel. Instead of such provisions, the Act appointing the Commissioners provides, that Her Majesty may refer the petitions against the Ordinances of the Commissioners to the Commissioners themselves, and direct them to hear Counsel and report specially. This course has, in the

Thirty-fourth Meeting.

'present case been followed, and all that remains is that Her Majesty shall, by Order in Cou
'signify Her approval or disapproval of the Ordinance in whole or in part.—I am, etc.,
'ROBERT BERRY, *Secretary.*'

In reference to the above matter, the Lord Advocate declined to express any opinion.

A letter, dated the 5th instant, from Mr James Valentine, on behalf of the Aberdeen Journal, requ ing that a copy of the Report on the Aberdeen petitions might be furnished to that paper, was laid be the meeting, and the Secretary was directed to reply, that, the duty of the Commissioners having bee report specially to Her Majesty in Council, it did not rest with the Commissioners to make the Re public.

The following Ordinance, with reference to graduation in Medicine in the University of Edinbu was agreed to, and it was ordered that the seal of the Commission should be attached to it:—

[*Ordinance No.* 5, *Edinburgh No.* 2, *set out.*]

The Commissioners, understanding that Parliament was to be prorogued on Saturday the 1 instant, directed the Secretary to forward on Wednesday the 10th, to the Home Secretary, copies of above Ordinance, to be laid before both Houses of Parliament, with the signatures of the Commissio who were present at the meeting, and also of those who could be communicated with before that ti and who should express a wish to have their names attached to the Ordinance.

A draft Ordinance as to the University of Aberdeen was laid before the meeting; but considera of it was postponed in respect of the proceedings, which, as stated in the letter above set out, the P Council had resolved to adopt, rendering it impossible for the details of the union of the Colleges t laid before Parliament during the present session.

A letter, dated the 26th July 1859, from George Arthur Humble, of Mount Pleasant, Bidef Devon, a graduate of St Andrew's, calling the attention of the Commissioners to the importanc reviving a distinctive dress for graduates in the Universities of Scotland, was laid before the meet and ordered to lie on the table.

The meeting rose at a quarter-past three o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Thirty-fifth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 25th October 1859.

The Commissioners met at one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Duke of Argyll; the Ear Mansfield; the Lord Justice-General; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Hastie; Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

[An Order of Her Majesty in Council laid before the meeting, disallowing a clause in the Ordin No. 2, by which the 15th of October 1859 was fixed as the date from which the provisions of the should come into operation in the University of Aberdeen.]

A communication, dated the 24th instant, from Professor Christison, as Convener of a Comm of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, to take charge of the arrangements for meeting of the General Council on the 28th instant, having been laid before the meeting, the follo minute was agreed to with reference to that subject:—

The Commissioners, having had under consideration an advertisement, recently issued by the Sen Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, with the approval of the Commissioners, with regard to arrangements for the meeting of the General Council of the University on the 28th instant, and ha also had under consideration certain questions which may arise in the conduct of the business at meeting,

Resolve,—

1. That the President of the General Council is the Chancellor, and, in his absence the Rector, in the absence of both, the Principal, and, in the absence of all three, the senior Professor present;

2. That, in the event of more than one person being proposed for the office of Chancello Assessor for the General Council, the votes of the members be taken by calling the roll once only each election, and the person for whom the greatest number of votes shall be given shall be immedia declared by the President to be duly elected.

And the Commissioners direct an extract of this minute to be transmitted to the Senatus Acad cus for their guidance.

The following minute was agreed to with reference to the meeting of the General Council of University of Glasgow on the 28th instant:—

The Commissioners, having had under consideration an advertisement recently issued by the Sen Academicus of the University of Glasgow with regard to the arrangements for the meeting of the Gen Council on the 28th instant, and having also had under consideration certain questions which may a in the conduct of the business at the meeting,

Resolve,—

1. That the President of the General Council is the Chancellor, and, in his absence, the Rec and, in the absence of both, the Principal, and, in the absence of all three, the senior Professor pre at the meeting;

2. That, in the event of more than one person being proposed for the office of Assessor for the Gen Council, the votes of the members be taken by calling the roll once only, and the person for whom greatest number of votes shall be given shall be immediately declared by the President to be duly elec

And the Commissioners direct an extract of this minute to be transmitted to the Senatus Acade cus for their guidance.

There was laid before the meeting a letter, dated 6th September 1859, from the Clerk of Cou to the Chairman, to the effect that, the Ordinance of 6th August 1859, with reference to gradua in Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, having been laid before Parliament during last session a day before the prorogation, the Lord President of the Council doubted whether, under 21 an Vict., c. 83, sec. 15, the Ordinance should not be again laid before Parliament in the next session be being submitted to Her Majesty for approval; also the answer of the Chairman, dated 7th Septem

in reply thereto, a letter from the Clerk of Council of 21st September, intimating that, under the e of the Law Officers of the Crown, the Privy Council would not recommend Her Majesty to ve of the Ordinance, until it had been upon the table of both Houses of Parliament for the period ur weeks during their session. Thirty-fifth Meeting.

[Certain details arranged as to the expenses of the Commission.]

The meeting rose at half-past four o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 31st October 1859. Thirty-sixth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Haddington; the Earl of sfield; the Lord Justice-General; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Lord Ardmillan; Mr Hastie; Mr lop.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

A communication from the University of St Andrew's, requesting that the Senatus might be med, whether the meeting of the General Council for the election of an Assessor was to be under- l as fixed for the 24th of November, was laid before the meeting; in reference to which the Secre- was directed to intimate, that the election was to take place on that day, and also to communicate, he guidance of the Senatus, the following minute in regard to the conduct of the business at the ing:—

The Commissioners, having under consideration certain questions which may arise in the conduct of usiness at the meeting of the General Council of the University of St Andrew's on the 24th Novem- next,

Resolve,—

1. That the President of the General Council of the University of St Andrew's is the Chancellor; s absence, the Rector; in the absence of both, the senior Principal; in the absence of all three, the r Principal; and, in the absence of all four, the senior Professor present at the meeting.

2. That, in the event of more than one person being proposed for the office of Assessor to represent General Council in the University Court, the votes of the members be taken by calling the roll once ; and the person, for whom the greatest number of votes shall be given, shall be immediately declared he President to be duly elected.

The Commissioners, having had under consideration the provisions of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., c. elating to the meetings of the University Court of each of the Universities of St Andrew's, Edin- h, and Glasgow, and having also had under consideration certain questions which may arise in the luct of the business at these meetings,

Resolve,—

That, in the absence of the Rector at any meeting of the University Court of any of the said Uni- ities, the member present who is first mentioned in the enumeration of members in the section of the applicable to the University shall preside with a deliberative vote only; and that, in the event of an ality of votes at such meeting, the consideration of the matter before the University Court shall be urned to a day, of which due notice shall be given to the Rector; and, if on that day the Rector, due notice, cannot attend, the member presiding at such subsequent meeting shall have both a erative and a casting vote.

The Commissioners further resolve, that, in case of any extraordinary vacancy in the office of ssor for the General Council, the General Council shall proceed, at their next ordinary meeting, to t a new Assessor before entering on any other business.

The Commissioners, in regard to the registration fee payable by members of the General Council of of the Universities of St Andrew's, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, with reference to which the provi- s of the Universities Act were brought into operation on the 15th October last, resolve, that the nd payment for each member shall fall due on the 15th October following his enrolment; and that milar rule shall prevail in the University of Aberdeen, when the Act is brought into operation in University.

The Commissioners further resolve, that any member of the General Council, after the first pay- t of five shillings, and of all subsequent annual fees of two shillings and sixpence, which may have me payable by him, shall be allowed to compound for all future payments of two shillings and six- e by a single payment of one pound.

The Commissioners took into consideration the expediency of supplementing their Ordinance of August 1859, with reference to graduation in Medicine in the University of Edinburgh; and, in rence thereto, a statement on the subject, drawn up under instructions from the Senatus by Professors istison and Syme, the former of whom attended, at the request of the Commissioners, to give explana- s on certain points. The Commissioners, before coming to any determination, directed the Secretary ntimate to the Councils of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, that they were ready to sider any observations which either Council might wish to offer on the subject in addition to those viously furnished by them. The Secretary was also directed to request the Faculty of Physicians and geons of Glasgow to state, if they had any objections to the granting of the degrees of Bachelor of dicine and Master of Surgery, as proposed by certain of the Universities.

A memorial of the University of Glasgow, dated the 24th October, was laid before the Commis- ners, requesting that, before an Ordinance should be issued as to Medical graduation in that Univer- , the Commissioners would communicate their views to the Senate, and take into consideration the narks which the Senate might have to offer thereon; in reference to which the Secretary was directed state, that, before issuing such an Ordinance, the Commissioners would communicate with the Senate.

A Committee, consisting of Sir W. Gibson Craig, Mr Dunlop, and (should he consent) the Lord vocate, was appointed to consider the following subjects, and to report thereon to the Commissioners, —the control of the Town Council of Edinburgh over the income of the University arising from revenues of the Harbour of Leith, the steps to be taken to carry out the transference of the endow-

Thirty-sixth Meeting.

ment of the Chair of Divinity to the Chair of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Edinburgh recommended in the Report of the Commissioners on the Faculties of Divinity in the several Unive ties, and, connected therewith, a correspondence between the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and the Se tary of the Treasury, as to a reduction proposed by the Town Council of the salaries payable out of above-mentioned revenues to the Principal and Professor of Divinity in the University.

The draft of an Ordinance, embodying the details of the union of the Aberdeen Colleges, was refer to a Committee, consisting of the Chairman, the Lord Justice-General, and Lord Ardmillan.

A correspondence between Professor Weir, as Clerk of Faculty and Senate of the University Glasgow, and the Secretary, with reference to the propriety of preserving the distinction between me ings of Faculty and meetings of Senate after the coming into operation of the Universities Act, was before the meeting; and the Secretary was directed to intimate to the Senate, that the Commission concurred in and adopted the answer given by him under the instructions of the Chairman on October, to the effect that the distinction between meetings of Faculty, as a body having the adminis tion of the revenue of the College, and meetings of the Senate, was one that could not be maintained

There were laid before the meeting a memorial of persons residing in St Andrew's, as to the sc of fees and other matters connected with the University of St Andrew's; and a memorial of the Sy of Argyll, praying for the institution and endowment of a Professorship of Gaelic and Celtic Literat in one or more of the Scottish Universities.

[Certain details arranged as to the expenses of the Commission.]

The meeting rose at a quarter to four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Thirty-seventh Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 12th December 1859.

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Duke of Argyll; the Lord J tice-General; the Lord Advocate; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Stirling; Mr Has Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and adjusted,

[Certain details arranged as to the expenses of the Commission.]

The Commissioners, having had under consideration a communication from the Senatus Academi of the University of St Andrew's, and a memorial of certain students of the same University, intimat that Colonel Mure has declined the office of Rector, and seeing that in consequence it is necessary t a new election of Rector should take place without delay,

Resolve,—

That the election of Rector shall take place on Tuesday the 20th instant, the hour and place to fixed by the Senatus, and intimated to the students without delay; and the Commissioners direct Secretary to transmit an extract of this minute to the Senatus Academicus.

The Commissioners, having under consideration the expediency of supplementing their Ordina of 6th August 1859, with reference to graduation in Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, and reference thereto, communications from the Senatus Academicus of the University, from the Ro Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, and from the Faculty of Physicians and Surge of Glasgow,

Resolve,—

That the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery shall be granted by the Univ sity on the conditions:—

(1) That in the examinations for degrees the Professors shall not be the only examiners, but t other persons shall be associated with them as examiners; and,

(2) That additional qualifications shall be required for the higher degree of Doctor of Medicine.

And the Commissioners refer to a Committee to frame an Ordinance in accordance with this resc tion, containing provisions as to the degrees to be conferred by the University, and the conditions un which these shall be granted; the Committee to consider, to what extent it may be advisable to recogn the teaching of extra-academical Medical Lecturers as qualifying for University degrees, the necessity providing endowments for the Medical Chairs in the University, should the present recognition extended, the regulations to be made as to students who commenced their medical studies before 15th of October 1859, and such other matters as it may be expedient to consider in connection with Ordinance; the Committee to consist of the Lord Justice-General, Sir W. Gibson Craig, Mr Has and Mr Dunlop.

[A letter, dated 9th December 1859, from Principal Barclay, Professor Ramsay, and Mr Ban tyne, members of the University Court of the University of Glasgow, requesting information certain points in relation to the transaction of business by the University Court, considered, and Secretary directed to reply thereto.]

The Commissioners, having under consideration, that in the University of Edinburgh students Divinity, on matriculating in the Divinity Hall, pay only a fee of ten shillings instead of the ordin fee of one pound, and that students of the class of Technology, if not attending other classes, and desirous of having the use of the University Library, pay a fee of five shillings,

Resolve,—

That hereafter students of Divinity shall pay the same matriculation fee as other students, and payment of such fee shall have the privilege both of the Divinity Hall Library, and of the Gene Library, and that ten shillings of such fee be appropriated for the support of the Divinity Hall Libra

That students of the class of Technology, if not matriculated, be entered in a register separate fi that of the matriculated students, on payment of a fee of five shillings.

The Commissioners took into consideration the relations between the University of Edinburgh a the Town Council, as to the funds heretofore administered by the Town Council for the benefit of University, and, in reference thereto, a memorial on the subject from the Senatus Academicus.

The meeting rose at a quarter past five o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 13th December 1859. Thirty-eighth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in Chair; the Duke of Argyll; the Earl of Had-gton; the Lord Justice-General; the Lord Advocate; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Stirling; Mr Hastie; Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners resumed consideration of the relations between the University of Edinburgh the Town Council as to property; and remitted the matter again to the Committee appointed on 31st October 1859, for the purposes of further inquiry, and of reporting generally to the Commis-ers.

The Committee, appointed on the 31st of October 1859 to adjust the draft of an Ordinance em-ying the details of the union of the Aberdeen Colleges, submitted to the meeting an adjusted draft, ch was considered and approved of.

The meeting rose at twenty minutes past six. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 14th December 1859. Thirty-ninth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Duke of Argyll; the Lord Jus--General; the Lord Advocate; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Stirling; Mr Hastie; Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Lord Advocate laid before the Commissioners a correspondence which had passed between his rdship and the Town Council of Aberdeen, with reference to a proposition on the part of the Town uncil, to contribute towards the erection of additional buildings at Marischal College, should the Com-sioners be induced to direct, that the Arts Classes in the united University should assemble there tead of in the buildings of King's College.

The Committee, appointed on the 31st of October 1859 to adjust the terms of an Ordinance em-lying the details of the union of the Aberdeen Colleges, was reappointed for the purpose of considering h farther steps as might be necessary in connection with the publication of the Ordinance, and ongst others, to prepare the terms of an Ordinance, fixing the 15th of September 1860 as the date n which the union should take effect; and also to prepare an answer to a petition to the Commis-ers, by Sir James Burnett, of Leys, with reference to the payments to be made to the Leys Bursars King's College.

The Commissioners, considering the emoluments which ought to be provided for the Principals in several Universities, resolved, that in the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, the emoluments uld be fixed at L.700 a year; in Aberdeen at L.600; and in the United College, St Andrew's, at 50.

The Commissioners considered the letter of the Home Secretary, mentioned in the minute of June 1859, referring, by Her Majesty's commands, to the Commissioners, a petition from the Uni-sity of Glasgow, praying inquiry into the state of the University; and the following Committee was ointed to visit Glasgow, and to report to the Commissioners in reference thereto:—the Duke of gyll, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Mansfield, Mr Stirling, and Mr Hastie; Mr Stirling be convener.

There was laid before the meeting a communication from the Senatus of the University of Edin-rgh with reference to the Chair of Technology, recently vacated by the death of Professor George ilson, and to the Technological Museum, the consideration of which was postponed.

The Secretary submitted an estimate of the expenditure of the Commission for the ensuing financial ar, which was approved of.

The Secretary was directed to communicate to the Treasury the additional sums, which the Com-ssioners recommended to be obtained from Parliament for the Universities during the ensuing year.

The Secretary was directed to request the Department of Works in Scotland to insert in their imates for the ensuing year the sum of L.6000, remaining moiety of the sum of L.12,000, formerly stined by the Treasury for the repair of the buildings of King's College, Aberdeen, and of which one iety was voted in the present year.

The meeting rose at six o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 9th January 1860. Fortieth Meeting

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; the Lord dvocate; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Stirling; Mr Hastie; Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners directed that the seal of the Commission should be affixed to Ordinance No. Aberdeen No. 2.

A letter of the Town Clerk of Edinburgh, dated the 14th of December 1859, was laid before the mmissioners, forwarding, by direction of the Town Council, copies of a case and opinion of the licitor-General, with reference to the control of the Town Council over the property of the Uni-rsity, and stating the desire of the Town Council to administer, as heretofore, the property under their harge for the benefit of the University.

The Commissioners took into consideration the emoluments of the Professors in the University of dinburgh.

The meeting rose at ten minutes past six o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Forty-first Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 10th January 1860.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Haddington; the Lo Justice-General; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Stirling; Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners directed that the seal of the Commission should be affixed to Ordinance N 7, Aberdeen No. 3.

The Committee appointed on the 14th of December to visit the University of Glasgow, and repo to the Commissioners in reference to the buildings of that University, presented a Report, of this da which having been read to the meeting and considered, the Committee was reappointed to make farth inquiries in reference to the same subject.

The Commissioners resumed consideration of the emoluments of the Professors in the University Edinburgh.

The expediency of converting the Chair of Universal History in that University into one of Consti tional Law, and of reviving the Chair of Public Law, was considered in connection with a Report, adopt on 29th June 1855 by the Faculty of Advocates, with reference to University instruction in Law, and a M morial to the Government on the same subject by the Dean and Faculty; copies of which Report and Mem rial were transmitted to the Commission, under a resolution of the Faculty of the 12th of January 185

The Chairman, the Lord Justice-General, Lord Ardmillan, and Sir William Gibson Craig, we appointed a Committee to consider and report on the emoluments and requirements of the seve Professorships in the University of Edinburgh.

The meeting rose at a quarter past six o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Forty-second Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 15th February 1860.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; the Lo Advocate; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

There were laid before the Commissioners and considered,—

With reference to the University of Aberdeen,—a memorial of Dr Redfern, Lecturer on Anatomy King's College, as to his position under the Ordinance of 9th January, and a representation from t Senatus of King's College on the same subject; a memorial of Professor Maclure, as to a disparity in t estimates, in the same Ordinance, of the fees of the Professors of Humanity and Greek in the unit University; a memorial of Professors Maclure, Fuller, and Geddes, as to the endowments of their Cha under the same Ordinance; a memorial of Professor Fyfe, as to his inability to perform the duties of t Chair of Chemistry in the united University, to which the same Ordinance appoints him; a letter fr Messrs Murray and Garden of Aberdeen, the agents of Dr Henderson, the founder of the Chair Medical Logic and Medical Jurisprudence in Marischal College, inquiring whether the Professor Medical Jurisprudence in the united University, to whom Dr Henderson's endowment is transfer by the same Ordinance, is not to be under an obligation to include Medical Logic in his course; letter from the Senatus of King's College, requesting authority from the Commissioners to pay Principal Campbell certain arrears to him as Lecturer under the Murray Bequest, under the circu stances detailed in the letter;

With regard to the University of St Andrew's,—an application from the United College for Ordinance to be issued, altering the conditions of the Ramsay Bursaries before next session; and connection therewith, a request from a Committee of the Presbytery of St Andrew's, to be informed any proposed alteration before it is determined on by the Commissioners; also a memorial of Profes Macdonald, praying an alteration in his Chair from Civil to Natural History, and for other matters;

With regard to the University of Glasgow,—a report of the Senatus on the granting of diplon in Civil Engineering and Mechanics.

There were also considered by the Commissioners,

A letter from Mr Hope, Deputy Keeper of the Signet, as to the unfavourable position, under t Universities Act, of students of Law, in regard to qualifying by graduation for membership in the Gene Councils; and a memorial of the Educational Institute of Scotland, as to the establishment of Chairs Pædeutics in the Universities.

The meeting rose at ten minutes past six o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Forty-third Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 19th March 1860.

The Commissioners met at three o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Mansfield; the Lo Justice-General; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

A letter of the Clerk of Council, dated the 13th March 1860, with reference to the form submitting Ordinances for the approval of Her Majesty having been considered, it was resolved,—

That henceforth the form, in which all Ordinances shall be authenticated, shall be by the seal the Commission being affixed to them, and by the Chairman attaching his signature, as evidence th the seal has been affixed duly, and by the authority of a quorum of the Commissioners.

The terms of Ordinance No. 8, Edinburgh No. 3, were considered and adjusted; and it w ordered that the seal of the Commission should be affixed to it.

The terms of a report as to the emoluments of the Principal and Professor of Divinity in the U versity of Edinburgh, and as to the appropriation of the annuity of L.2500 from the revenues of Le harbour, for the support of the College and schools of Edinburgh, were considered and adjusted; and was ordered that the seal of the Commission should be affixed to the report.

A memorial of Dr Kerr, Lecturer on Surgery in King's College, Aberdeen, as to the non-provision compensation to him by Ordinance No. 6, Aberdeen No. 2, having been considered, the Secretary s directed to inform Dr Kerr, that the Commissioners considered that the Universities Act did not horize them to award him compensation. Forty-third Meeting.

The Commissioners directed the Secretary to intimate to the Senatus Academicus of the University Edinburgh, that they had learned with some surprise, that alterations in that part of the University ldings, recently occupied as a house by the late Principal Lee, were contemplated, or had been com- nced, without the Commissioners being consulted in the matter; that the Commissioners desired to be ormed, by whose authority the alterations in question were proposed to be carried out, what was the ure of the alterations, and out of what fund the expenses were to be defrayed; and that they requested, t in the meantime no steps should be taken towards commencing the operations, or towards their tinuance, should they have been already commenced.

The meeting rose at half-past five o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 9th April 1860. Forty-fourth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Mansfield; the Lord stice-General; the Lord Advocate; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Hastie; Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

A memorial, signed by the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Stafford, the Earl of Caithness, rd Saltoun, the Earl of Fyfe, the Earl of Cawdor, the Earl of Seafield, Mr Cumming Bruce, P., Sir A. P. Gordon Cumming, Bart., Mr J. E. Baillie, Colonel Hugh D. Baillie, Mr Evan illie, of Dochfour, Sir George S. Abercromby, Bart., of Forglen, Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart, Brodie, of Brodie, Mr H. J. Baillie, M.P., Sir James Clark, Bart., and Sir James H. Burnett, rt., was laid before the Commissioners, praying the Commissioners to adhere to the Ordinances they e promulgated in reference to the University of Aberdeen, and to use all the means in their power t the same may be carried into effect without farther delay.

An Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 26th March, was laid before the Commissioners, erring to them the following petitions, copies of which were annexed to the said Order, directing the mmissioners to hear the petitioners (or such of them as might be desirous thereof) by Counsel, and eport specially to Her Majesty in Council on the matter of the said petitions, viz.:—

1. Petition of the Dean of Faculty, and Principal and Professors of the Marischal College and Uni- sity of Aberdeen, praying that Her Majesty in Council would be pleased to withhold Her approba- n of the three Ordinances of the Commissioners with reference to the Universities and Colleges of erdeen, made on the 12th day of March 1859, and 9th and 10th days of January 1860 respectively; l also praying that Her Majesty would be pleased to refer the said petition (together with a former ition against the first of the said Ordinances) to the Commissioners, and to direct that they should r the said petitioners by Counsel, and to report specially to Her Majesty in Council on the matter the said petitions;

2. Petition of the Provost, Magistrates and Council of the city of Aberdeen, praying that Her Ma- y in Council would be pleased to withhold Her approbation of the said several Ordinances of the 12th of March 1859, and of the 9th and 10th days of January 1860; and also praying that the said peti- n might be referred to, and directed to be reported upon by the Commissioners in manner aforesaid;

3. Petition of the Convener Court of the seven Incorporated Trades of the city of Aberdeen, ying that Her Majesty in Council would be pleased to withhold Her approbation of the said several linances; and also praying that the said petition might be referred to, and directed to be reported n by the Commissioners aforesaid;

4. Petition of the Landholders, Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace of the county Aberdeen, in general meeting assembled, praying that Her Majesty in Council would be pleased to hhold Her approbation of the said several Ordinances; and also praying that the said petition might referred to, and directed to be reported upon by the Commissioners in manner aforesaid;

5. Petition of the very Reverend the Moderator, Ministers, and Elders of the Synod of Aberdeen, ying that Her Majesty in Council would be pleased to withhold Her approbation of the said several linances; and also praying that the said petition might be referred to, and directed to be reported n by the Commissioners in manner aforesaid;

6. Petition of the Moderator and Members of the Presbytery of Alford, praying that Her Majesty Council would be pleased to withhold Her approbation of the said several Ordinances; and also pray- g that the said petition might be referred to, and directed to be reported upon by the Commissioners manner aforesaid;

7. Petition of the Moderator and Members of the Presbytery of Garioch, praying that Her Majesty Council would be pleased to withhold Her approbation of the said several Ordinances; and also pray- g that the said petition might be referred to, and directed to be reported upon by the Commissioners in nner aforesaid;

8. Petition of the Moderator and Members of the Presbytery of Strathbogie, praying that Her ajesty in Council would be pleased to withhold Her approbation of the said several Ordinances; and o praying that the said petition might be referred to, and directed to be reported upon by the Com- ssioners in manner aforesaid;

9. Petition of David Kerr, Doctor of Medicine, Lecturer on Surgery in the University and King's llege, Aberdeen, praying Her Majesty in Council to withhold Her approbation of the said Ordinances the 9th and 10th days of January 1860, in so far as they omit to make provision for securing com- nsation to the petitioner for the loss of emoluments belonging and payable to him, as holder of certain ices in the said University; and also praying that the said petition might be referred to, and directed be reported upon by the Commissioners in manner aforesaid.

Another Order of Her Majesty in Council, also dated the 26th March, was laid before the Commis-

Forty-fourth Meeting.

sioners, whereby the petition of certain graduates of the University and King's College, Aberdeen, c cerning the said Ordinances, and praying the disapproval of certain of the provisions of the seco third, and fourteenth articles of the said Ordinance of the 9th January 1860, a copy of which petit was annexed to the said Order, was referred to the Commissioners; and the Commissioners were direc to hear such petitioners by Counsel, and to report specially to Her Majesty in Council on the matte the said petition.

Under these Orders in Council, the following Counsel were now heard for the above-mentio petitioners, viz.:—

The Solicitor-General (Maitland) and Mr A. R. Clark, for the eight petitioners first mentioned the former Order in Council;

Mr Young and Mr Macpherson, for the petitioners mentioned in the latter Order in Council; a

Mr D. Mackenzie (with whom was Mr Birnie) for Dr Kerr.

Counsel having withdrawn, the Commissioners considered the several petitions and the argume of Counsel.

The meeting rose at six o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Forty-fifth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 10th April 1860.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Mansfield; the L Justice-General; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Hastie; Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

A memorial from the Senatus of King's College, Aberdeen, praying the Commissioners to app by Counsel before the Privy Council in support of their Ordinances, having been considered, Secretary was directed to intimate that the Commissioners must refuse the prayer of the memorial.

The subject of the curriculum in Arts, and the scale of fees to be adopted in the united Univ sity of Aberdeen, was referred to a Committee, consisting of the Chairman, Lord Ardmillan, and W. Gibson Craig, the Committee to communicate on the subject, if necessary, with King's a Marischal Colleges.

Letters, dated respectively the 2d, 12th, and 22d March, from Messrs Murray and Garden, behalf of Dr Henderson, founder of the Chair of Medical Logic and Medical Jurisprudence in M schal College, with reference to continuing the title of Medical Logic to the Chair in the united U versity, having been considered, the Secretary was directed to intimate to Dr Henderson, that Commissioners would, in a future Ordinance, endeavour to give effect to his wishes.

[There were laid before the Commissioners a memorial by Mr G. B. Bothwell, for the foundat of Chairs of English Literature and General History, a second Chair of Law, and Chairs of Clini Medicine, Clinical Surgery, and Pathology, in the University of Aberdeen; letters from the Princi and the Librarian of the University of Edinburgh, on the subject of the proposed alterations in the U versity buildings; from Dr Crawford, Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, on the s ject of the matriculation fee to be paid by Divinity students;]

Also a correspondence between the Senatus of the University of Edinburgh and the departmen Science and Art, with reference to the means of communication to be provided between the Univer and the proposed new Industrial Museum; and an intimation from the Board of Works to the Comm sioners, that they would be allowed to see the plans of the Museum when completed, in reference to wh the Secretary was directed to state to the Board of Works the decided opinion of the Commission that, in order to secure to the University the proper use of the Museum for purposes of instructio was absolutely necessary that a covered communication should be constructed between the two buildi

A letter, dated the 4th instant, from the President of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, w reference to the privilege of the University Library enjoyed by members of the College, was laid bef the Commissioners.

A letter, dated the 29th March, from Mr Bannatyne, Assessor for the General Council in the U versity Court of the University of Glasgow, having been laid before the meeting, the following min in reference thereto was adopted:—

The Commissioners, having had under consideration a letter of Mr Bannatyne, the Assessor for General Council in the University Court of the University of Glasgow, with reference to the po of the General Council to adjourn and to appoint a committee for maturing business,

Resolve,—

1. That the General Council, being by the Universities Act limited to two statutory annual me ings, has no power to adjourn its meetings from day to day; but that a suspension of the proceedings a meeting from one hour to a later hour of the same day is not an adjournment, and is within the po of the General Council;

2. That the General Council has the power to appoint a Committee at one meeting to arrange prepare business for the next meeting, but has no power to delegate any of its functions to a Commit or to act in any respect by means of a Committee; and the Secretary is directed to communicate a c of this minute, for the information of the General Council of each of the Universities of St Andre Glasgow, and Edinburgh.

An application from Mr Connell, Professor of Chemistry in the United College, St Andrew's, to allowed to retire on account of ill health; a representation on the same subject, from the Earl of Le and Melville, Patron of the Chair, and for an increase of the endowment of the Chair; and a minut the University Court of the University on the same subject, and on the position of the Chair of Human were laid before the meeting and considered.

In answer to an application from St Mary's College, St Andrew's, to be furnished with a cop the Report on the Faculties of Divinity in the several Universities, the Secretary was directed to s that the Report was one of a confidential nature to the Government, and that the Commissioners co not comply with the request of the College.

In answer to a request from the Rev. G. A. Humble, to be informed what is his proper hood as a ...iate of St Andrew's, the Secretary was directed to state that the Commissioners were not at present ...ired to consider the subject; and that they thought it a fitter subject of consideration for the Sena... the University. Forty-fifth Meeting.

The meeting rose at five o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 8th May 1860. Forty-sixth Meeting

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Haddington; the Lord ...ce-General; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Stirling.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners considered a draft Report to Her Majesty in Council, on the matter of the ...ons as to the Aberdeen Ordinances referred to the Commissioners, as mentioned in the minutes of ...April 1860.

The Commissioners considered the curriculum in the Faculty of Arts, and the class, matriculation, ...graduation fees, to be adopted in the University of Aberdeen on the union taking effect.

The meeting rose at five o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 9th May 1860. Forty-seventh Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Haddington; Sir W. ...on Craig; Mr Stirling.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners finally adjusted the terms of a Report to Her Majesty in Council, on the peti... with reference to the Aberdeen Ordinances mentioned in the minutes of last meeting, and ordered ...the seal of the Commission should be attached to the Report so adjusted.

A letter from Professor Kelland, dated the 13th April, asking, on the part of the Senatus of the ...ersity of Edinburgh, the sanction of the Commissioners for the payment of certain sums out of the ... and Straton Funds, and inquiring whether the accounts and estimate of the Reid Fund are here... to be rendered to the Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh, as heretofore, under the interlocutor ...e Court of Session of the 7th July 1855, was laid before the Commissioners; and the Secretary ...directed, in answer, to intimate the sanction of the Commisioners to the payment, out of the Reid ...Straton Funds, of the several sums specified in the statement accompanying Professor Kelland's ..., and amounting in all, as shown thereby, to L.539, 16s. 9d., subject to the diminution of an item ...atement of bursaries; to inform the Senatus that a scheme of finance to regulate the management ...application of the University funds generally, including the Reid and Straton Funds, would shortly ...nbodied in an Ordinance; that the Commissioners, in reference to the administration of the Reid ...l, concurred in the view expressed in the memorial of the Senatus to the Commissioners, of the 9th ...mber last, to the effect that the right of control in regard to that fund no longer belonged to the ...istrates and Council, but was now transferred to the University Court, and that there was therefore ...nger any reason, why the accounts and estimate should be furnished to the Magistrates and Council ...rmerly; that, it being provided that the University Court should exercise their powers in subordi... to those of the Commissioners, the Commissioners requested that during the subsistence of their ...rs the Senatus would render their accounts to them, but that in the meantime the Senatus might ...pone the preparation of their estimate for next year, until the Commissioners had settled the terms ...eir Ordinance.

A letter, dated the 4th April, from the President of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, with ...ence to the privilege of the University Library enjoyed by members of the College, having been ...idered, the Secretary was directed to state in reply, that it was impossible that the Commissioners ...ld recognise the legality of such an agreement as that under which the privilege was enjoyed; that ... were, however, unwilling to be reduced to the necessity of considering the subject on the mere ...nd of legality or illegality; and that they still hope to be favoured with a proposal from the College, ...h might form the basis of a reasonable arrangement, at once fair for the interests of the University ... convenient for the members of the College; and further, that the Commissioners were previously ... aware of the whole history of the transaction, and that there was no reason to suppose that the ...al Commissioners of 1826 were labouring under any misunderstanding, when they expressed the ...ions to which the President had referred in his letter.

There were laid before the meeting, and considered, a minute of the Senatus of the University of ...burgh, of date the 21st April, with reference to the recognition, in Ordinance No. 8, of Extra... ...emical Lecturers in Edinburgh, and reasons of dissent therefrom on the part of Professor Syme.

A letter, dated the 14th April, from Mr Bannatyne, member of the University Court of the Uni... ...ity of Glasgow, inquiring how the expense of a clerk and of stationery for the Court was to be met, ... ordered to lie on the table.

A letter, dated the 23d April, from Professor Weir, Clerk of Senate of the University of Glasgow, ...iring as to the authority (whether that of the General Council or of the Senatus) by which the ...ry of the Registrar of Council is fixed, and the Registration Fees expended, having been considered, ...Secretary was directed to state in reply, that the authority in such matters belonged to the Senatus, ... had the power of fixing the salary of the Registrar, and of administering the fund arising from the ...istration Fees, subject to the control of the University Court, and that the General Council had no ...ers of administration.

The meeting rose at half-past four o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Forty-eighth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 10*th May* 1860.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Haddington; Lord millan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Stirling.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners considered the financial arrangements to be made for the University of Edinbu

The Commissioners also considered the subject of an alteration in the conditions of the Ra bursaries in the University of St Andrew's,

The meeting rose at a quarter to five o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Forty-ninth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 14*th May* 1860.

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Stirling.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners considered the subject of retiring allowances for aged and infirm Principals Professors, and the steps to be taken by such persons with the view of retiring, in the case of thei being required to retire by the University Court under s. XII. 5 of the Universities Act.

A letter, dated the 1st of May, from Professors Fischer and Day of the United College, St Andr bringing to the notice of the Commissioners a proposition, on the part of the United College and of University, to alter the requirements for Degrees in Arts from the beginning of next session, having considered, the Secretary was directed to intimate to the United College, through Principal Forbes, to request him to communicate the information to the Senatus of the University, that the whole ject of the curriculum in Arts was at present engaging the attention of the Commissioners; an view of this circumstance, they thought it was not desirable, that any change in the present system sh be introduced next session.

In answer to a letter, dated the 11th May, from Professor Arnott, Professor of Botany in Glas inquiring as to the meaning of Article *Quinto* of the Ordinance of 4th May 1859, regarding the versity of Glasgow, the Secretary was directed to state, that it was thereby intended that students sh pay distinct fees of ten shillings and five shillings for the winter and summer sessions respectively, that private students as well as others should pay the matriculation fees.

In answer to a letter, dated the 11th instant, from Principal Forbes, inquiring his proper cours handing over to his successor in the Chair of Natural Philosophy in Edinburgh the collections, for w he has heretofore been responsible to the Town Council, the Secretary was directed to intimate tha proper course was to hand them over to his successor through the Senatus Academicus.

The Commissioners considered the course to be hereafter adopted in conducting elections b General Councils.

The meeting rose at half-past five o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Fiftieth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 21*st May* 1860.

The Commissioners met at two o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners considered a letter of Principal Forbes of the 19th instant, expressing a h that their resolution as to the undesirableness of introducing changes at present in the requirement Degrees in Arts in the University of St Andrew's, communicated to him under the directions conta in last minute, would not be held to upset the programme of subjects of examination for session 18 which had been announced before the close of last session, in reference to which the Commissio directed that intimation should be made to Principal Forbes, that, in coming to the resolution in ques their attention had not been directed to the subjects of examination for 1860–1, and that the resolu did not apply to them.

The Commissioners considered the mode of voting to be adopted at elections by the General Coun and in connection therewith a letter, dated the 10th April, from Dr Woodford, Procurator of the Nation of King's College, bringing under the notice of the Commissioners the existence of a ge desire, on the part of the graduates of that College, of having continued to them the practice of votin letter in the election of University officers.

The Commissioners considered the terms of a draft Ordinance as to the curriculum in Arts, and other matters in the University of Aberdeen.

The meeting rose at a quarter before six o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Fifty-first Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 28*th May* 1860.

The Commissioners met at half-past twelve o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; Lord Ardmillan, Sir W. Gi Craig; Mr Stirling; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

There was laid before the meeting an answer of the Senatus of the University of Edinburg reasons of dissent by Professor Syme from the minute of Senatus, as to the recognition of Extra-demical Lecturers in Edinburgh, mentioned in the minutes of 9th May 1860.

The Commissioners further considered the terms of a draft Ordinance as to the curriculum in A fees, and other matters in the University of Aberdeen.

The Commissioners also considered the terms of a draft Report on the buildings of Glasgow ersity. Fifty-first Meeting.
The meeting rose at a quarter past four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 11th June 1860. Fifty-second Meeting.
The Commissioners met at half-past twelve o'clock.
Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson g; Mr Hastie.
The minutes of the last meeting having been read,
The terms of a report on the buildings of Glasgow University were finally adjusted, and it was red that the seal of the Commission should be affixed to the report.
The Commissioners also considered the terms of a draft report on retiring allowances to aged and m Principals and Professors;
Also, the terms of a draft Ordinance as to Principals and Professors applying to be allowed to retire tiring allowances;
Also, the terms of a draft Ordinance as to the Ramsay Bursaries in the University of St Andrew's.
The meeting rose at a quarter past four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 22d June 1860. Fifty-third Meeting.
The Commissioners met at a quarter past four o'clock.
Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lord millan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.
The minutes of the last meeting having been read,
The Commissioners finally adjusted the terms of a report on retiring allowances for aged and infirm cipals and Professors, and ordered that the seal of the Commission should be affixed to the report.
The Commissioners finally adjusted the terms of Ordinance No. 9, General, No. 1, as to Principals Professors applying to be allowed to retire on retiring allowances, and ordered that the seal of the mission should be affixed to the Ordinance.
A letter, dated the 31st May, from the President of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, on the ect of the privilege of the University Library, at present enjoyed by members of the College, having n considered, the Secretary was directed, in reply thereto, to remind the College that, in their pre- s letter, they had not merely guarded themselves against an admission that the agreement under h the privilege was enjoyed was not legal, but had stated that they would consent to re-consider the litions of the privilege, only upon the understanding that their legal rights, under the agreement, e distinctly recognised by the Commissioners; that the Commissioners, in reply, so far from inti- ing a wish that the College should make any admission of the illegality of the agreement, had stated , while it was impossible for them to recognise its legality, they were unwilling to be reduced to sider the subject on the mere ground of legality or illegality, and hoped still to be favoured with posals from the College, which might lead to a satisfactory arrangement; that, under these circum- ces, with the assurance of the absence of any intention on the part of the Commissioners to seek for dmission of the illegality of the agreement, the Commissioners hoped that the College might be osed to favour them with proposals, on the understanding that these should be made apart from all siderations of legality or illegality.
There were laid before the Commissioners, a letter, dated the 12th instant, from the Secretary of Treasury, as to providing for the additional sums recommended by the Commissioners to be paid he Principals of the United College, St Andrew's, and of the Universities of Glasgow and Edin- gh; a report, dated the 8th instant, to the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, by r Committee on Buildings, etc., as to the operations at the Librarian's house, carried on under the ority of the Town Council; and a petition of the Scots Law Society of the University of Edin- gh, praying for the institution of Degrees in Law in the University.
The meeting rose at six o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 25th June 1860. Fifty-fourth Meeting.
The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.
Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lord lmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.
The minutes of the last meeting having been read,
The Commissioners finally considered the terms of Ordinance No. 10, St Andrew's No. 2, as to Ramsay bursaries in the University of St Andrew's, and ordered that the seal of the Commission ld be affixed to the Ordinance.
The Commissioners considered the terms of a draft Ordinance as to meetings of the General ncils and the University Courts.
The meeting rose at a quarter past two o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 2d July 1860. Fifty-fifth Meeting.
The Commissioners met at half-past eleven o'clock.
Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lord millan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Hastie.
The minutes of the last meeting having been read,
It was ordered that the seal of the Commission should be affixed to Ordinance No. 11, General 2; and also to Ordinance No. 12, Aberdeen No. 4.
An Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 9th day of June 1860, was laid before the Com-

Fifty-fifth Meeting.

missioners, referring to them the following petitions, copies of which accompanied the said Order, directing the Commissioners to hear the petitioners (or such of them as might be desirous thereof) Counsel, and to report specially to Her Majesty in Council on the matter of the said petitions, viz.:—

1. Petition of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh;
2. Petition of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh;
3. Petition of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow;
4. Petition of the Royal College of Surgeons of England;

severally praying that Her Majesty would be pleased to withhold Her approval of the Ordinances fran by the Commissioners on the 6th August 1859 and 19th March 1860, with reference to conferr Degrees in Medicine and Surgery in the University of Edinburgh.

Under the said Order, Counsel now appeared, and were heard for the said several petition viz.:—

For the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, the Solicitor-General (Maitland) and Alexander Robertson;

For the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Mr Young and Mr Dove Wilson;

For the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, Mr Gifford; and

For the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Mr Lee.

Mr Macfarlane and Mr Millar were also heard as Counsel for the Senatus Academicus of University.

Opportunity was afforded to the Counsel for the several petitioners to reply to the Counsel for Senatus Academicus, but they declined to avail themselves of it.

The meeting rose at a quarter before six o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Fifty-sixth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 6th July 1860.

The Commissioners met at a quarter past four o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; L Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners adjusted letters to be sent to the Treasury, the Board of Works, and the H Secretary, with a view to the necessary arrangements being made for the coming into operation of union of the Aberdeen Colleges on the 15th of September next.

A letter, dated the 30th May, from Professor Playfair, stating the desirableness of the Univer of Edinburgh being allowed to take steps to carry out, next session, their scheme for granting Cer cates in Arts, and the distinction of Associate in Arts, as contained in the report of the Senatus that subject, transmitted to the Commissioners on the 21st March, having been considered, the C missioners adjusted the terms of a letter to be addressed to the Senatus on that subject.

A letter, dated the 29th May, from Mr Bannatyne, Assessor for the General Council in the Glas University Court, calling the attention of the Commissioners to a minute of the General Council of 27th April, requesting the opinion of the Commissioners, as to whether students who had not finis their curriculum were eligible as members of the General Council, was considered; and the Secret was directed, in reply, to refer to the provision of the 6th section of the Universities Act on that subj and to state that the Commissioners did not intend at present to pass an Ordinance regarding it, that they did not feel called on to express an opinion regarding the interpretation of the statute.

A memorial from the Tusculan Society, praying for the institution of Degrees in Law in the U versities, was laid before the Commissioners.

A letter, dated the 5th July, from Mr Grace, Secretary of St Andrew's University Court, inquir on behalf of the Court, whether they could obtain copies of all Ordinances or documents issued by Commissioners, having been considered, the Secretary was directed hereafter to forward copies of Ordinances to the Principal of each University (in St Andrew's to the senior Principal), to be depos in the Library for the use of the University; and further, to intimate to Mr Grace that this woul done, but that copies of Ordinances only, and not of any other documents, could be so furnished.

The meeting rose at half-past five o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Fifty-seventh Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 9th July 1860.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; L Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners considered the petitions to Her Majesty in Council against their Ordinan relating to graduation in Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, referred to them by Order in Cour as mentioned in the minutes of 2d July; and also the arguments of Counsel in reference thereto.

There was laid before the Commissioners a memorial of the Medical Lecturers, Surgeons' H Edinburgh, dated the 7th July, with reference to the amount of professional study allowed by the O nance of 19th March to be taken with Extra-academical Teachers; and also as to the provision in same Ordinance, requiring candidates, not students of the University, availing themselves of the perm sion to attend the lectures of Extra-academical Teachers in Edinburgh, to enrol their names in a differ book from the ordinary matriculation book of the University.

A memorial, dated the 6th July, from Professor Fyfe of King's College, as to his inability to charge the duties of Professor of Chemistry in the united University of Aberdeen, having been c sidered, the Commissioners directed the Secretary to intimate, in reply, that they had no power to interf but that, on the University Court being constituted, Professor Fyfe's proper course would be to m application to that body.

The meeting rose at a quarter before three o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 18th July 1860. Fifty-eighth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at a quarter past four o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lord millan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read;

The Commissioners considered and adjusted the terms of a report to Her Majesty in Council, on matter of the petitions against their Ordinances relating to graduation in Medicine in the University dinburgh, and ordered that the seal of the Commission should be affixed to the Report.

The meeting rose at a quarter before six o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 26th October 1860. Fifty-ninth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Sir W. on Craig; Mr Hastie; Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of last meeting having been read,

Mr Matheson, of the Board of Works, attended to explain a revised series of plans for an alteration extension of the buildings at King's College, Aberdeen, and their adaptation to the requirements of nited University; and the Commissioners, having considered these, agreed to the following minute ference thereto:—

The Commissioners, having had under consideration a revised series of plans prepared by Mr neson, the Surveyor for Scotland of the office of Her Majesty's Works, etc., for the extension and r of the buildings at King's College, Aberdeen, and their adaptation to the requirements of the ed University, and also Mr Matheson's letter of the 24th instant, referring thereto, resolve to approve e said plans, and direct that the plans be forwarded to the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's ks, etc., with an intimation of their approval by the Commissioners.

The Commissioners also approve generally of the terms of Mr Matheson's letter. They cannot, ever, concur in the expediency of postponing the erection of the new Library to a future period. use now made of part of the Chapel as the University Library is productive of much inconvenience; the erection of a new Library is further rendered indispensable, in order that the University may be ided with a suitable room in which the examinations in the Faculty of Arts may be conducted.

The Commissioners also desire, that an intimation may be made to the First Commissioner of their e of the extreme inadequacy of the existing accommodation for the purposes of the united University, of the importance of estimates being obtained and other necessary steps being taken to carry out the osed alterations without delay. They desire to express their entire approval of the temporary arrange- ts, which have been made under Mr Matheson's superintendence; but these are in many respects e unsuitable for the permanent accommodation of the united classes, which are now to assemble in e buildings.

In connection with the alteration and extension of the University buildings, to which these plans e, the Commissioners have had their attention drawn to the circumstance, that a new system of nage for the town of Old Aberdeen is projected by the inhabitants; and that overtures have been e to the University authorities to take the benefit of the new system, and bear a part of the expense. Commissioners understand that the drainage of the University property admits of much improve- t; and desire, that it may be intimated to the First Commissioner, that, if the projected system of nage be approved of, it would, in their opinion, be fair and reasonable that the University, whose erty within the burgh of Old Aberdeen constitutes a considerable part of the area of the burgh ter- y, should contribute something like a corresponding part of the necessary expense.

There was laid before the Commissioners a letter from Mr Matheson, dated the 24th instant, with rence to the condition of the manses occupied by the Principal and certain Professors in the Univer- of Aberdeen; in answer to which the Commissioners directed it to be stated, that they were aware the manses now occupied by the Principal and by Professor Macpherson, to which the letter parti- rly referred, were quite unsuitable as residences, and that they had become so dilapidated as to be orthy of repair; that the Commissioners concurred in the ultimate expediency of the course men- ed by Mr Matheson, of altering and improving the house now occupied by Professor Fyfe (supposing were to retire from office), with a view to its forming the residence of the Principal, but that it was un- ain whether Professor Fyfe might retire or not, and that it was therefore impossible at present to take steps to carry out the plan referred to; that the Commissioners entirely approved of the suggestion tioned by Mr Matheson, as having been made by the First Commissioner of Works, etc., with refer- e to erecting a new manse in place of that now occupied by Professor Macpherson, supposing that the tional piece of garden ground referred to by Mr Matheson could be obtained at a reasonable cost; they requested, therefore, that the sanction of the Board of Works might be obtained to the inser- in its estimates for the ensuing year, of a sum to meet the expenditure which might be required.

In answer to a letter from Principal Campbell to the Chairman, dated the 28th September, on the ect of fees payable by persons graduating in Medicine in the University of Aberdeen, who had com- ced their studies in either of the late Colleges before the coming into operation of the union, the retary was directed to state that it was the intention of the Commissioners, by Ordinance No. 12, rdeen, No. 4, article vii., to provide that the fees therein specified should hereafter be payable by graduating students, whether they had commenced their Medical studies before the operation of the on or not; and that the Commissioners could not now interfere to make any other arrangement.

The Commissioners considered the disallowance of Her Majesty, by Order in Council, of date the n June 1860, of the provision in Ordinance No. 6, Aberdeen No. 2, as originally issued by the missioners, regarding the bequest of the late Dr Alexander Murray, of Philadelphia; and, in refer- e thereto, directed that a case should be laid before the Lord Advocate and the Attorney-General of gland, for their opinion as to the powers of the Commissioners in reference to this bequest.

Sir W. Gibson Craig and Mr Dunlop were re-appointed a Committee, to consider and report with

Fifty-ninth Meeting.

reference to the control of the Town Council of Edinburgh over the income of the University, ari from the revenues of the Harbour of Leith, in terms of the minute of 31st October 1859.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, of date the 23d July 1860, in answer to the re of the Commissioners on retiring allowances for aged and infirm Principals and Professors, was before the Commissioners.

Also a letter, dated the 23d August 1860, from the Clerk of Council, expressing regret, on part of the Lords of the Council, that, in consequence of an application for delay on behalf of Medical Corporations, it is impossible to obtain Her Majesty's decision on the Ordinances relatin graduation in Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, before the commencement of the ens University session.

Consideration of these letters was postponed.

The meeting rose at a quarter past three o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Sixtieth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 30th October 1860.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Stirling; Mr Hastie; Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners resumed consideration of the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of the July, with reference to retiring allowances to Professors, and requested the Chairman to write to Chancellor of the Exchequer, stating that the Commissioners were desirous of having an opportunit explaining their views to him personally, and asking him to say whether he could receive a Comm of their number, and when it would be convenient to receive them.

The Commissioners resumed consideration of the letter of the Clerk of Council of the 23d Au with reference to the delay in obtaining a decision on the Qrdinances relating to graduation in Med in the University of Edinburgh, and directed the Secretary to write in reply, that the Commissio shared in the regret expressed by the Lords of Council at this delay, which was causing much em rassment to the University, that the Commissioners had been informed that their Lordships had ha view to proceed with the consideration of the subject in the course of the ensuing month of Noven and that the Commissioners entertained a strong conviction, that it was most desirable for the inte of the University that a delay should not take place beyond that period.

There were laid before the Commissioners a memorial of the Senatus Academicus of the Unive of Aberdeen, dated the 25th October, with reference to the order of precedence to be observed am members of the Senatus; a memorial of the same date, and on the same subject, from the Reve Doctor Macpherson, Professor of Systematic Theology; and a memorial on the same subject from fessor Thomson, who had held the office of Sub-Principal in King's College at the time of the un The Commissioners, having considered these several memorials, resolved to intimate as their opinio the Senatus, that it is expedient that the order of precedence among the several Professors, whethe respect of the right to preside at meetings of Senatus in the absence of the Principal, or in any o respect, should be regulated according to seniority of appointment as Professor either in King's Col or in Marischal College, or in the University of Aberdeen; and that, in case of two or more appointm being of the same date, the precedence with reference to Professors holding such appointments shoul regulated according to the order in which their Professorships are named in section XVIII. 1, of Universities Act. The Commissioners also resolved to intimate, as their clear opinion, that the offic Sub-Principal of King's College was abolished by the operation of the union, and that it no lo exists in the University of Aberdeen.

A letter from Professor Kelland, Secretary of the Senatus of the University of Edinburgh, d the 26th October, asking the approbation of the Commissioners to certain votes for this year from Straton Fund, specified in an accompanying minute of Senatus of the 24th October, was conside and the Commissioners directed that their sanction to the votes proposed should be intimated to Senatus.

A letter, dated the 30th October, from Mr Dempster, Assessor in the St Andrew's University C inquiring as to the position of any arrangements regarding the retirement of Professors incapacitated ill health, was considered; and the Commissioners directed that in reply it should be intimated to Dempster, that the Commissioners, after giving the most careful consideration to the subject of reti allowances for aged and infirm Principals and Professors in the several Universities, and to the sp cases in the University of St Andrew's, brought under their notice by the University Court, had prese to the Treasury in June last a report embodying their recommendations and suggestions; but tha yet, no definite arrangement had been obtained.

The Commissioners considered the subject of financial arrangements for the University of Glas

The meeting rose at a quarter before four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Sixty-first Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 7th November 1860.

The Commissioners met at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Haddington; Sir Gibson Craig; Mr Stirling; Mr Hastie; Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

A letter of the City Clerk of Edinburgh, dated the 30th October, intimating that he and the Accountant were ready to attend before the Commissioners for the purpose expressed in the Secret letter of the 11th May, was laid before the Commissioners, when it was resolved that those gentle should be requested to attend before the Committee reappointed on the 26th October, to inquire into control of the Town Council over part of the revenues of the University. It was also resolved to req Lord Ardmillan to allow his name to be added to this Committee.

There was laid before the Commissioners a memorial, dated the 31st October, from a Committee of Sixty-first Meeting.
enatus of the University of Edinburgh, on the subject of an amalgamation of the Theological
ry with the General Library of the University. This memorial, after referring to certain in-
niences, which have been found to result from the present constitution and management of the
logical Library, recommends, on the part of the Senatus, 'that the books of the Theological
ary should be removed from the place where they are now kept to other rooms adjoining the General
ary, and in which there is sufficient space both for the books and for a consulting and reading-
for the use of Theological students; moreover, that the Theological Library be amalgamated
the General Library, so far as to be under the same management, and to permit all persons
ng the use of either Library to enjoy the advantages of both.' The memorial concludes with a
st that the Commissioners will give early attention to these proposed changes, because, (1st) the
now occupied by the Theological Library is urgently needed for other important purposes; and
) because, from the peculiar constitution of that Library, the Senatus conceive that they have not
ight to effect the changes suggested, without the express sanction of the Commissioners. The
nissioners having considered this memorial, resolve to express their sanction to the removal of the
ogical Library from its present position to other rooms adjoining the General Library, and to the
gamation of the Theological with the General Library, so as to be under the same management, and
mit all persons having right to the use of either Library to enjoy the advantages of both, but
t always to any regulations or conditions, which the Commissioners may hereafter consider it ex-
nt to make in reference thereto.

A memorial, dated the 1st November, from Dr Robert Beveridge, lately Lecturer on Botany in
chal College, requesting a declaration whether his office of Lecturer on Botany is to be continued
ppressed, and, in the event of its being suppressed, a declaration that it is an office of which the
r is entitled to full compensation in terms of the Act, was considered; and, in answer, the Secretary
directed to refer Dr Beveridge to what had taken place in regard to the petition against the Ordi-
of 9th January 1860 by Dr Kerr, Lecturer on Surgery in King's College, and to state that the
nstances of Dr Beveridge's position seemed to be very similar to those of Dr Kerr, and that the
nissioners were unable to see, in the statements which his memorial contained, any ground for
sing that he was the holder of an office within the provision of the Act to which he referred.

The Commissioners expressed their approval of an estimate submitted by the Secretary of the sums
required for the expenses of the Commission for the year ending 31st March 1862, amounting in
L.2102, to be furnished to the Queen's Remembrancer in answer to a letter from him of the 2d
mber.

Letters, dated respectively the 7th April and 18th May 1860, from Mr Charles Gray, father of a
r on Dr Guild's foundation, for the benefit of students in Marischal College, alleging mal-adminis-
n by the Trustees, the Incorporated Trades of Aberdeen, and asking the Commissioners to call for
tement of the manner in which the Trustees had disposed of the bursaries, and especially for copies
ir minutes since 1st October 1859, were laid before the meeting. Consideration of this subject was
oned.

The subject of examinations and degrees in the Faculty of Arts was referred to a Committee, con-
g of the Chairman, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Mansfield, the Lord Justice-General, Lord
illan, Sir W. Gibson Craig, and Mr Hastie.

The Commissioners resumed consideration of financial arrangements for the University of Glasgow,
n connection therewith, the expediency of establishing any new Chairs in addition to the existing
rs, and the means of obtaining support for such new Chairs.

The meeting rose at a quarter past four o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 15th November 1860. Sixty-second Meeting.

The Commissioners met at four o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Haddington; the Lord
ice-General; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners resumed consideration of financial arrangements for the University of Glasgow.

The meeting rose at half-past five o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 7th December 1860. Sixty-third Meeting.

The Commissioners met at a quarter past four o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lord
illan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Stirling; Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

A letter, dated the 20th November, from Sir George Clerk, on the part of the Trustees of the Pitt
Fund, and a minute of the Trustees, of the 13th November, therewith enclosed, with reference to
appropriation of the fund for the establishment of a Fellowship or Scholarship in the University of
burgh, to be called the Pitt Fellowship or Scholarship, were considered.

[A communication from the Glasgow University Court with reference to the days of meeting of the
eral Council, the expediency of having new University buildings erected in a more suitable locality,
certain resolutions of the General Council, considered, and a reply directed to be sent thereto.]

The Commissioners, having considered a minute of the Edinburgh Senatus, dated the 24th Novem-
requesting the approval of the Commissioners to the continuance for the year 1860–1 of a grant of
00 to the Library from the Reid Fund, as in former years, directed the Secretary to intimate their
oval of such continuance.

In answer to a memorial, dated the 22d November, from Dr Pirrie, Professor of Surgery in Aber-

Sixty-third Meeting.

deen, expressing a hope that the Commissioners would, in some future Ordinance, make provision for expenditure of L.100 a year, for the purposes of his class, the Secretary was directed to intimate th the Commissioners did not consider that they had, in the meantime at all events, any funds at their d posal for such expenditure, and that Dr Pirrie's proper course seemed to be, to submit, for the conside tion of the Senatus Academicus, a claim for an allowance for the purpose from the General Univers Fund, and that it would then be for the Senatus to deal with the application in such manner as th might think proper, taking into consideration the various claims which might exist on that fund.

There was laid before the Commissioners a letter, dated the 30th November, from Principal Forb on behalf of the United College, St Andrew's, requesting the Commissioners, by deciding the terms which the Glendee bursary is to be held, to put an end to the state of abeyance in which it has be for some years, owing to a difference between the College and Mr Morrison, who claims to be the patron, to the interpretation of the deed of mortification, and, in answer, the Commissioners directed it to be in mated, that they thought it better to postpone the consideration of the question relating to this bursa until they should be in a position to deal with the subject of the bursaries in the United College general

The meeting rose at six o'clock, JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Sixty-fourth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 12th January 1861.

The Commissioners met at a quarter past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; L Ardmillan; Mr Stirling; Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the last meeting were read.

The Commissioners, having had under consideration designs for the proposed Industrial Museum Edinburgh, prepared jointly by Mr Matheson of the Office of Her Majesty's Works, etc., and Capt Fowke, of the Department of Science and Art, and now submitted to the Commissioners by Mr Mat son, under instructions from the First Commissioner of Works, approve of these designs, and in parti lar of the manner in which it is proposed to connect the Museum with the buildings of the Universi and direct this minute to be intimated to the First Commissioner of Works.

The Commissioners considered the terms of a draft Ordinance as to order of precedence in Senatus Academicus of the University of Aberdeen, and ordered the seal of the Commission to be affi to the Ordinance (Ordinance No. 13, Aberdeen No 5).

The Commissioners considered the terms of a draft Ordinance as to graduation in Arts.

[The Commissioners considered the report of a Committee of the Senatus Academicus of the U versity of Edinburgh with reference to examinations for certificates in Arts, and the distinction of Associ in Arts, transmitted to the Commissioners by the Senatus on the 21st March 1860, and also a Rep of the same Committee, dated the 19th November, again bringing the subject under the notice of Commissioners; and in reference thereto the Secretary was directed to intimate, that the Commissior could not sanction the proposal, that the distinction of 'Associate in Arts' should be conferred on pers who had completed a part of the course of study in Arts in the University, and that, the proposa to granting scholars' certificates to persons who had not been students in the University having no nec sary bearing on the regulation of the system of graduation in the University, the Commissioners w not called upon, or entitled, to express any opinion with reference to it.]

The Commissioners further considered the subject of a Pitt Fellowship or Scholarship, to be in tuted in the University of Edinburgh, as mentioned in the minutes of 7th December last.

The Commissioners, having considered a memorial of the Senatus Academicus of the University Edinburgh with reference to the privilege of the University Library, enjoyed by members of the Coll of Surgeons, and also a letter of the President of the College of Surgeons, dated the 27th Decemb on the same subject, requesting a conference for two members of the Council of the College with some the Commissioners, directed intimation to be made to the President of their readiness that a confere should take place on the subject of a modification of the privilege in question.

[A letter, dated the 26th December 1860, from the Lord Provost of Edinburgh to the Chairm on the subject of a permanent appropriation, between the University and other educational purposes funds at present in the hands of the Town Council, was considered; and a reply, to be made by Chairman, was adjusted.]

Extracts from the minutes of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh of 21st December, requesting the authority of the Commissioners for the payment, out of the Straton Fu of L.10 for Professor Syme's expenses as a deputation to London in March last, and for the purch out of the same fund of the three Bayne Bursaries from the representatives of the late Principal L having been considered, the Commissioners resolved to sanction the former payment, but to intim that they could not give their authority for the purchase of the bursaries.

The meeting rose at four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Sixty-fifth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 26th January 1861.

The Commissioners met at a quarter past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; L Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Stirling; Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

Dr Maclagan, President of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and Dr Andrew Wood, me ber of the Council of the College, were admitted as a deputation from the Council to a conference the subject of a modification of the privilege of the University Library, now enjoyed by members of College.

Minutes of the Glasgow University Court, of dates the 14th and 17th instant, with refere to including in the course of study in Arts the subjects of Political Economy and of Intellectual Ph sophy or Metaphysics, were laid before the Commissioners, and considered.

The terms of an Ordinance regarding graduation in Arts were finally adjusted, and it was ordered the seal of the Commission should be affixed to the Ordinance (Ordinance No. 14, General No. 3). The meeting rose at a quarter before four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* Sixty-fifth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 2d February 1861. Sixty-sixth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at a quarter past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lord millan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Stirling; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners considered the financial arrangements for the University of St Andrew's, in ection with memorials from the United College and from St Mary's College on the subject, and on inancial affairs of the respective Colleges.

The Commissioners considered the subject of graduation in Medicine in the Universities of St rew's, Glasgow, and Aberdeen.

A communication from Mr Hunter, factor of the University of Aberdeen, with reference to a al sum of L.500, and a feu-duty of L.19 a year, heretofore applied to the insurance of Marischal ge buildings, was referred to a Committee, consisting of the Chairman and Lord Ardmillan.

The Commissioners, having considered the expediency of instituting a Professorship of Conveyancing e University of Glasgow, and it appearing to them that, while the institution of such a Chair would tended with public benefit generally, it would certainly be of the greatest advantage to the Faculty rocurators in Glasgow, as it would in combination with the existing Professorship of Law afford more le provision within the University for the instruction of students intending to enter the legal pro- on in Glasgow, directed that this view of the Commissioners should be intimated to the Faculty of urators through Mr Bannatyne, the Dean; and further, that, it having been suggested that the Faculty t be disposed to aid in the institution of such a Professorship in Glasgow, in a manner similar to ourse adopted in regard to the University of Edinburgh by the Society of Writers to the Signet, Commissioners were, in the event of the Faculty undertaking to provide an endowment of L.105 annum for the Professor, prepared by Ordinance to institute a Professorship of Conveyancing in the versity of Glasgow, and to vest the patronage of the Professorship in the governing body of the ulty.

The meeting rose at a quarter before four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 9th February 1861. Sixty-seventh Meeting.

The Commissioners met at a quarter past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Haddington; Lord Ard- n; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

There was laid before the Commissioners an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 4th of ruary, approving Ordinance No. 5, Edinburgh No. 2, and Ordinance No. 8, Edinburgh No. 3, with ence to graduation in Medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

The Commissioners considered the subject of graduation in Medicine in the Universities of Glas- , Aberdeen, and St Andrew's.

A letter, dated the 4th of February, from Professor Kelland, as Secretary of the Senatus of the versity of Edinburgh, communicating certain resolutions adopted by the Senatus on the 2d of ruary, with reference to Ordinance No. 14, General No. 3, regarding graduation in Arts in the ral Universities, was laid before the Commissioners and considered.

The Commissioners, having considered an extract from the minutes of the Senatus Academicus of University of Aberdeen of the 2d February, with reference to the site of the classes in the Faculty rts in the University, directed it to be stated, in answer to a request therein made, that the Com- ioners should issue an Ordinance directing a transference of those classes from their present site, the Commissioners remained of opinion that the arrangements made by their Ordinances were the calculated to promote the interests of the University, and that they therefore declined to comply n the request, that they should interfere by Ordinances to disturb those arrangements.

The meeting rose at four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 16th February 1861. Sixty-eighth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at a quarter past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lord lmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

There was laid before the Commissioners a letter, dated the 11th February, from the Lord Provost Edinburgh to the Chairman, stating, on behalf of a Committee of Town Council, to whom had been rred the subject of arrangements regarding the University funds, that they could not approve of the ns suggested by the Commissioners. This letter, and the steps to be taken thereon, were referred to ommittee, consisting of the Chairman, the Lord Justice-General, and Lord Ardmillan.

A memorial, dated the 11th February, from the Senatus Academicus of the University of Aber- n, calling the attention of the Commissioners to the desirableness of provision being made for a tanic garden at Aberdeen, with the view of furnishing proper means of illustration for the Chair of tany, having been considered, the Commissioners directed it to be intimated in reply, that they were ly aware of the importance of the subject to which the memorial referred, but that no powers in re- ence to it had been given to them by the Universities Act.

Sixty-eighth Meeting.

A letter, dated the 15th February, from Professor Goodsir, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, as to the desirableness of a recognition being given to his senior Demonstrator, by the allocation to him of a salary supplementary to the sum of L.250 a year, now allowed him by the Professor, was laid before the meeting, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Commissioners considered the draft of an Ordinance regarding graduation in Medicine in the University of Glasgow.

The meeting rose at a quarter before five o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Sixty-ninth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 23d February 1861.

The Commissioners met at a quarter past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Stirling; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners considered a letter, dated the 19th February, from the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Aberdeen, with suggestions from the Faculty and Senatus as to regulations regarding graduation in Medicine in that University.

Dr Macrobin, Professor of the Practice of Medicine, and Dr Pirrie, Professor of Surgery, in the University, were admitted as a deputation from the Senatus, to explain their reasons for such suggestions.

A report of the Senatus of the University of Aberdeen, with reference to Ordinance No. 14 General No. 3, regarding graduation in Arts, was laid before the Commissioners, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Committee appointed at last meeting to consider the steps to be taken regarding the funds of the University of Edinburgh, over which the Town Council claim control, laid before the meeting the draft of a bill for the final settlement of the matter, which they recommended should be transmitted to the Treasury, with a request, that, if the Treasury approved of its terms, it should be introduced into Parliament without delay. The meeting approved of the recommendation, and directed the draft bill to be transmitted to the Treasury accordingly.

The same Committee reported that, since last meeting, it having been represented to them in reference to the letter of Professor Goodsir, mentioned in the minutes of that meeting, that it was extremely urgent that an intimation should be made to his senior Demonstrator, Mr Turner, that there was a probability of a salary being allocated to him by the Commissioners, the Committee had caused it to be intimated to Mr Turner, that the Committee charged with the financial arrangements for Edinburgh would recommend the allocation of such a salary. The Commissioners approved of the course adopted by the Committee.

The meeting rose at a quarter before four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Seventieth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 2d March 1861.

The Commissioners met at a quarter past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Haddington; the Lord Justice-General; Lord Ardmillan.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners took into consideration a statement by the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, of date the 25th February, in which certain points were brought to the attention of the Commissioners with reference to the Ordinances regarding graduation in Medicine, recently sanctioned by Her Majesty in Council; and in answer thereto, directed it to be intimated to the Senatus with reference to the first portion of the statement, which related to the functions of the Board of Medical Examiners, that the Commissioners did not anticipate that any difficulty would arise in regard to the conduct of the examination, so far as related to the constitution of the Board; that the Board consisted of fifteen members, of whom twelve were Professors, and three were to be appointed by the University Court; that there was no distinction between the members as regarded their functions, and it was obvious that the duties of the examination must be divided among the Examiners, by arrangement among themselves; and that the Board, as a collective body, had, as in all such cases, the power of admitting or rejecting a candidate, according to the opinion which they, or a majority of them, might entertain as to his qualifications; and with reference to the second and third branches of the statement of the Senatus, representing the desirableness of a complete equality of fees being established between the lectures of Extra-Academical Teachers, whether attended with a view to graduation or not, and the lectures of the Professors, and also of those Teachers being placed under the same control and discipline as the Professors, 'so that they should not be permitted, by combination, duration of teaching, or otherwise, 'to offer to students advantages which were not in possession of the Professors,' that, under the Ordinance of the Commissioners, as the Senatus were aware, the fees for attendance on the lectures of Extra-Academical Teachers in Edinburgh, with a view to graduation, must be of the same amount as the fees exigible by the Medical Professors of the University; and there was, further, a provision enabling the University Court, if they should see cause at any time, to withdraw or suspend the recognition of any Teacher or Teachers; and that beyond this the Commissioners did not consider that it would be expedient, even if it were possible, for them to interfere.

The Commissioners further considered the terms of a draft Ordinance regarding graduation in Medicine in the University of Glasgow.

The meeting rose at four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 9th March 1861. Seventy-first Meeting.

The Commissioners met at a quarter past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Haddington; the Lord ıstice-General; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

There was laid before the Commissioners a letter from Mr Bannatyne, Dean of the Faculty of ·ocurators in Glasgow, communicating to the Commissioners resolutions adopted by the Faculty, at a eting held on the 4th March, in reference to the institution of a Professorship of Conveyancing in e University of Glasgow, and in which the Faculty agreed to provide L.105 a year towards the en- wment of such a Chair. The Commissioners directed it to be intimated, in reply to Mr Bannatyne's ter, that they had no intention to limit the choice of the Dean and Council to any particular portion the legal profession, in the exercise of the patronage which it was proposed to vest in them; that support which would be furnished to the Chair by the endowment to be provided by the Faculty, d by the fees of the students who might be expected to attend the class, would, in the opinion of the mmissioners, be sufficient to secure a high class of candidates for the office, and that the Commis- ners did not intend to apply for any additional endowment for the Chair from the public funds, and at they quite understood that the endowment of L.105 was to be furnished out of the corporate funds the Faculty, and that the individual members were not to be regarded as coming under any personal arantee.

The Commissioners further considered the terms of a draft Ordinance regarding graduation in edicine in the University of Glasgow.

The Commissioners also considered the terms of a draft Ordinance regarding graduation in Medi- ıe in the University of Aberdeen.

The meeting rose at twenty minutes past four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 16th March 1861. Seventy-second Meeting.

The Commissioners met at a quarter past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lord rdmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners considered an application, dated the 26th February, from Professor Kelland, Secretary of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, requesting the sanction of the mmissioners (1.) to the allocation of the usual sum of L.100 out of the Straton Fund, for prizes in e Faculties of Arts and Law; (2.) to the payment out of the Reid Fund of L.250 to Professor Tait, r the purchase of apparatus for the class of Natural Philosophy; and (3.) to the payment from the niversity funds of the expenses of one or two members of Senatus, as a deputation to advocate the presentation of the University in Parliament. The Commissioners, having considered this application, gether with explanations subsequently given by Professor Kelland, regarding the proposed payment L.250 for apparatus, directed it to be intimated to the Senatus, that they gave their sanction to the location of the L.100 from the Straton Fund, and the payment of the L.250 from the Reid Fund, as quested; but that they could not sanction the appropriation of the University funds to the payment the expenses of a deputation to advocate the representation of the University in Parliament.

The Commissioners, in reference to a letter, dated the 11th March, from Professor Skene, Pro- ssor of Law in the University of Glasgow, as to the effect on the emoluments of his Chair of the insti- tion of a separate Chair of Conveyancing, directed it to be intimated to Professor Skene, that the bject of his letter would be taken into consideration by the Commissioners, in adjusting the financial rangements for the University of Glasgow.

A memorial from Professor Nicol, of Aberdeen, dated the 12th March, with reference to the Chair Natural History in that University, was ordered to lie on the table.

There was laid before the Commissioners a letter, dated the 24th February, from Lord Herbert, ıe Secretary of State for War, to Professor Syme of the University of Edinburgh, with reference to the gulations for admission to the medical service of the Army. The Commissioners, in consideration of ıe importance of this subject to the University of Edinburgh, and to other Universities in Scotland, ıd also of the circumstance, that it appeared from Lord Herbert's letter, that a representation regarding ıeir Ordinances had been made, calculated to produce an erroneous impression on his mind with ference to them, requested the Chairman to address his Lordship on the subject, and to explain to him ıe views of the Commissioners, as well as the true state of facts regarding their proceedings.

In answer to an application, dated the 12th March, from the Senatus Academicus of the University Aberdeen, requesting the Commissioners, as soon as possible, to undertake the subject of the bursaries ı that University, the Commissioners directed it to be intimated to the Senatus, that they were about undertake the consideration of the subject; and that they would be glad to receive any statement in ference to it, which the Senatus might be disposed to submit to them in writing.

The terms of an Ordinance regarding graduation in Medicine in the University of Glasgow were nally adjusted; and it was ordered that the seal of the Commission should be affixed to the Ordinance Ordinance No. 15, Glasgow No. 2).

The terms of an Ordinance regarding graduation in Medicine in the University of Aberdeen were nally adjusted; and it was ordered that the seal of the Commission should be affixed to the Ordinance Ordinance No. 16, Aberdeen No. 6).

The Commissioners considered the subject of graduation in Medicine in the University of St ndrew's.

The meeting rose at ten minutes past four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Seventy-third Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 30th March 1861.

The Commissioners met at three o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman; the Earl of Haddington; the Lord Justice-General; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Stirling; Mr Dunlop.

The Lord Justice-Clerk not being present at the commencement of the meeting, the Lord Justice-General took the Chair, until his Lordship came in.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

A letter, dated the 25th March, from the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting, in reference to scheme for retiring allowances, that the Commissioners would obtain for the Treasury a statemen certified by the Principals of the Universities, of the ages of the Principals and Professors now holdin office, and the dates of their appointments, was considered; and it was directed that such a statemer should be obtained accordingly for transmission to the Treasury.

A memorial, dated the 22d March, from Dr Dewar, late Principal and Professor of Church Histor in Marischal College, praying the Commissioners to fix, by Ordinance, that he is entitled to L.108 year as compensation for his loss of emoluments as Professor of Church History, was laid before th meeting, and ordered to lie on the table.

[A letter, dated the 23d March, from Principal Barclay, on behalf of the Senatus Academicus the University of Glasgow, making certain inquiries with reference to the Ordinance No. 14, Gener No. 3 of 26th January 1861, for the regulation of degrees in Arts, was considered, and a reply there was adjusted.]

A letter, dated the 23d March, from Professor Ogilvie, Secretary to the Faculty of Medicine in th University of Aberdeen, inquiring whether section xxi. of Ordinance No. 16, Aberdeen No. 6, ma be so interpreted as to warrant the fees for Medical Degrees being charged to candidates, who bega their studies in either of the late Colleges before the union, according to the scale in such College, wa considered; and it was directed that it should be intimated to Professor Ogilvie, in reply, that that sectio had no reference to fees, but referred entirely to the system of regulations established by the precedin sections of the Ordinance, and to the system of regulations of a similar character heretofore in force.

[A letter, dated the 26th March, from Mr Bannatyne, on behalf of the Council of the Faculty Procurators in Glasgow, with reference to the intimation of the intention of the Commissioners not t apply for an endowment from the public funds in addition to the salary of L.105 to be provided by th Faculty, for a Chair of Conveyancing in Glasgow, was considered, and a reply thereto was adjusted.]

The Commissioners further considered the subject of graduation in Medicine in the University St Andrew's.

The meeting rose at half-past five o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Seventy-fourth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 6th April 1861.

The Commissioners met at one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Advocate; Lord Ardmillan Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

[An extract from the minutes of the St Andrew's University Court, of 28th March 1861, bringin under the notice of the Commissioners the position of the Professorships of Chemistry and Civil Histor in the University, and also the state of the emoluments of the senior Principal, was considered; and communication, to be made to the University Court in reference thereto, was adjusted.]

A letter, dated the 4th April, from Dr Clark, late Professor of Chemistry in Marischal College with reference to the amount of his compensation allowance, and the memorial on a similar subject fro Dr Dewar, mentioned in the minutes of last meeting, having been considered, the subject of these com pensation allowances, and, if necessary, the making of any communication to the Treasury of th views of the Commissioners thereon, were referred to a Committee, consisting of the Chairman and Lor Ardmillan.

The following communications were laid before the meeting, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.:—

A letter from Principal Campbell, dated the 2d April, forwarding a correspondence with the Offic of Works in Edinburgh, with reference to fitting up a room for the collections of Materia Medica an Botany in the University of Aberdeen; and

A letter from Professor Balfour, dated 2d April, stating the nature and extent of the duties whic devolve on the Dean of the Medical Faculty in Edinburgh.

The Commissioners further considered the subject of graduation in Medicine in the University o St Andrew's.

The meeting rose at half-past three o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Seventy-fifth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 13th May 1861.

The Commissioners met at one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lor Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

A letter from the Home Secretary, dated the 16th April, requesting the Commissioners to express t him their opinion on an offer by Mr John Muir of Edinburgh, to contribute to the endowment of a Chai of Sanskrit in the University of Edinburgh, was laid before the Commissioners. It was directed that inti mation should be made to Mr Muir, that the Commissioners were about to take his proposal into con sideration, and that, should he desire to make any farther communication to them on the subject, they would be glad to receive it, and to give it every consideration.

A letter, dated the 29th April, from the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating the decision o

Lordships on the amount of the compensations payable to the several Professors deprived of their Seventy-fifth Meeting.
es in Aberdeen, excepting Mr Clerk Maxwell, was considered; and it was directed that intimation
eir Lordships' decision should be made to the several gentlemen interested, as requested by the
asury; that it should further be intimated to Dr Dewar, in reference to his memorial on the subject of
pensation for his emoluments as Professor of Church History, that, even had the Commissioners been
inion that his claim was a just one, it would have been impossible for them to accede to the prayer
s memorial, that the Commissioners should fix by Ordinance that he was entitled to such compensa-
seeing that the ultimate decision rested with the Lords of the Treasury, and not with the Commis-
ers; and that besides, the Commissioners, looking to the terms of his appointment to the Chair of
rch History, were quite unable to agree with him in the conclusion that there had been no suppres-
or abolition of his Professorship within the meaning of the condition attached to his appointment;
that under these circumstances, the course, which the Commissioners had adopted, had been to
ard to the Treasury, along with an expression of their own opinion, a copy of his memorial, so that
Lordships might have both views presented to them in deciding on the case. The Commissioners
ier, in compliance with the request of the Treasury, directed intimation to be made to Mr Clerk
well, of the desire of their Lordships, before deciding on his case, to be furnished with information
his present appointment, and the amount of emolument derived from it.

There were laid before the meeting Orders of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 30th April, con-
ing respectively Ordinance No. 13, Aberdeen No. 5, and Ordinance No. 14, General No. 3, regard-
graduation in Arts. Also communications as to the latter Ordinance from Professors Ramsay of
gow, Balfour of Edinburgh, and Geddes of Aberdeen. It was ordered that the several communica-
on the subject of this Ordinance, received from the Universities and from individual Professors,
ld be printed.

A report of the Senatus of the University of Glasgow, dated the 10th April, recommending certain
ations in the present college buildings, at an estimated cost of L.768, and that a sum of L.850 should
ppropriated for their execution, was considered; in reference to which, the Commissioners directed it
e intimated, that it was, in their opinion, expedient that the alterations detailed in the statement should
arried out as proposed by the Senatus.

The minutes of a meeting of the Glasgow University Court, held on the 3d instant, were laid
re the meeting, and ordered to lie on the table.

A minute of the Senatus of the University of Edinburgh, of the 6th April, asking the sanction of the
missioners to a grant of L.75 from the Reid Fund, for the expenses of the class of Natural Philo-
y, on certain terms, was considered; and it was directed that the sanction of the Commissioners to
grant on the terms specified in the minute should be intimated to the Senatus.

A memorial of the Senatus of the University of Aberdeen, dated the 17th April, with reference to
provision of assistance to the classes of English, Logic, and Moral Philosophy, was considered, and
red to lie on the table.

A statement, dated 23d April, of the same Senatus, on the subject of bursaries in the University,
laid before the meeting, and ordered to be printed.

A communication from the Scots Law Society in Edinburgh, on the subject of graduation in Law,
ordered to lie on the table.

Also a communication from Dr Bennett, Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of
nburgh, as to an alleged interference of the Chair of Anatomy with his Chair.

It was ordered that the sanction of the Commissioners to the time (next October) fixed by the
ted College of St Andrew's, for the first competition for the Ramsay Fellowship, should be intimated
he College.

The Commissioners considered the state of business before them, and the expediency of communi-
ng with the Privy Council regarding the continuance of the Commission for a year after 1st January
t, under section 14 of the Universities Act.

There was laid before the meeting a copy of a deed of mortification by the surviving members of a
mmittee of the Pitt Club in Scotland, dated the 19th and 22d April, mortifying to the University of
nburgh a sum of L.1480 for the endowment of a Scholarship therein, under the name of the Pitt
olarship. The Commissioners considered the terms of an Ordinance in furtherance of the deed of
tification, and ordered the seal of the Commission to be affixed to the Ordinance (Ordinance No. 17,
nburgh No. 4).

The meeting rose at four o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 20th May 1861. Seventy-sixth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at half-past twelve o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Duke of Argyll; Lord Ardmillan; W. Gibson Craig; Mr Stirling; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

A letter from the Secretary for War to the Chairman, dated the 17th May, was laid before the mmissioners, intimating, in reference to a letter addressed to him by the Chairman on the 8th April, requested in the minutes of 16th March, on the subject of the regulations for admission to the medical vice of the Army, that the Secretary for War had determined so far to modify the existing regula-ns, as to admit to examination for Commissions all persons of suitable age and moral character, who borne on the Medical Register as licensed to practise Medicine and Surgery. It was directed that terms of this letter should be communicated to each of the Universities.

The Commissioners considered the draft of an Ordinance regarding graduation in Medicine in the iversity of St Andrew's.

The consideration of the several communications relative to Ordinance No. 14, General No. 3, as graduation in Arts, was referred to a Committee, consisting of the Chairman, the Lord Justice-eneral, Lord Ardmillan, and Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The meeting rose at a quarter past three o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Seventy-seventh Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 25th May 1861.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Sir W Gibson Craig; Lord Ardmillan.

The minutes of last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners further considered the draft of an Ordinance regarding graduation in Medicir in the University of St Andrew's.

The meeting rose at four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Seventy-eighth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 3d June 1861.

The Commissioners met at half-past twelve o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lor Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners further considered the draft of an Ordinance regarding graduation in Medicir in the University of St Andrew's.

The Commissioners considered and adopted the following Report to Her Majesty in Council, on th duration of their powers under the 14th section of the Universities Act, and ordered that the seal of th Commission should be affixed to the Report, viz.:—

'Unto the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council,

'THE REPORT of the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 21 and 22 Vic 'c. 83, intituled, "An Act to make provision for the better government and discipline '" the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the course of study therein '" and for the union of the two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen."

'May it please Your Majesty,

'The Commissioners desire humbly to lay before Your Majesty the following statement with refe 'ence to the duration of the powers of the Commissioners under section 14 of the above mentioned Ac

'By that section it is provided, "that the powers of the Commissioners shall be in force until th '" 1st day of January 1862," and that "it shall be lawful to Her Majesty, by and with the advice of H '" Privy Council, to continue the same until the 1st day of January 1863, and no longer."

'The powers of the Commissioners have now been in force for about two years and ten months.

'During that period the Commissioners have been much occupied in carrying out the provisions 'the Act regarding the union of the Aberdeen Universities. The appropriation and disposal of the rev 'nues of the late Universities for the purposes of the new University have necessarily been the cause 'lengthened deliberations on the part of the Commissioners, and much delay has been occasioned by certa 'opposition, which was experienced in the course of their proceedings in connection with this subject.

'In the other three Universities, the provisions of the Act have been brought into operation witho 'opposition; but the introduction of a new system into these Universities has not been unattended wi 'difficulties, and has engaged much of the attention of the Commissioners.

'It has been one of the duties of the Commissioners to investigate the claims of above 2900 perso 'for admission to the General Councils of the Universities, under the provisions of section 6 of the Ac

'Regarding the course of study in the Universities, and the system of graduation in Arts, the Cor 'missioners have introduced, by Ordinance, a series of regulations, which will establish a uniform and hig 'standard of qualification in all the Universities.

'For graduation in Medicine, the Commissioners, in August 1859, embodied in an Ordinance ne 'regulations for the University of Edinburgh, which were supplemented by a second Ordinance, issu 'in March 1860. In consequence, however, of opposition to these Ordinances, on the part of certain 'the Medical and Surgical Corporations, both in Scotland and in England, it was only in February la 'that they received the sanction of Your Majesty.

'The Commissioners have since issued similar Ordinances for the regulation of degrees in Medici 'in the Universities of Glasgow and of Aberdeen, and these have been submitted for the considerati 'of Your Majesty in Council. They have also now under consideration an Ordinance for the regulati 'of degrees in Medicine in the University of St Andrew's.

'The Commissioners have also reported to the departments of Your Majesty's Government, 'several matters affecting the Universities, as on the means of supporting the Professorships in th 'Faculty of Divinity, the retirement of Professors on retiring allowances, the control still left in th 'hands of the Town Council of Edinburgh over a considerable portion of the University funds, and th 'condition of the buildings of the University of Glasgow.

'There remain, however, many subjects, which the interests of the Universities require to b 'arranged, and which the Commissioners find it will be impossible for them to overtake in the remainde 'of the present year.

'Among these may be mentioned the financial affairs of the Universities of St Andrew's, Glasgo 'and Edinburgh, regarding which the Commissioners have as yet been unable to issue any Ordinance 'The Commissioners have, indeed, made some progress in the consideration of the financial arrang 'ments for these Universities; and, in regard to Edinburgh, they were in hopes that by this time the 'would have been enabled to issue an Ordinance on the subject. The intervention, however, of une 'pected delays, owing mainly to the control still remaining with the Town Council over the Universit 'funds, and the impossibility of obtaining a settlement with the Town Council, except by legislation, ha 'as yet rendered it impossible for them to do so. The embarrassment thus caused was brought by th 'Commissioners to the attention of the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury at an early period of last yea 'and they have again, in the course of the present year, asked the attention of their Lordships to th 'necessity of legislative interference on the subject. Until a settlement has been thus obtained, it 'quite uncertain on how much of the property and funds of the University the Commissioners ca 'with safety rely, and on what basis, therefore, they are to proceed in regulating its financial affairs. A

linance for the arrangement of these will be necessary, when the existing embarrassment has been Seventy-eighth Meeting.
ioved.

‘ Ordinances, likewise, must be issued for the regulation of the financial affairs of the Universities of Andrew's and Glasgow.

‘ The subject of bursary foundations, in the several Universities, is one which the Commissioners e as yet hardly been able to consider; and it is a subject of great importance, and one specially ited out by the Act, as requiring regulation by the Commissioners. In Aberdeen, in particular, a foundations are very numerous.

‘ The Commissioners are convinced, that it would be undesirable that their powers should be wed to expire, without their having an opportunity of disposing of these various subjects, many of ch are of great importance to the Universities, and which they have, for the reasons explained, as been unable to overtake.

‘ The Commissioners, therefore, desire humbly to report, that it would, in their opinion, be expedient t their powers should be continued until the 1st of January 1863, in terms of the 14th section of Act.’

The Commissioners also considered the draft of an Ordinance regarding graduation in Arts, pre- l in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee appointed on the 20th May.

A statement by the members of the Faculty of Divinity in the University of Aberdeen, on the subject e bursaries in that University, was laid before the Commissioners, and ordered to lie on the table.

The meeting rose at four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 10*th June* 1861. Seventy-ninth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at half-past twelve o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lord nillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

An opinion of the Lord Advocate and the Attorney-General of England, on a case as to the ay Bequest in the University of Aberdeen, was laid before the Commissioners; and it was ordered the opinion should be communicated to the Principal of the University, for the information of his agues in the trust, and of the Senatus Academicus.

A letter, dated the 3d June, from Mr John Muir, asking the attention of the Commissioners to a ge in the last Report of the Civil Service Commissioners, as to the increasing importance of the of Sanskrit, was ordered to lie on the table.

The Commissioners considered a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated the 6th June, with letters therewith enclosed, on the subject of the amount of compensation to be paid to Mr Maxwell, late Professor of Natural Philosophy in Marischal College, Aberdeen, and resolved, in ence thereto, to recommend that the amount should be an annuity during his life, equal to the ge income derived by him, both from endowment and from fees, at the time when he was deprived office in Aberdeen.

On a consideration of the present condition of the Professorship of Medical Jurisprudence in the ersity of Edinburgh, it was directed that the urgency of the case, as bearing on the importance of lishing a system of retiring allowances without delay, should be represented to the Lords of the sury.

A letter, dated the 8th June, from Mr Bannatyne, Dean of the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow, ating that the Faculty, while regretting that the Commissioners took a different view from them the endowment of the proposed Chair of Conveyancing in the University of Glasgow, would not v any difficulty in the way of the establishment of such a Chair, was considered in connection with xpediency of issuing an Ordinance for the foundation of such a Chair.

The terms of an Ordinance, regarding graduation in Arts, were finally adjusted, and it was ordered the seal of the Commission should be affixed to the Ordinance (Ordinance No. 18, General No. 4).

The terms of an Ordinance regarding graduation in Medicine in the University of St Andrew's, finally adjusted, and it was ordered that the seal of the Commission should be affixed to the nance (Ordinance No. 19, St Andrew's No. 3).

The meeting rose at a quarter before four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 15*th June* 1861. Eightieth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lord nillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The terms of an Ordinance, for the foundation of a Professorship of Conveyancing in the University lasgow, were adjusted, and it was ordered that the seal of the Commission should be affixed to the nance (Ordinance No. 20, Glasgow No. 3).

The Commissioners considered the subject of the financial arrangements for the University of St ew's.

The meeting rose at five o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 1*st July* 1861. Eighty-first Meeting.

The Commissioners met at half-past twelve o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lord nillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

Eighty-first Meeting.

There were laid before the Commissioners three Orders of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 2 June, the first continuing the powers of the Commissioners until the 1st January 1863; the sec confirming Ordinance No. 15, Glasgow No. 2, with reference to graduation in Medicine in the U versity of Glasgow; and the third confirming Ordinance No. 16, Aberdeen No. 6, with reference graduation in Medicine in the University of Aberdeen.

The Commissioners considered the subject of the financial arrangements for the University of Andrew's, and the draft of an Ordinance with reference thereto.

The Commissioners also considered the subject of the financial arrangements for the Universit Glasgow, and the draft of an Ordinance with reference thereto.

The meeting rose at half-past four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Eighty-second Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 15th July 1861.

The Commissioners met at half-past twelve o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gib Craig; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh and Bailie Johnston, with Mr Adam, the City Accountant, w admitted to an interview with the Commissioners, with reference to the property and revenues of University of Edinburgh.

A minute of the Senatus Academicus of the University of St Andrew's, of date the 11th July 18 with a letter from Principal Tulloch, of the 12th, forwarding the minute, on the subject of the O nance of 10th June 1861 for the regulation of Medical Degrees in the University of St Andrew's, laid before the meeting, and ordered to lie on the table.

With reference to the expiration, on the 2d of August next, of the time for the allowance by Commissioners of claims for membership in the General Councils of the Universities, on the groun attendance, the Commissioners directed that all claims should be allowed, in support of which comp evidence should be lodged in the Commission office, not later than that day; and that, as the lodgin complete evidence was in effect the satisfying the Commissioners of the attendance of the person lod it, it should not be necessarily an objection to the allowance of the claim, that there might be a defec the form in which, by the 2d of August, it had been submitted, and that therefore such a defect in f might be corrected after that day. The Commissioners, however, directed that no claim should be lowed, in support of which complete evidence was not lodged by the 2d of August.

The meeting rose at four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Eighty-third Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 25th October 1861.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Sir Gibson Craig; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners considered the cases of certain claimants for membership in the Gen Councils, on the ground of attendance, standing over from the 2d August.

In reply to an inquiry contained in a letter, dated 7th August 1861, from Professor Weir, cler the Senatus of Glasgow University, as to the effect of Ordinance No. 14, General No. 3, on Blackstone examination in that University, the Commissioners directed it to be intimated, that the exa nations provided by that Ordinance practically superseded the Blackstone examination, and rendere unnecessary that it should be continued.

The Commissioners considered a report of the Senatus of Glasgow University, brought to t attention by a letter from Professor Weir, dated 16th August 1861, with regard to a proposal establish a diploma in Civil Engineering; and directed it to be intimated to the Senatus in refere thereto, that, if by a diploma was meant anything else than a degree, the Commissioners did not th there should be any University distinction except a degree; and that they did not consider Civil E neering a proper department, in which a degree should be conferred.

The Commissioners, in reference to a communication from Mr Hunter, factor of the Univer of Aberdeen, furnished by direction of the Principal, on the subject of the insurance of the Univer buildings in New Aberdeen, directed it to be intimated to the University, that, in the opinion of Commissioners, the insurance ought to be continued as heretofore.

The Commissioners considered a representation from the Senatus of Aberdeen University, contai in a letter from Professor Thomson of 26th September 1861, with reference to the inadequacy of existing accommodation in the University buildings in Old Aberdeen for the examinations in the Fac of Arts; and, in reference thereto, directed it to be intimated to the Senatus, that during the prog of the buildings in Old Aberdeen, and until these were completed, it seemed to the Commissioners best arrangement, that the examinations in Arts should be held in the University buildings in the N Town.

The Commissioners considered an inquiry contained in a letter, dated 12th October 1861, fr Professor Thomson, Secretary of Aberdeen University, as to whether, under Ordinance No. 14, Gen No. 3, a student might, at the commencement of his second session, show his fitness to attend the hig class of Mathematics without having previously attended the junior class, or whether this could be d only at the commencement of his first session in the University; and, in reference thereto, the C missioners directed it to be intimated, that, the study of Mathematics, according to the course purs in Aberdeen, not being commenced until a student's second session in the University, it appeared to Commissioners competent, under the Ordinance, for a student to show his fitness to enter the higher c of Mathematics at the commencement of that session.

Eighty-third Meeting.

The Commissioners considered a letter, dated 6th August 1861, from Dr Leitch, Principal of the iiversity of Kingston, in Canada, representing the expediency of the Commissioners making such erations in their Ordinances as should extend to students in Arts of the University of Kingston, the vilege of being admitted *ad eundem statum* and *ad eundem gradum* in the Universities of Scotland, in ply to which, the Commissioners directed it to be intimated, that they could not entertain the oposal.

There were laid before the Commissioners three Orders of Her Majesty in Council, of 11th October 61, (1.) referring to the Commissioners petitions against Ordinance No. 19, St Andrew's No. 3, as graduation in Medicine in St Andrew's, from Middlesex, Guy's, St Thomas', and St Bartholomew's ospitals, in London; (2.) approving Ordinance No. 18, General No. 4, as to graduation in Arts; and,) approving Ordinance No. 20, Glasgow No. 3, for the foundation of a Professorship of Conveyancing the University of Glasgow.

There were also laid before the Commissioners,

A memorial from the Presbytery of Paisley, as to provision being made in the Universities for struction in English Language and Literature, and in Elocution;

Extract minutes of the Aberdeen Senatus of the 4th and 21st October 1861, with reference to the uing, by the Commissioners, of regulations for the management of the University Libraries; and

Letter, dated 17th July 1861, from the President of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, as to e privilege of the Edinburgh University Library enjoyed by members of the College. In answer to s letter, the Commissioners directed it to be intimated, that they could not accept, as satisfactory, the oposals therein contained, and that they concluded that the only course, which now remained to them, s to deal with the subject by Ordinance.

The meeting rose at a quarter past three o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Eighty-fourth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 29th October 1861.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Sir W. bson Craig; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners considered the subject of the financial arrangements for the University of linburgh, and the draft of an Ordinance with reference thereto.

The meeting rose at four o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Eighty-fifth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 8th November 1861.

The Commissioners met at half-past three o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Duke of Argyll; the Lord stice-General; the Lord Advocate; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners considered the subject of the petitions against Ordinance No. 19, St Andrew's o. 3, as to graduation in Medicine in St Andrew's, referred to them by Her Majesty's Order in Council the 11th October 1861.

The Commissioners considered an amended draft of an Ordinance with reference to the financial rangements of the University and Colleges of St Andrew's.

The Commissioners also considered the draft of an Ordinance as to the day of election of the ector in St Andrew's.

The Commissioners sanctioned an estimate, submitted by the Secretary, of the sums to be required the expenses of the Commission for the year ending 31st March 1863, amounting in all to L.1330, be furnished to the Queen's Remembrancer, in answer to a letter from him of the 2d November.

An extract minute of the Aberdeen University Court, of date the 4th November, was laid before e Commissioners, requesting them to say whether, under section 4 of Ordinance No. 18, General No. the Court could adopt a resolution, that all candidates for the degree of Master of Arts in Aberdeen ould attend the class of Natural History, as taught by the Professor of Natural History in the Univer- y, or whether the Court must select one only of the branches in Natural Science named in the Ordi- nce, that is, either Geology, Zoology, Chemistry, or Botany, supposing the Court to resolve not to leave e option to the student himself. In reply to this request, the Commissioners directed it to be inti- ated, that they regarded it as competent for the Court to require attendance on the class of Natural istory, as taught by the Professor of Natural History in the University, he being 'one of the Professors whose branches of study are included in the department of Honours in Natural Science,' within the rms of the Ordinance.

A letter from Professor Ramsay of Glasgow, dated the 5th November, was laid before the Commis- oners, inquiring, with reference to Ordinance No. 14, General No. 3, whether it was the intention of e Commissioners that candidates for graduation in Arts should be required to attend the prescribed asses in any particular order, or, on the other hand, that the order of attendance should be left entirely the discretion and convenience of each individual student. In reply, the Commissioners directed it be intimated, that they saw no reason to interfere with the free action of the Universities themselves ith reference to the regulation of the order of attendance, and that it rested with the Senatus Acade- icus of each University to take such steps in regard to it as they might consider expedient.

The Commissioners directed a return to be obtained from each University, as to the persons entitled the use of the Library under existing regulations, and the conditions and extent of the privilege en- yed by different classes of persons.

The meeting rose at twenty minutes past five o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Eighty-sixth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 23d November 1861.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; the Lord Advocate; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Solicitor-General (Mr Clark with him) was admitted and heard as Counsel for the Governors of Middlesex, Guy's, St Thomas', and St Bartholomew's Hospitals in London, the petitioners named in Her Majesty's Order in Council of 11th October 1861, with reference to Ordinance No. 19, St Andrew's No. 3.

Counsel having retired, the Commissioners remained for some time in deliberation on the petitions and the address of Counsel.

The meeting rose at four o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Eighty-seventh Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 25th November 1861.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The terms of an Ordinance for the regulation of the financial affairs of the University and Colleges of St Andrew's were finally adjusted; and it was ordered that the seal of the Commission should be affixed to the Ordinance (Ordinance No. 21, St Andrew's No. 4).

The terms of an Ordinance for the regulation of the financial affairs of the University of Glasgow were finally adjusted; and it was ordered that the seal of the Commission should be affixed to the Ordinance (Ordinance No. 22, Glasgow No. 4).

The terms of an Ordinance for the regulation of the financial affairs of the University of Edinburgh were finally adjusted; and it was ordered that the seal of the Commission should be affixed to the Ordinance (Ordinance No 23, Edinburgh No. 5).

The terms of an Ordinance as to the time of election of Rector in the University of St Andrew's were finally adjusted; and it was ordered that the seal of the Commission should be affixed to the Ordinance (Ordinance No. 24, St Andrew's No. 5).

A copy of the minutes of a meeting of the Glasgow University Court, held on the 7th instant, was laid before the Commissioners. In answer to inquiries therein made, as to the effect of certain clauses of Ordinance No 15, Glasgow No. 2, for the regulation of graduation in Medicine, the Secretary was desired, under direction of the Chairman, to state to the University Court the effect of those clauses. The Commissioners also considered a request, made by the Court in the same minutes, in reference to clause viii. of that Ordinance, and to the case of applications being made under it for recognition by the lecturers in the institution styled 'Anderson's University,' in Glasgow, that the Court might be informed whether, assuming that title to be abandoned by the Trustees, although the institution were in other respects kept up, it would be consistent with the general views of the Commissioners, in passing the Ordinance, that the Court should recognise the several courses of each of a large body of lecturers, appointed to be Professors in a rival school of Medicine, affording a complete curriculum of medical instruction to students, and placed under the direction and control of a Board of Trustees and Managers, who superintend the school. In answer to this request, the Commissioners directed it to be stated, that they observed, that the first resolution contained in the minutes of the Court, in regard to the application which had been already made on behalf of the teachers in Anderson's Institution, embodied a correct interpretation of the Ordinance in this respect, that it did not admit of recognition being granted to a number of private teachers as a body, and that it was intended that the Court should deal only with individual applications; but that, where such applications were made by individual teachers, whether teachers in Anderson's Institution or others, the Ordinance had, under certain conditions, vested the Court with a discretion to concede or to withhold recognition, and that it belonged to the Court alone to exercise the discretion so vested in it, in regard to each individual case.

There were laid before the Commissioners a memorial from the Trustees of Dr Murray's bequest in the University of Aberdeen, and a minute of Senatus approving of the memorial, requesting the Commissioners to apply to Parliament for powers to deal with the trust.

The Commissioners considered a letter, dated the 23d instant, from Mr M'Bean, Clerk of the Senatus of the University of St Andrew's, communicating a resolution of Senatus, in which it was recommended to the Commissioners, that, out of the revenues of the University, there should be paid annually to Principal Tulloch, until farther provision should be made for his office, a sum of L.100, in consideration of the duties imposed on him as Senior Principal; and further, requesting the sanction of the Commissioners to the sum of L.100 being now paid to him as from May 1860 to May 1861. The Commissioners also considered the representation made by the Senatus, of date the 5th January 1861, of the propriety of a permanent allowance being paid out of the University revenues to the Senior Principal. In reference to this matter, the Commissioners directed the attention of the Senatus to be called to the provisions of Ordinance No. 21, St Andrew's No. 4, passed of this date, which, with certain specified temporary exceptions, forbids any payment from the revenues of the University to a member of the Senatus Academicus in virtue of his office, while it provides specially for the allowance of remuneration being paid by the Senatus, with the sanction of the University Court, in cases where any special service may have been rendered by a Principal or Professor. And the Commissioners directed it to be intimated, that they were of opinion that it would be quite inconsistent with the provisions of that clause, that a burden on the revenues of the University should be created for the remuneration of services attached by Act of Parliament to the office of Senior Principal. The Commissioners further directed it to be stated, that they regretted exceedingly that the provision for the Principal of St Mary's College should be so inadequate as it is, while the arrangements contemplated in the Ordinance with reference to that College were in abeyance; but that they were of opinion, that the condition of the University estate

d revenues was not such as would justify the application of any portion of them, even temporarily, to pplement his insufficient emoluments; and they therefore felt constrained to decline to sanction the oposal which had been made by the Senatus. Eighty-seventh Meeting.

The meeting rose at half-past three o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 30th November 1861. Eighty-eighth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lord rdmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

Two extracts from the minutes of a meeting of the St Andrew's University Court, held on the 27th stant, were laid before the Commissioners—one recommending to their favourable consideration the oposal of the Senatus Academicus, mentioned in the minutes of last meeting, that an allowance of L.100 year should be made to Principal Tulloch from the revenues of the University; the other relating to e present position of the Chair of Civil History. In reference to the former minute, the Commissioners rected, that there should be made to the University Court an intimation, in similar terms to that directed be made to the Senatus under the minutes of last meeting, of the opinion of the Commissioners, that e proposal was inconsistent with the provisions of the 19th section of Ordinance No. 21, St Andrew's o. 4, and of their regret, that the condition of the University estate and revenues was not such as would stify the application of any portion of them, even temporarily, to supplement Principal Tulloch's insuf- ient emoluments.

There was laid before the Commissioners a letter, dated the 25th instant, from the Secretary of the reasury, on the subject of retiring allowances to Professors.

There were laid before the Commissioners returns from the Universities with reference to the isting regulations of the Libraries. The Commissioners considered the subject of the Libraries in con- ction with these returns.

The meeting rose at a quarter before five o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 7th December 1861. Eighty-ninth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lord rdmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners considered a representation from Professor W. Thomson, Professor of Natural hilosophy in Glasgow, requesting an allowance of L.100 a year for a laboratory assistant, in addition the provision made for an assistant and class expenses for his Chair by Ordinance No. 22, Glasgow o. 4, with the view of enabling him to continue the system of laboratory instruction introduced by m in his class, and stating, that, unless such additional allowance were granted, he should claim a ntinuance of his share of graduation fees as formerly, or a compensation for them. In reply to this presentation, the Commissioners directed it to be intimated, that they could not grant the additional lowance which he asked, nor could they recognise his claim to a continuance of his share of graduation es, or a compensation for them, as it appeared that, for the proper conduct of his class, he had been bliged to spend more than the amount of them on purposes connected with it, of which expenditure he ould be relieved by the Ordinance.

The Commissioners considered a letter from Professor Bennett, Professor of the Institutes of Medi- ne in Edinburgh, submitting, on behalf of the Senatus, to the Commissioners, plans of a new class- oom for him, the estimated expense of which amounted to L.200, or, including certain additional items, L.300. The Commissioners directed it to be intimated to Dr Bennett for the Senatus, that they pproved of the plans, and consented to the Senatus proceeding to have them carried out, provided the tal expense did not exceed L.300.

Mr Muir had an interview with the Commissioners, with reference to his proposal to contribute wards the endowment of a Professorship of Sanskrit in the University of Edinburgh.

The Commissioners considered the subject of bursaries in the University of Aberdeen.

The meeting rose at five o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 14th December 1861. Ninetieth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; the Lord dvocate; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners considered the position of the foundation under the Murray bequest in the niversity of Aberdeen, and the means of placing it on a more satisfactory footing.

The Commissioners considered the draft of a deed, submitted to them by Mr Muir, for a mortifica- on by him towards the endowment of a Professorship of Sanskrit in the University of Edinburgh.

The Commissioners considered the draft of a Special Report to Her Majesty in Council, on the natter of the petitions against Ordinance No. 19, St Andrew's No. 3, referred to the Commissioners by Order of Her Majesty in Council, of the 11th October 1861.

The meeting rose at five o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 20th December 1861. Ninety-first Meeting.

The Commissioners met at a quarter past four o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; the Lord dvocate; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Stirling.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

Ninety-first Meeting.

The terms of a Special Report to Her Majesty in Council, on the matter of the petitions against Or nance No. 19, St Andrew's No. 3, referred to the Commissioners by Order of Her Majesty in Council, the 11th October 1861, were finally adjusted; and it was ordered that the seal of the Commission shou be affixed to the Report.

A minute of the Faculty of Divinity of the University of Aberdeen, of date the 14th instant, on th subject of the granting of degrees in Divinity, was laid before the Commissioners, with reference to whic it was directed that the Faculty should be informed, that the subject was under the consideration of th Commissioners, who would be glad to be favoured with the views of the Faculty respecting it.

There was laid before the Commissioners a copy of the minutes of a meeting of the Glasgow Un versity Court, held on the 11th instant.

The meeting rose at a quarter before six o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Ninety-second Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 11th January 1862.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lor Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners considered a second memorial, dated the 23d December 1861, from Professo W. Thomson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Glasgow, requesting additional provision to that mad for his Chair by Ordinance No. 22, Glasgow No. 4, in order to enable him to continue a system o laboratory instruction, and, in the event of this request being refused, applying for compensation i respect of his being deprived of graduation fees. The Commissioners directed it to be intimated to Pro fessor Thomson, that they could not accede to his request for additional provision to the Chair, but tha they were willing to consider any personal claim which he might have for compensation, and, with tha view, they directed farther information on the subject to be obtained from him.

The Commissioners considered the subject of retiring allowances to Professors, in connection wit two letters from the Duke of Argyll to the Secretary, of dates the 25th and 30th December 1861.

The Commissioners considered a memorial, dated the 20th December 1861, from Dr Cook, Pro fessor of Ecclesiastical History in St Mary's College, St Andrew's, as to the position of that Chair unde Ordinance No. 21, St Andrew's No. 4, and directed it to be intimated to him in reply, that the result whereby the Professor would be in a position of an administrator of funds, in which he had no share o interest, was found to be inseparable from any arrangement for making the revenue of the Deaner available to increase the incomes of the members of the College, and that it appeared to be in itself no undesirable; and further, regarding the revenue of the Deanery, that the Commissioners had goo reason to believe, that the prospect of any diminution of revenue from augmentations of stipend was ex ceedingly distant.

There was laid before the meeting a letter, dated the 31st December 1861, from Mr Grace, Secre tary to St Mary's College, St Andrew's, transmitting a state of the income and expenditure of tha College, and objecting to the estimate inserted in the schedule to the last mentioned Ordinance, a being too large. The Commissioners directed it to be explained, that they had endeavoured, as far a they could from the materials in their possession, to secure that their estimate should be a fair one; and further, that the objections stated by the College applied not to any of the provisions of the Ordinance but merely to the schedule attached to it, which was without any directly operative effect.

There were laid before the Commissioners extracts from the minutes of the Edinburgh Senatus o the 7th and 12th December 1861, and 4th January 1862, with reference to Ordinance No. 23, Edin burgh No. 5, and a report by the Finance Committee of the Senatus on the General University Fund, referred to in the minutes of the last mentioned date.

The Commissioners considered two resolutions, adopted by the Edinburgh Senatus on the 4th January, with reference to the rate of class fees. Regarding the first of these resolutions, which memorialized the Commissioners to fix the fee of all the winter classes in the University of Edinburgh at four guineas for each student, it was directed to be intimated to the Senatus, that the Commissioners, in framing the provisions of their recent Ordinance regarding the emoluments of the Professors, had had special reference to the scale of fees as at present existing in the University, and that they were not now prepared to alter the scale; and with regard to the second, which memorialized the Commissioners to consider the expediency of now equalizing all the class fees in all the Universities of Scotland, that the Commissioners did not think it desirable, that an absolute uniformity in fees should be established throughout the Universities.

The Commissioners further considered the draft of a deed submitted to them by Mr Muir, for a mortification by him towards the endowment of a Professorship of Sanskrit in the University of Edinburgh, and, in connection therewith, the draft of an Ordinance to be issued, on the deed being executed by Mr Muir.

The Commissioners considered the draft of an Ordinance with reference to fees, and the appropriation of the manses in the University of Aberdeen.

The meeting rose at half-past four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Ninety-third Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 18th January 1862.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the last meeting were read.

The Commissioners, having had their attention directed to the possibility of the revenues derived by the Deanery of the Chapel Royal from teinds being exposed to diminution, through augmentation of stipends in the parishes from which the teinds are drawn, resolve, that it would be highly desirable that

as should be taken by legislation to protect the revenues against such diminution, so long as they be applied to the support of Theological Professorships in the Universities; and also, that, the pro- of any such diminution being now distant, the present is a most favourable time for the necessary being taken. The Commissioners direct a copy of this minute to be sent to the Lord Advocate. Ninety-third Meeting.

The terms of an Ordinance for the foundation of a Professorship of Sanskrit in the University of burgh, were finally adjusted, and it was ordered that the seal of the Commission should be affixed e Ordinance (Ordinance No. 25, Edinburgh No. 6).

A report by the Senatus Academicus of the University of Glasgow, as to the establishment of a m of graduation in Divinity, was laid before the Commissioners.

Two letters, dated the 15th and 16th instant, from Professor W. Thomson of Glasgow, with regard s claim to compensation for loss of payments from graduation fees, having been considered, the missioners directed it to be intimated to Professor Thomson, that, after an Ordinance has been d, the Commissioners have no power to make any alteration in its terms, and that it is only after it been disposed of by Her Majesty in Council, that they will consider the expediency of amending its isions, by means of a supplementary Ordinance; that the Commissioners remained of opinion, that it d not be expedient to add to the provision which had been made for the Chair of Natural Philo- y by the Ordinance, and they would not be prepared to reconsider the amount of that provision; that any personal claim, which he might have to compensation for the loss of payments from gradua- fees, would receive every fair consideration from them at the proper time; but that claim could not nsidered or disposed of until the Ordinance had been confirmed by Her Majesty, as indeed it could arise, except in the event of those provisions which related to his Chair, and to the disposal of the uation fees, being so confirmed.

The Commissioners considered the subject of the manse debts and the bursaries in the University berdeen.

The meeting rose at half-past five o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 25th January 1862. Ninety-fourth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lord millan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Stirling.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

There were laid before the Commissioners, in connection with the subject of graduation in Divinity, a r, dated the 22d instant, from Professor Weir, Secretary to the University of Glasgow, with reference e former usage of the Universities, and a copy of resolutions, adopted by the Faculty of Divinity of University of Aberdeen on the 21st instant, on the subject of graduation in Divinity.

There were also laid before the Commissioners,—

A letter, dated the 8th instant, from Mr D. W. Logie, Secretary of the Scots Law Society, again ging under the notice of the Commissioners the memorial of the Society, of June 1860, on the ect of graduation in Law; and

A memorial, dated the 21st instant, from Professor Mitchell, of St Mary's College, St Andrew's, reference to the financial arrangements of that College.

The Commissioners considered the subject of the bursaries in the University of Aberdeen, and the of an Ordinance relative to the Redhyth foundation, in that University.

The meeting rose at half-past four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 1st February 1862. Ninety-fifth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lord lmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Stirling; Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners further considered the draft of an Ordinance relative to the Redhyth foundation, he University of Aberdeen.

The Commissioners also considered the position of certain other bursary foundations in that Uni- sity, including the Adam, Fullerton, and Moir foundations.

The meeting rose at twenty minutes past five o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 8th February 1862. Ninety-sixth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; the Lord vocate; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Stirling; Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The terms of an Ordinance, regarding the scale and conditions of retiring allowances for Principals l Professors in the Universities, were adjusted, and it was ordered that the seal of the Commission uld be affixed to the Ordinance (Ordinance No. 26, General No. 5).

The Commissioners further considered the draft of an Ordinance relative to the Redhyth founda- n, in the University of Aberdeen.

The Commissioners also considered the position of other bursary foundations in that University.

The meeting rose at twenty minutes before six o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 15th February 1862. Ninety-seventh Meeting.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord-Justice Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lord rdmillan; Mr Dunlop.

Ninety-seventh Meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

There was laid before the Commissioners a minute of the Senatus Academicus of the Universi of St Andrew's, of date the 8th instant, with reference to graduation in Divinity.

The Commissioners considered the position of several of the bursary foundations in the Universi of Aberdeen, and, in particular, drafts of Ordinances relative to the Fraser, Elphinston, and Le bursaries.

The meeting rose at a quarter before five o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Ninety-eighth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 18th February 1862.

The Commissioners met at half-past four o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lo Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

A Committee of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, with Mr Hall Maxwell, t Secretary of the Society, were admitted to an audience, with reference to the Chair of Agriculture in t University of Edinburgh.

The meeting rose at a quarter before six o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Ninety-ninth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 22d February 1862.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lo Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners considered the position of several of the bursary foundations in the Universi of Aberdeen, and, in particular, drafts of Ordinances relative to the Fraser, Elphinston, Leys, Ada William Lorimer, John Lorimer, Gray, Simpson, and Boxill foundations.

The meeting rose at half-past five o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Hundredth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 1st March 1862.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lo Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

There was laid before the Commissioners a minute of the Senatus Academicus of the University Edinburgh, of date the 22d February, with reference to graduation in Divinity.

There was also laid before the Commissioners a memorial, dated the 24th February, from t Medical Faculty of the University of Aberdeen, representing the propriety of establishing bursaries scholarships in Medicine; and, in connection therewith, a letter, dated the 27th February, from Profess Thomson, stating, on the part of the Faculty of Arts in the University, that they did not concur in ma of the statements contained in the memorial of the Medical Faculty.

The Commissioners considered the position of several of the bursary foundations in the Universi of Aberdeen, and, in particular, drafts of Ordinances relative to the Elphinston, Fraser, Adam, Gra Simpson and Boxill, Watt, Melvill, Park, Watson, Glenfarquhar, Udny Duff, Johnston, Adam a Davidson, Galloway and Garden, Forbes and Smith, and Redhyth foundations.

The meeting rose at six o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Hundred and first Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 8th March 1862.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lo Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners considered the position of several of the bursary foundations in the Universi of Aberdeen, and, in particular, drafts of Ordinances relative to the Gray, Simpson and Boxill, Wa Melvill, Redhyth, Fullerton and Moir, and Coll foundations.

The Commissioners also considered the draft of an Ordinance as to the bursaries in the Universi generally.

The meeting rose at five o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Hundred and second Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 15th March 1862.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Haddington; the Lo Justice-General; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners considered the position of several of the bursary foundations in the Universi of Aberdeen, and, in particular, drafts of Ordinances relative to the Fullerton and Moir, Redhyth, an Gray, Simpson and Boxill foundations.

The Commissioners also further considered the draft of an Ordinance as to the bursaries in th University generally.

The Commissioners also further considered the draft of an Ordinance with reference to fees, and th appropriation of the manses in the University of Aberdeen.

The meeting rose at five o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 22d March 1862. Hundred and third Meeting.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lord illan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

There was laid before the Commissioners a memorial of the Faculty of Divinity in the University berdeen, dated the 18th instant, with regard to the disposal of the surplus bursary funds in the rsity.

Also a letter, dated the 17th instant, from Mr William Porteous, Secretary to the Curators of the ogical Library in the University of Edinburgh, enclosing copies of a petition to the Senatus micus on the subject of an amalgamation of that Library with the General Library of the rsity.

The terms of an Ordinance with reference to fees in the University of Aberdeen were finally ad-, and it was ordered that the seal of the Commission should be affixed to the Ordinance on the nstant (Ordinance No. 27, Aberdeen No 7).

The Commissioners further considered the draft of an Ordinance as to the bursaries in the ersity of Aberdeen generally.

The Commissioners also further considered drafts of Ordinances relative to certain of the bursary ations in the University.

The meeting rose at five o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 11th April 1862. Hundred and fourth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lord illan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

There were laid before the Commissioners six Orders of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 21st h 1862, approving respectively,—

(1) Ordinance No. 19, St Andrew's No. 3 (with certain alterations);
(2) Ordinance No. 21, St Andrew's No. 4;
(3) Ordinance No. 22, Glasgow No. 4;
(4) Ordinance No. 23, Edinburgh No. 5;
(5) Ordinance No. 24, St Andrew's No. 5;
(6) Ordinance No. 25, Edinburgh No. 6.

The terms of the following Ordinances, with reference to bursaries in the University of Aberdeen, finally adjusted, and it was ordered that the seal of the Commission should be affixed to them, viz.:—

Ordinance No. 28, Aberdeen No. 8;
Ordinance No. 29, Aberdeen No. 9 [Elphinston Foundation];
Ordinance No. 30, Aberdeen No. 10 [Watt Foundation];
Ordinance No. 31, Abeedeen No. 11 [Melvill Foundation];
Ordinance No. 32, Aberdeen No. 12 [Park Foundation];
Ordinance No. 33, Aberdeen No. 13 [Adam Foundation];
Ordinance No. 34, Aberdeen No. 14 [Watson Foundation];
Ordinance No. 35, Aberdeen No. 15 [Rev. James Johnston's Foundation];
Ordinance No. 36, Aberdeen No. 16 [Adam and Davidson Foundations];
Ordinance No. 37, Aberdeen No. 17 [Galloway and Garden Foundations];
Ordinance No. 38, Aberdeen No. 18 [Smith and Forbes Foundations];
Ordinance No. 39, Aberdeen No. 19 [Simpson and Boxill Foundations];
Ordinance No. 40, Aberdeen No. 20 [Fraser Foundation];
Ordinance No. 41, Aberdeen No. 21 [Dr William Lorimer's Foundation];
Ordinance No. 42, Aberdeen No. 22 [Dr John Lorimer's Foundation];
Ordinance No. 43, Aberdeen No. 23 [Coll Foundation];
Ordinance No. 44, Aberdeen No. 24 [Leys Foundation];
Ordinance No. 45, Aberdeen No. 25 [Glenfarquhar Foundation];
Ordinance No. 46, Aberdeen No. 26 [Udny Duff Foundation];
Ordinance No. 47, Aberdeen No. 27 [Fullerton, Moir, and Gray Foundations];
Ordinance No. 48, Aberdeen No. 28 [Cargill Foundation];
Ordinance No. 49, Aberdeen No. 29 [Liddell Foundation];
Ordinance No. 50, Aberdeen No. 30 [Rev. David Ogilvy's Foundation],
Ordinance No. 51, Aberdeen No. 31 [Turner Foundation];
Ordinance No. 52, Aberdeen No. 32 [Redhyth Foundation].

The terms of an Ordinance, with reference to the occupation of the manses belonging to the versity of Aberdeen, were also finally adjusted, and it was ordered that the seal of the Commission ld be affixed to the Ordinance (Ordinance No. 53, Aberdeen No. 33).

The meeting rose at half-past four o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman*.

At Edinburgh, 19th April 1862. Hundred and fifth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Stirling; Hastie.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners considered the position of the Exchequer Divinity bursaries in the University Edinburgh, in connection with a minute of a Committee of Senatus, dated the 4th February 1862,

Hundred and fifth Meeting.

and accompanying statement with reference to the bursaries, transmitted by Professor Crawford, as C vener of the Committee.

The Commissioners considered the position of several of the bursary foundations in the Uni College, St Andrew's, in connection with a report submitted to them by the College on the subject the bursaries.

The meeting rose at four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Hundred and sixth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 26th April 1862.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Hast Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

A report by the Law Faculty of the University of Edinburgh to the Senatus, and approved by Senatus, embodying proposed regulations for carrying out the provisions of Ordinance No. 23, Ed burgh No. 5, in regard to the Faculty of Law, was laid before the Commissioners. The Commission considered that part of the proposed regulations which was submitted for their approval, and wh related to the fees to be exacted in the several classes. In these it was proposed:—

1. That the course of lectures on Criminal Law, to be delivered between the 12th of May and 3 of July yearly by the Professor of Scots Law, and the similar summer course, to be delivered by the P fessor of Civil Law, should be considered as supplementary to the usual winter courses of the said P fessors respectively, and should be covered by the same fee; that this fee should be L.5, 5s.; but t this regulation should be subject to the following conditions:—(1.) that a student who had paid the for the winter course of lectures might attend the summer course during any year most convenient himself; and (2.) that a student enrolling himself a second time for the double course should pay a of L.3, 3s. only;

2. That the fee in each of the two classes of Constitutional Law and International Law should L.3, 3s.

The Commissioners approved of these regulations, and directed intimation of their approval to made to the Senatus Academicus.

A memorial, dated the 15th instant, from the Professor of Astronomy in the University of Gl gow, representing the expediency of provision being made for an assistant, and for current expenses the Observatory of the University, and a memorial of the Senatus, and minute of the University Cou in support of the memorial of the Professor, in so far as it related to a provision for an assistant, havi been considered by the Commissioners, they directed it to be explained, that, the allowance ask not being for purposes of instruction in the University, the Commissioners considered they would overstepping their functions under the Universities Act, were they to recommend provision to be ma for it from the public funds, and that they must therefore decline to do so.

The Commissioners considered the subject of the bursary foundations in the University of Glasgc

The Commissioners considered the draft of an Ordinance relative to the Exchequer Divin bursaries in the University of Edinburgh.

The meeting rose at half-past three o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Hundred and seventh Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 10th May 1862.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-General; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Hastie;—S W. Gibson Craig in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

There was laid before the Commissioners an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 26 April 1862, approving Ordinance No. 26, General No. 5, with reference to retiring allowances Principals and Professors.

The Commissioners considered the subject of the bursary foundations in the University of Glasgo in connection with a report of the Senatus Academicus on the subject. The Commissioners considere in particular, drafts of Ordinances relative to the Wilson, Struthers, Boyd, and Armagh foundations.

The meeting rose at ten minutes past four o'clock. W. GIBSON CRAIG.

Hundred and eighth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 17th May 1862.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lor Ardmillan; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners considered the subject of the bursary foundations in the University of Glasgov

The terms of the following Ordinances, regarding bursaries in that University, were finally a justed; and it was ordered that the seal of the Commission should be affixed to them, viz.:—

Ordinance No. 54, Glasgow No. 5 [Wilson Foundation];
Ordinance No. 55, Glasgow No. 6 [Struthers Foundation];
Ordinance No. 56, Glasgow No. 7 [Boyd Foundation];
Ordinance No. 57, Glasgow No. 8 [Armagh Foundation].

The Commissioners also considered the subject of the bursary foundations in the University of S Andrew's; and, the terms of the following Ordinances, regarding bursaries in that University, havin been finally adjusted, it was ordered that the seal of the Commission should be affixed to them, viz.:—

Ordinance No. 58, St Andrew's No. 6 [Grant Foundation];
Ordinance No. 59, St Andrew's No. 7 [Guild Foundation];
Ordinance No. 60, St Andrew's No. 8 [Malcolm Foundation];
Ordinance No. 61, St Andrew's No. 9 [Glendee Foundation].

The meeting rose at five o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 21st May 1862. Hundred and ninth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at half-past four o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lord dmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners adjusted the terms of an Ordinance for the future regulation of the Wilkie rsary Foundation in the United College, St Andrew's, and ordered that the seal of the Commission uld be affixed to the Ordinance—Ordinance No. 62, St Andrew's No. 10 [Wilkie Foundation].

The meeting rose at a quarter before six o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 24th May 1862. Hundred and tenth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lord dmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners considered the subject of the bursary foundations in the University of Edinrgh, in connection with a statement furnished to them, on the part of the Magistrates and Council of e City, respecting the bursaries chargeable on the annuity of L.2500 from the revenues of Leith arbour, under the Acts 1 and 2 Vict., c. 55, and 24 and 25 Vict., c. 90; and also an opinion of ounsel as to the bursaries chargeable on the said annuity.

The Commissioners, having fully deliberated on the subject, are of opinion—

(1.) That the portion of the annuity (L.2170) assigned to the University by the Act 24 and 25 Vict., 90, is liable for the payment of such bursaries only, as before the date of the Act were chargeable on e annuity of L.2500.

(2.) That the bursaries chargeable on the said annuity of L.2500 under the Act 1 and 2 Vict., c. 55, ere such bursaries only, as were included in the College debt of L.13,119, discharged by the said Act. hese bursaries are:—

Bursaries.	Principal Sums.	Annual charge as stated in Returns to Royal Commission of 1826.
	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
1. Bursaries comprised in Bond of Corroboration granted by the City on 18th March 1741, . . .	6452 3 4	322 12 2
2. Thomas Fraser's Foundation, ...	800 0 0	32 0 0
3. Rev. John Penman's Foundation (including small sum for bursaries in High School), . . .	387 15 6[8]	17 9 0
4. Rev. James Miller and Spouse's Foundation, .	480 0 0	24 0 0
Totals, . . .	8119 18 10[8]	396 1 2

(3.) That the following bursaries, comprised in the statement transmitted on the part of the Magisates and Council, were not included in the debt discharged by 1 and 2 Vict., c. 55, and were therefore ot chargeable on the said annuity of L.2500, and are not now payable out of the portion of the annuity L.2170) assigned to the University:—

Founders' Names.	Principal Sums.	Annual Sums at 5 per cent.
	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
1. Mansie Weir, ...	55 11 1[4]	5 11 1[4]
2. David or Richard Jenkins, ...	55 11 1[4]	
3. John M'Morran, ...	55 11 1[4]	2 15 6[8]
4. Rev. James Stuart, ...	603 0 0	30 3 0
5. John Penman, Bailie, (additional sum added to capital of bursary included in debt of L.13,119), ...	195 0 0	9 15 0
Totals, ...	964 13 4	48 4 8

(4.) That the Senatus Academicus are neither bound nor entitled to pay any sums on account of ne last mentioned bursaries out of the portion of the annuity (L.2170) assigned to the University.

(5.) That the Magistrates and Council were under obligation to grant bonds of annuity corresponding o the several sums composing the said principal sum of L.964, 13s. 4d., in terms of s. 41 of the Act 1 nd 2 Vict., c. 55, and are still bound to grant such bonds, unless that has been already done.

The Commissioners directed extracts of this minute to be transmitted to the Senatus Academicus nd to the Magistrates and Council of the City.

The Commissioners considered the position of the Forfar and Hastie Bursary Foundations in the University of Glasgow, in connection with returns regarding the same furnished by the University.

The Commissioners considered the subject of Library regulations for the Universities.

The meeting rose at five o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Hundred and eleventh Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 28th May 1862.

The Commissioners met at half-past four o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lor Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and adjusted,

The Commissioners considered the subject of the bursary foundations in the University of Edinburgh

The Commissioners also considered the subject of Dr Murray's bequest in the University Aberdeen.

The meeting rose at six o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Hundred and twelfth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 31st May 1862.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lor Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners considered a memorial, dated 31st March, from Professor W. Thomson, Pro fessor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, urging his right to compensation for loss graduation fees under the provisions of Ordinance No. 22, Glasgow No. 4; in reference to which, it wa resolved, that an annual allowance of L.50 should be provided from the General University Fund t Professor Thomson, to continue during his incumbency, but to cease therewith, and that an Ordinanc to carry out such an arrangement should be prepared.

The terms of two Ordinances for the future regulation of the Forfar and Hastie Bursary Founda tions in the University of Glasgow were finally adjusted, and it was ordered that the seal of the Com mission should be affixed to them:—

Ordinance No. 63, Glasgow No 9 [Forfar Foundation];

Ordinance No. 64, Glasgow No. 10 [Hastie Foundation].

The Commissioners further considered the subject of the bursary foundations in the University Edinburgh.

The Commissioners considered the draft of an Ordinance for the regulation of the Universit Libraries.

The meeting rose at a quarter before six o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Hundred and thirteenth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 7th June 1862.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lor Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The terms of the following Ordinances were finally adjusted, and it was ordered that the seal of th Commission should be affixed to them, viz.:—

Ordinance No. 65, Glasgow No. 11 [Crawfurd Foundation];

Ordinance No. 66, Glasgow No. 12 [Foundation Bursaries];

Ordinance No. 67, Edinburgh No. 7 [Nairne Foundation]; and

Ordinance No. 68, General No. 6, for the regulation of the Libraries of the Universities.

The Commissioners also considered drafts of Ordinances relative to the Buchanan, Struthers, Brown Ramsay, Dalgleish and Chrystie, Robert Johnston, and Ford Foundations in the University of Edinburgh

The meeting rose at a quarter before five o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Hundred and fourteenth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 12th June 1862.

The Commissioners met at half-past four o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lor Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

There was laid before the Commissioners an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 7th instant approving Ordinance No. 27, Aberdeen No. 7, with reference to fees in the University of Aberdeen.

The terms of the two following Ordinances were finally adjusted, and it was ordered that the sea of the Commission should be affixed to them, viz.:—

Ordinance No. 69, General No. 7, relative to the power of the Senatus Academicus to regulate the order of attendance on classes in the course of study in the Faculty of Arts, the adjournment of the examinations of candidates for Degrees in Arts, the suspending or depriving students of bursaries on the ground of misconduct, and the conferring of Degrees in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor; and

Ordinance No. 70, Glasgow No. 13, providing compensation to the present Professor of Natural Philosophy in Glasgow for loss of graduation fees.

The meeting rose at six o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Hundred and fifteenth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 14th June 1862.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The terms of an Ordinance with reference to the foundation of Bayne of Pitcairlie, in the Uni-

sity of Edinburgh, were finally adjusted; and it was ordered that the seal of the Commission should affixed to it—Ordinance No. 71, Edinburgh No. 8 [Bayne Foundation]. Hundred and fifteenth Meeting.

The Commissioners considered the subject of graduation in Law, in connection with reports on the ject from the Faculty of Advocates, the Society of Solicitors in the Supreme Courts, and the ciety of Advocates in Aberdeen.

The meeting rose at four o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 21st June 1862. Hundred and sixteenth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lord dmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Hastie.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners considered the subject of the bursaries in the University of Edinburgh, in connection with copies of documents, relating to certain of the bursaries, furnished by the Magistrates and uncil of Edinburgh.

There was laid before the Commissioners an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 7th stant, referring to the Commissioners,

I. The following forty-four petitions against Ordinances Nos. 28 to 52, Aberdeen Nos. 8 to 32, z.:—

1. From the Kirk-Session of the parish of Lochbroom and county of Ross; 2. from the Kirk-ssion of the parish of Belhelvie; 3. from the Kirk-Session of Knockando, the Honourable George enry Essex Grant, and the Honourable Lewis Alexander Grant; 4. from the Minister, Elders, and hers, parishioners of Abernethy, Strathspey; 5. from the Kirk-Session of the parish of Dallas, in the unty of Moray; 6. from the Kirk-Session of the parish of Oyne, in the Presbytery of Garioch and nod of Aberdeen; 7. from the Kirk-Session of the parish of Cabrach; 8. from the Kirk-Session the parish of Alvie; 9. from the Kirk-Session of the parish of Mortlach, in the county of Banff; 0. from the Kirk-Session and inhabitants of Boharm; 11. from the Kirk-Session and others of the rish of Aboyne; 12. from the Kirk-Session and others in the parish of Premnay; 13. from the irk-Session and parishioners of Inveraven parish; 14. from the Ministers, Elders, and others, inbitants of the parish of Cairney; 15. from the Minister, Elders, and others of the parish of Boyndie, the county of Banff; 16. from the Minister, Elders, and others, inhabitants of the parish of Glass; 7. from the Minister, Elders, and others in the parish of Auchindoir, Aberdeenshire; 18. from the inbitants of Birnie; 19. from the inhabitants of the town of Grantown, in the united parish of Cromle and Inverallan, county of Inverness; 20. from the inhabitants of the village of Portessie, Banffire; 21. from the inhabitants of the village of Findochty, Banffshire; 22. from the inhabitants of e village of Portknockie, parish of Rathven; 23. from the inhabitants of the burgh and parish of allen, in the county of Banff; 24. from the inhabitants of the town of Whitehills, county of anff; 25. from the inhabitants of the parish of Banff; 26. from certain of the inhabitants of the rish of Urquhart, in the county of Elgin; 27. from the inhabitants of the parish of Marnoch, in the unty of Banff; 28. from the Ministers and inhabitants of Buckie and surrounding district; 29. om the Minister and others of the parish of Deskford; 30. from the Minister and inhabitants of the rish of Fordyce; 31. from the Ministers, feuars, and other inhabitants of Portsoy; 32. from the rishioners of the parish of Rothes, Morayshire; 33. from the parishioners of Kirkmichael, Banffshire; 4. from the parishioners of Drainie, near Elgin, and others; 35. from the Heritors, Ministers, and hers of the united parishes of Urquhart and Glenmoriston; 36. from the Heritor, Minister, Elders, nd others of the parish of Duncansburgh (Fort-William), within the county of Inverness; 37. from e Heritors, Ministers, and others of the parish of Kilmonivaig, Inverness-shire; 38. from the Provost, agistrates, and Town Council of the royal burgh of Banff, in Council assembled; 39. from the Presytery of Fordyce; 40. from Messrs Robert Maclure and W. D. Geddes, Professors of Classics in the niversity of Aberdeen; 41. from the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city and royal burgh Elgin, in Council assembled; 42. from the Heritors, Ministers, and others within the parish of Old eer; 43. from Heritors, Ministers, and others of the parish of Bellie; and, 44. from the Landholders, ommissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace of the county of Aberdeen, in general meeting sembled:

II. The following six petitions against Ordinance No. 52, Aberdeen No. 32 [Redhyth Foundation], z.:—

1. From the Earl of Seafield; 2. from the Minister and Elders of the Kirk-Session of the parish Banff; 3. from certain Trustees under the deed of mortification of Walter Ogilvie of Redhyth; . from Landed Proprietors, Justices of the Peace, Ministers, Elders, and gentlemen residing in the rish of Keith and county of Banff; 5. from the Minister, Elders, and other inhabitants of the arish of Cromdale, Strathspey; and, 6. from the inhabitants of the parish of Grange:

III. Petition of the Provost and Bailies of the burgh of Old Aberdeen against Ordinance No. 30, berdeen No. 10 [Watt Foundation]:

IV. Petition of the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city of Aberdeen, against Ordinance o. 28, Aberdeen No. 8; Ordinance No. 49, Aberdeen No. 29 [Liddell Foundation]; and Ordinance o. 48, Aberdeen No. 28 [Cargill Foundation]:

V. Petition of the Moderator and Kirk-Session of the parish of Mortlach against Ordinance No. 2, Aberdeen No. 22 [Dr John Lorimer's Foundation].

Also a letter, dated the 17th instant, from the Clerk of the Council, stating that eleven other petions on the same subject would be laid before Her Majesty at the next Council, for reference to the ommissioners.

The Commissioners farther considered the subject of graduation in Law, in connection with a eport on the subject from the Society of Writers to the Signet. The Commissioners also considered ne draft of an Ordinance on the subject.

The meeting rose at five o'clock.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Hundred and seventeenth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 12*th July* 1862.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lo Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The Commissioners considered the subject of the bursaries in the University of Edinburgh, connection with a letter from the Town Clerk, dated the 7th instant, with regard to the bursari stated to be in the gift of the Magistrates and Council, and a report of the Education Committee of t Council therewith transmitted.

The terms of the four following Ordinances were finally adjusted, and it was ordered that the se of the Commission should be affixed to them, viz.:—

Ordinance No. 72, Glasgow No. 14 [Baxter Foundation], relative to the bursary in the Un versity of Glasgow, on the foundation of Mr Daniel Baxter, bookseller;

Ordinance No. 73, St Andrew's No. 11 [Lawson Foundation], relative to the bursary in t United College, St Andrew's, on the foundation of Mr John Lawson;

Ordinance No. 74, Aberdeen No. 34 [Murray Foundation], relative to the bequest in t University of Aberdeen of the late Dr Alexander Murray, of Philadelphia, in the Unit States of America; and

Ordinance No. 75, General No. 8, relative to the granting of degrees in Law in the seve Universities.

The Commissioners considered the subject of graduation in Divinity.

The meeting rose at twenty minutes past three o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman*.

Hundred and eighteenth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 21*st July* 1862.

The Commissioners met at eleven o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; Lo Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Dunlop; Mr Stirling.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

There was laid before the Commissioners an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 19 instant, referring to the Commissioners,—I. The following ten petitions against Ordinances Nos. 28 52, Aberdeen Nos. 8 to 32, viz.:—1. From the Kirk-Session of Alvah; 2. from the Kirk-Session Turriff; 3. from the Kirk-Session of Monquhitter; 4. from the Kirk-Session of Gartly; 5. from t Kirk-Session of Speymouth; 6. from the parishioners of Fyvie; 7. from the parishioners of Ordiquhil 8. from the Commissioners of Supply of Banffshire; 9. from Ministers and others of Duthil; and, 1 from Heritors, Ministers, and others of Daviot and Dunlichity: II. The petition of the Reverend Jam Allan, Minister of Grange, against Ordinances Nos. 41 and 42, Aberdeen Nos. 21 and 22 (Lorim Foundations),—these eleven petitions being the petitions referred to in the letter of the Clerk of t Council, of 17th June, mentioned in the minutes of 21st June last.

Notice having been given to the several petitioners named in the Order, as well as to the sever petitioners against Ordinances relating to bursaries in Aberdeen, whose petitions had been referred to th Commissioners by Her Majesty's previous Order of the 7th of June, that the Commissioners had appointe this day for hearing by Counsel such of the petitioners as should be desirous to be so heard, the followin Counsel were now heard for certain of the petitioners named in the Order of the 7th of June, viz.:— Mr Patton, for the Landholders, Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace of the county Aberdeen; Mr Gordon (with whom was Mr Brown), for the Earl of Seafield, for certain of the Trustee under the deed of mortification of Walter Ogilvie of Redhyth, and for the Minister and inhabitants the parish of Fordyce; and Mr Macpherson, for the Provost and Bailies of the burgh of Old Aberdeen

No Counsel appeared in support of any of the other petitions referred by the said Order of the 7t of June, or in support of any of the petitions referred by the Order of the 19th of July.

Counsel having retired, the Commissioners remained for some time in deliberation on the petition and the addresses of Counsel.

The meeting rose at ten minutes before five o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman*.

Hundred and nineteenth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 21*st October* 1862.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Hastie Mr Dunlop.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

There were laid before the Commissioners two Orders of Her Majesty in Council, dated respectively the 6th and 30th August 1862; the first approving the following sixteen Ordinances, viz.:—

Ordinance No. 53, Aberdeen No. 33, regarding the occupation of manses belonging to Aberdeen University;

Ordinance No. 54, Glasgow No. 5 [Wilson Foundation];

Ordinance No. 55, Glasgow No. 6 [Struthers Foundation];

Ordinance No. 56, Glasgow No. 7 [Boyd Foundation];

Ordinance No. 57, Glasgow No. 8 [Armagh Foundation];

Ordinance No. 58, St Andrew's No. 6 [Grant Foundation];

Ordinance No. 59, St Andrew's No. 7 [Guild Foundation];

Ordinance No. 60, St Andrew's No. 8 [Malcolm Foundation];

Ordinance No. 61, St Andrew's No. 9 [Glendee Foundation];

Ordinance No. 62, St Andrew's No. 10 [Wilkie Foundation];

Ordinance No. 63, Glasgow No. 9 [Forfar Foundation];

Ordinance No. 64, Glasgow No. 10 [Hastie Foundation];

Ordinance No. 65, Glasgow No. 11 [Crawfurd Foundation];
Ordinance No. 66, Glasgow No. 12 [Foundation Bursaries];
Ordinance No. 67, Edinburgh No. 7 [Nairne Foundation];
Ordinance No. 68, General No. 6, relating to the custody and management of the Libraries in the Universities;

Hundred and nineteenth Meeting.

ne second approving the following three Ordinances, viz.:—
Ordinance No. 69, General No. 7, relating to the granting of degrees in the Universities;
Ordinance No. 70, Glasgow No. 13, providing compensation to the present Professor of Natural Philosophy in Glasgow for loss of graduation fees;
Ordinance No. 71, Edinburgh No. 8 [Bayne Foundation].

The Commissioners had before them a letter, dated the 13th of August 1862, and previous letters, the Clerk to Robert Gordon's Hospital, in Aberdeen, bringing under their notice minutes of agree- between the Governors of the Hospital and the Senatus Academicus of Marischal College in 1781, by, in consideration of a contribution of fifty guineas by the Governors towards the purchase of omical instruments for the College, the Senatus agreed that four boys from the Hospital should be , in all time coming, received into the classes of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, or either of as the Governors should desire, and instructed in these branches, on the same footing as the other nts in the College, without paying any fees. It was now requested, on the part of the Hospital, he privilege which this agreement purported to confer in Marischal College, should be recognised nceded by the Commissioners in the University of Aberdeen.

The Commissioners, having fully considered the subject of the said agreement, are of opinion, that me was beyond the power of the Senatus of Marischal College, and was not binding on the College, s not now binding on the University of Aberdeen. The Commissioners further see no grounds king steps to confer on the Hospital a privilege in the University of Aberdeen, similar to that which greement purported to confer in Marischal College.

The Commissioners directed extracts of this minute to be transmitted to the Governors of Gordon's ital, and to the Senatus Academicus of the University of Aberdeen.

There was laid before the Commissioners a minute of the St Andrew's University Court, of date 4th of July last, recommending to the consideration of the Commissioners a resolution of the Gene- ouncil of the University, in favour of the institution of regulations for conferring the degree of elor of Divinity.

The Commissioners considered the draft of a special report to Her Majesty in Council, on the matter e petitions against Ordinances relating to bursaries in the University of Aberdeen, referred to the missioners by Her Majesty's Orders in Council of the 7th of June and 19th of July 1862.

The meeting rose at a quarter before four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 28th October 1862.

Hundred and twentieth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at twelve o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Hastie; Dunlop.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The terms of a special report to Her Majesty in Council, on the matter of the petitions against nances relating to bursaries in the University of Aberdeen, referred to the Commissioners by Her sty's Orders in Council of the 7th of June and 19th of July 1862, were finally adjusted; and it ordered that the seal of the Commission should be affixed to the report.

There was laid before the Commissioners a copy of a deed of mortification, dated the 28th of May 5th and 28th of June 1862, for the endowment of a scholarship in the University of Edinburgh, r the name of the Pitt Theological Scholarship, by the surviving and assumed members of a Com- ee appointed in 1835 by the Pitt Club of Scotland, and trustees for the same, for carrying out an opriation of a portion of the funds of the Club for the purpose of founding a prize, bursary, or scholar- for a student of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh. The Commissioners considered the subject n Ordinance to be issued, in furtherance of the deed, for the regulation of the endowment.

The meeting rose at a quarter before four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 6th November 1862.

Hundred and twenty-first Meeting.

The Commissioners met at a quarter past three o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; the Lord ocate; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The terms of the three following Ordinances were finally adjusted, and it was ordered that the seal ne Commission should be affixed to them, viz.:—

Ordinance No. 76, Edinburgh No. 9 [Exchequer Bursaries], relative to the bursaries in Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, on the foundation of King William the Third and Queen Mary;

Ordinance No. 77, Edinburgh No. 10 [Pitt Theological Scholarship], relative to the foundation of a Theological scholarship in the same University by the members of a Committee of the Pitt Club of Scotland, mentioned in the minutes of last meeting; and

Ordinance No. 78, Edinburgh No. 11 [Dundas Foundation], relative to the bursaries in the same University, on the foundation of Lawrence Dundas, formerly Professor of Humanity in the University.

The Commissioners considered the subject of certain of the bursaries in the University of Edinburgh geable on the annuity of L.2170 from the revenues of Leith Harbour.

The meeting rose at half-past five o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Hundred and twenty-second Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 15th November 1862.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; the Advocate; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Stirling.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The terms of the six following Ordinances relative to bursaries in the University of Edinb were finally adjusted, and it was ordered that the seal of the Commission should be affixed to t viz.:—

Ordinance No. 79, Edinburgh No. 12 [Buchanan Foundation];
Ordinance No. 80, Edinburgh No. 13 [Struthers Foundation];
Ordinance No. 81, Edinburgh No. 14 [Ramsay Foundation];
Ordinance No. 82, Edinburgh No. 15 [Robert Johnston's Foundation];
Ordinance No. 83, Edinburgh No. 16 [Ford Foundation]; and
Ordinance No. 84, Edinburgh No. 17 [Dalgleish Foundation].

The meeting rose at a quarter before five o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Hundred and twenty-third Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 22d November 1862.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Lord Justice-General; the L Advocate; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Stirling.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The terms of an Ordinance relative to the bursary in Divinity in the University of Edinburgh the foundation of Archbishop Leighton, were finally adjusted, and it was ordered that the seal of Commission should be affixed to it—Ordinance No. 85, Edinburgh No. 18 [Leighton Foundation].

The Commissioners considered the subject of the Ramsay Foundation in the University of St drew's, in connection with letters from the Principal of the United College, and from Sir Alexan Ramsay, patron of the bursaries on the foundation, representing the expediency of dividing the pre fellowship on the foundation into two.

The Commissioners resumed consideration of the subject of graduation in Divinity, in connec with representations from the Universities of the desirableness of instituting regulations for confer the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. After mature deliberation, the Commissioners, considering peculiar difficulties with which the subject is surrounded, and the free action which will still be lef the Universities themselves, resolved, that it is not expedient that they should interfere by Ordina with reference to it.

There was laid before the Commissioners an extract of a minute of the Glasgow University Co of date the 5th instant, bringing to the attention of the Commissioners a resolution of the General Co cil, approving of the conclusions of a report of a Committee of the Council on the subject of institu summer sessions in the Faculty of Arts.

The meeting rose at a quarter before four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Hundred and twenty-fourth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 29th November 1862.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Haddington; the L Justice-General; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Stirling.

The minutes of last meeting having been read,

The terms of an Ordinance relative to the bursaries in the University of Edinburgh, on the foun tion of Archibald Johnstone, merchant in Edinburgh, were finally adjusted, and it was ordered that seal of the Commission should be affixed to the Ordinance—Ordinance No. 86, Edinburgh No. [Archibald Johnstone's Foundation].

The Commissioners considered the terms of a draft Ordinance relative to the Ramsay Foundat in the University of St Andrew's.

The Commissioners also considered the terms of a draft Ordinance relative to the bursaries Divinity in the University of St Andrew's, on the foundation of King William the Third.

The Commissioners resumed consideration of the subject of the University Libraries, in connect with certain suggestions submitted to them as to the expediency of issuing a supplementary Ordina on the subject.

The meeting rose at half-past four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

Hundred and twenty-fifth Meeting.

At Edinburgh, 6th December 1862.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; The Lord Justice-General; Lo Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

There were laid before the Commissioners communications from the University Court and t Senatus Academicus of the University of St Andrew's; from the Chancellor, the University Court, a the Senatus Academicus of the University of Glasgow; from the Chancellor, the University Court, a the Senatus Academicus of the University of Aberdeen; and from the University Court and the Senat Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, in answer to a request of the Commissioners to be favour with their views as to the expediency of founding a National University for Scotland, regarding whi the Commissioners are, by s. xv. 10 of the Universities Act, directed to inquire and report to H Majesty.

The terms of the three following Ordinances were finally adjusted, and it was ordered that the seal of Commission should be affixed to them, viz. :— Hundred and twenty-fifth Meeting.

Ordinance No. 87, St Andrew's No. 12 [Ramsay Foundation], relative to the foundation in the University of St Andrew's of Mr John Ramsay, minister of Markinch;

Ordinance No. 88, St Andrew's No. 13 [Exchequer Bursaries], relative to the bursaries in Divinity in the same University on the foundation of King William the Third; and

Ordinance No. 89, General No. 9, supplementary to Ordinance No. 68, General No. 6, for the better custody and management of the Libraries belonging to the Universities.

The meeting rose at twenty minutes before four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

At Edinburgh, 20th December 1862.

Hundred and twenty-sixth Meeting.

The Commissioners met at half-past one o'clock.

Present,—The Lord Justice-Clerk, Chairman, in the Chair; the Earl of Haddington; the Lord e-General; the Lord Advocate; Lord Ardmillan; Sir W. Gibson Craig; Mr Stirling; Mr .

The minutes of last meeting having been read,

There was laid before the Commissioners a deed of mortification, dated the 20th instant, by Thomas ie of Linlathen, Esquire, advocate, George Dundas, Esquire, advocate, and William Smith, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh, trustees of James Mac- , Esq., writer to the signet, of a sum of L.3000, placed by him in the hands of the said trustees e endowment of a scholarship in the University of Edinburgh. The Commissioners adjusted the of an Ordinance, in furtherance of the deed, for the regulation of the endowment, and ordered that al of the Commission should be affixed thereto—Ordinance No. 90, Edinburgh No. 20 [Mackenzie arship].

Returns from the Universities of the number of degrees granted, the number of students, and other rs, were laid before the Commissioners.

The Commissioners resolved, that it is their duty, on the expiration of their powers, to present r Majesty a general and detailed Report of their proceedings, and of the bearing and effect of their ances as approved by Her Majesty. They therefore directed the Secretary to collect the necessary ials, and to prepare the draft of a Report for their consideration.

Lord Ardmillan proposed that the cordial thanks of the Commissioners should be tendered to the Justice-Clerk for his unremitting attention, as Chairman, to the business of the Commission from mmencement to its close.

The motion was seconded by Mr Hastie, and was unanimously agreed to.

The meeting rose at four o'clock. JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

III. REPORTS, ETC.

1. REPORT ON FACULTIES OF DIVINITY.

Report on Faculties of Divinity.

THE Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 21 and 22 Vict., c. 83, in submittir the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, a Report upon the condition of the Chairs i Faculties of Divinity in the several Universities of Scotland, feel that it is unnecessary for them to upon the Government the importance of the subject both to the Universities and the Church. would, however, at the outset, urge as their reason for requesting the attention of the Government position and requirements of these Faculties apart from the other Faculties in the Universitie difficulty, which unquestionably exists, of obtaining grants of public money for the support of Theol Professorships. There are circumstances, also, which render it peculiarly important that the su should be brought under the notice of the Government at the present time. A vacancy in the of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, through the death of Dr John Lee, who was also Pri of the University, and one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal, requires now to be filled up, and th sufficiency of the emoluments of the Chair, to attract, as candidates, competent persons who hav other means of support, has been made strongly apparent to the Commissioners. Provision also req to be made without delay for the endowment of a new Chair of Biblical Criticism in the Univers Aberdeen, the institution of such a Chair being rendered imperative by 21 and 22 Vict., c. 83, sec

In the following report upon the Faculties of Divinity, the Commissioners will, in the first p present a short statement of the endowments and emoluments in each of these Faculties, as it at pr exists; and will afterwards indicate the manner in which, amid the difficulties which surroun subject, the pecuniary assistance which is indispensably requisite can best be obtained.

PRESENT POSITION OF FACULTIES OF DIVINITY.

N.B.—*In stating sums of money, shillings and pence will for the most part be omitted, unless it be i case of Government Grants, with a view to identification.*

'I. Edinburgh.'

I. In the Faculty of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, there are at present four Profe ships, viz:—

1. A Professorship of Divinity;
2. A Professorship of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History;
3. A Professorship of Biblical Criticism and Biblical Antiquities;
4. A Professorship of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages.

1. The emoluments of the Professorship of Divinity are:—

Salary from Town Council of Edinburgh,	L.196	0	0
Fees (average),	190	0	0
Total emoluments,	L.386	0	0

The patronage of this Chair is, by 21 and 22 Vict., c. 83, transferred from the Town Counc Edinburgh to the body of Curators appointed under sec. 13 of that Act.

2. The Professorship of Ecclesiastical History was founded by William III., and endowed by with a salary of L.200 a-year; one moiety of which the incumbent receives through the Commissi in charge of the Land Revenues of the Crown in Scotland; while the other moiety, which was form chargeable on the hereditary Revenues of the Crown, is now provided for annually by Parliamen vote, and is paid through the Exchequer. The emoluments of the Professorship are:—

Moiety of salary through the Commissioner in charge of the Land Revenues,	L.100	0	0
Moiety of salary through the Exchequer,	100	0	0
Fees (average),	94	0	0
Total emoluments,	L.294	0	0

The patronage of this Chair is in the Crown.

3. The Professorship of Biblical Criticism and Biblical Antiquities was instituted by the Crow 1846; and the first incumbent, Dr Robert Lee, who is still Professor, was appointed one of the th Deans of the Chapel Royal, the terms of the gift being, 'so long as he shall hold the office of Profe 'of Biblical Criticism and Biblical Antiquities in the University of Edinburgh, and to his successors 'office.' The patronage of the Chair is in the Crown.

Report by Select Committee of House of Commons, in 1851, on Annuity Tax (Edinburgh), p. 505.

With regard to the emoluments of the Chair, the present Professor (who is also minister of Greyfriars in Edinburgh) has not hitherto charged any fee for attendance on his class; although, the other Divinity Professors in Edinburgh, he is authorized to charge a fee of two guineas. U about three years ago, attendance on this class was not required by the laws of the Church; students are now required to attend for two sessions. It is probable that, when fees are charged, th will amount to about the same sum as in the class of Ecclesiastical History. The emoluments of Professorship from the Deanery of the Chapel Royal are, on an average of the last seven years, L.67

4. The emoluments of the Professorship of Oriental Languages are:—

Salary from Town Council,	L.85	0	0
Salary from the Exchequer,	30	0	0
Fees (average),	98	0	0
Total emoluments,	L.213	0	0

The salary of L.30 from the Exchequer, which appears annually in the Parliamentary votes, is in charge of the share appropriated to this Chair, of a grant by Queen Anne, of L.210 per annum, ally among seven Professors in the University of Edinburgh, and their successors in office. Report on Faculties of Divinity. Evidence of Commission of 1826, p. 50.

The patronage of the Chair is, by 21 and 22 Vict., c. 83, transferred from the Town Council to the y of Curators appointed under sec. 13 of that Act.

II. The Faculty of Divinity in the University of Glasgow consists at present of three Professors, :— II. Glasgow.

1. A Professor of Divinity.
2. A Professor of Ecclesiastical History.
3. A Professor of Oriental Languages.

1. The emoluments of the Professorship of Divinity are :—

From College Revenues (average),	L.408	6	8
Salary from the Archbishoprick of Glasgow, under grant from George I.,	16	13	4
Fees (average),	175	0	0
Total income,	L.600	0	0

Along with a house in College.

The patronage of the Chair is, by 21 and 22 Vict., c. 83, transferred from the College to the versity Court.

2. The emoluments of the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History are :—

From College Revenues,	L.222	15	7
Salary from the Archbishoprick of Glasgow, under grant from George I.,	100	0	0
Fees (average),	81	0	0
Total income,	L.403	15	7

Along with a house in College.

The patronage of the Chair belongs to the Crown.

3. The emoluments of the Professorship of Oriental Languages are :—

From College Revenues,	L.264	8	11
Salary from the Archbishoprick of Glasgow, under grant from George I.,	15	11	1
Salary from the Exchequer,	20	0	0
Fees (average),	130	0	0
Total income,	L.430	0	0

Along with a house in College.

The salary from the Exchequer is voted annually by Parliament, but it is in discharge of the share nging to the Professorship, of a grant by Queen Anne to the College, of an annual sum of L.210, ppropriated by George II. in 1729. Printed Schedule furnished by the College.

The patronage of this Chair is, by the Act, transferred from the College to the University rt.

III. In St Mary's College, St Andrew's, which is exclusively a Theological College, there are the owing Professors :— III. St Mary's College, St Andrew's.

1. Principal and Primarius Professor of Divinity.
2. Second Master and Professor of Divinity.
3. Professor of Church History.
4. Professor of Hebrew.

1. The emoluments of the Principalship and Primarius Professorship of Divinity are :—

From College sources (average),	L.205	0	0
Salary from Exchequer,	93	0	0
Fees (probable average),	47	0	0
Total income,	L.345	0	0

Along with a house in College.

The salary from the Exchequer is voted in one sum annually by Parliament, but it is intended as lischarge of two distinct grants. The first of these grants was one by Queen Anne of L.52, 3s. (the portion belonging to St Mary's College of an annual sum of L.200 given to the University of St drew's), which has been thus divided :— Evidence of Commission of 1826, p. 372.

Principal and Primarius Professor,	L.18	0	0
Professor of Divinity,	12	0	0
Professor of Church History,	11	1	8
Professor of Hebrew,	11	1	8
	L.52	3	4

The other grant was one in 1832, of L.800 to the University of St Andrew's, of which L.300—*i.e.*, 5 to each Professor—was assigned to St Mary's College. This grant was made by way of part com- sation for the heavy loss, which the two Colleges in the University of St Andrew's had suffered in the of teinds for the augmentation of the stipends of the parochial clergy, under Acts of Parliament sed subsequent to the date at which the teinds were bestowed on the Colleges. In 1823, it appears n a memorial of the University to the Treasury, and a report thereon by the Barons of the Exquer of Scotland, that the loss to St Mary's College from this cause amounted, at that time, to L.530 ear, while the loss to the United College of St Salvador and St Leonard was between L.700 and 00 a year. The grant was therefore far from being an adequate compensation for the losses which Colleges had suffered. Evidence of Commission of 1826, pp. 240–250. Appendix, No. 1, to Report of St Andrew's Commission of 1840, pp. 2, 30.

The patronage of the Principalship belongs to the Crown.

Report on Faculties of Divinity.

2. The emoluments of the Second Mastership and Professorship of Divinity are :—

From College sources (average),	L.204	0	0
Salary from Exchequer,	87	0	0
Fees (average),	40	0	0
Total emoluments,	L.331	0	0

The salary from the Exchequer is voted in one sum annually by Parliament; but it represents, explained in the Principal's case, L.12 from Queen Anne's grant, and L.75 from the grant of 1832 the College in compensation for loss of teinds.

The patronage of the Chair belongs to the Crown.

3. The emoluments of the Professorship of Church History are :—

From College sources (average),	L.106	0	0
Salary from Exchequer,	86	1	8
Salary from Commissioners of Woods and Forests,	150	0	0
Fees (average),	29	0	0
Total emoluments,	L.371	1	8

The salary from the Exchequer is voted in one sum annually by Parliament; but it represents, explained in the Principal's case, L.11, 1s. 8d. from Queen Anne's grant, and L.75 from the grant 1832 to the College in compensation for loss of teinds. The sum of L.150, payable through th Woods and Forests, is the portion appropriated to this Chair of a mortification out of the Bishops' Ren of L.300 a year to the University by William III.

Evidence of Commission of 1826, p. 372.

The patronage of the Chair belongs to the Crown.

4. The following are the emoluments of the Hebrew Chair :—

From College sources (average),	L.157	0	0
Salary from Exchequer,	86	1	8
Salary from Commissioners of Woods and Forests,	25	0	0
Fees (average),	30	0	0
Total emoluments,	L.298	1	8

The salary of L.86, 1s. 8d. from the Exchequer, although voted in one sum, consists of L.11, 1s. 8 and L.75, as mentioned in the case of the Chair of Church History. The sum of L.25, payable throug the Woods and Forests, is the portion appropriated to the Chair of the mortification of L.300 out the Bishops' Rents, also mentioned under the head of the Chair of Church History.

Evidence of Commission of 1826, p. 372.

The patronage of the Chair belongs to the Crown.

IV. Aberdeen.

IV. Of the two existing Universities of Aberdeen, the Faculty of Divinity in King's College cor sists, besides the Principal (who, as such, is Primarius Professor of Theology, but who does not at preser lecture), of a Professor of Divinity, and a Professor of Oriental Languages. In Marischal College ther are three Chairs—one of Church History, at present held by the Principal; one of Divinity; and on of Oriental Languages. The students of Divinity in the two Colleges, who are on the average abou 92 in number, attend the lectures both of the Professor of Divinity in King's College and of the Pro fessor of Divinity in Marischal College, the former lecturing for three days in the week, and the latte lecturing for the other three days. In King's College no fee is charged by the Professor of Divinity while in Marischal College the fee is a guinea. The fee of the class of Church History in Marischa College is a guinea and a half, which is also the amount of the fee in either class of Oriental Language The patronage of each of the Chairs in the united University will be determined by the Commissioner

1. The emoluments of the Principalship of King's College are :—

From College sources (average),	L.203	0	0
Share of Queen Anne's Bounty,	20	0	0
Share of George III.'s Grant to the College of L.700,	70	0	0
Share of Grant by William III. out of the Bishops' Rents,	20	0	0
Total income,	L.313	0	0

Along with a house in College.

Evidence of Commission of 1826, p. 165.

The L.20, share of Queen Anne's Bounty, is voted annually by Parliament in discharge of a sum c that amount granted to the Principalship by Queen Anne. In the same grant, L.12 a year is given t the Professor of Divinity in King's College. The L.700 mentioned above, of which the Principal an the nine Professors of King's College receive each a tenth, was granted to the College in 1808 by Georg III., in consideration, as the grant recites, that 'the revenues of the University had been much reduce 'by the tithes being found liable to be appropriated to augment the stipends of the clergy.' The sum o L.700 is now annually voted by Parliament, in one sum, as 'additional allowance to the Principal an 'Professors.' The sum of L.20, which the Principal receives of the grant from the Bishops' Rents, an which is payable through the Woods and Forests, was not originally appropriated to the office by th grant; but it appears to have been subsequently so appropriated by authority of Queen Anne.

Second Report of Aberdeen Commission, 1839, p. 271.

Explanation furnished by King's College.

2. The emoluments of the Chair of Divinity in King's College are :—

From College sources (average),	L.176	0	0
Share of Queen Anne's Bounty,	12	0	0
Share of George III.'s Grant to the College of L.700,	70	0	0
Additional Grant to the Chair,	150	0	0
Share of Grant by William III. out of the Bishops' Rents,	33	6	8
Total income,	L.441	6	8

Along with a house in College.

The present Professor receives also L.50 a year, as Lecturer on Practical Religion, from the trustee of the late John Gordon of Murtle; but this is dependent on the will of the trustees.

The Royal grants of L.12 and L.700 are explained under the head of the Principalship. The grant L.150 was originally given in 1817 by George III. to Dr Mearns, the present incumbent's predecessor, on his appointment to the Chair, and was limited to his incumbency. In 1852, on the appointment of the present Professor, an equal sum was, by Treasury minute, made payable to him so long as Parliamentary vote for the amount is continued; power, however, being reserved to the Treasury to consider the matter if a junction of the Colleges should take place. The share of the grant from the Bishops' Rents is as authorized by William III. Report on Faculties of Divinity. Second Report of Aberdeen Commission, 1839, p. 273. Grant, 1st March 1698. Evidence of Commission of 1826, p. 164.

3. The emoluments of the Professorship of Oriental Languages in King's College are :—

From College sources (average),	L.65 0 0
Share of George III.'s Grant to the College of L.700,	70 0 0
Share of Grant by William III. out of the Bishops' Rents,	66 13 4
Fees (average),	36 0 0
Total income,	L.237 13 4

e Professor occupies two or three rooms in College, of which it is expected he will be deprived when contemplated alterations are made in the buildings. The grant of L.700 has been already explained. e share which the Professor receives of the grant from the Bishops' Rents is as authorized by William .

4. The emoluments of the Professorship of Church History in Marischal College (apart from the come of the present Professor as Principal) are :—

Salary from the Exchequer,	L.50 0 0
Fees (average),	58 0 0
Total emoluments,	L.108 0 0

his Chair was instituted by the Crown in 1833, when the present incumbent was appointed Professor 'the term of his life, or 'till the suppression of such Professorship by any Act of Parliament, to be hereafter passed.' The salary of L.50 is voted annually by Parliament. Second Report of Aberdeen Commission, 1839, p. 131.

5. The emoluments of the Chair of Divinity in Marischal College are :—

Endowment in the hands of the Town Council of Aberdeen (average),	L.61 0 0
Salary from Exchequer,	53 0 0
Fees (average),	92 0 0
Total emoluments,	L.206 0 0

he present Professor receives also L.50 a year from the trustees of the late John Gordon of Murtle; t this is dependent on their will.

The salary of L.53 from the Exchequer, although voted in one sum by Parliament, represents in ality two Royal grants,—one of L.20, by Queen Anne, in 1712; and the other by George III., of .33, in 1812. Evidence of Commission of 1826, p. 165. Second Report of Aberdeen Commission, 1839, p. 272.

6. The emoluments of the Chair of Oriental Languages in Marischal College are :—

Endowment in the hands of Sir A. Ramsay (average),	L.37 0 0
Salary from the Exchequer,	33 0 0
Fees (average),	30 0 0
Total emoluments,	L.100 0 0

he salary of L.33 from the Exchequer, which is voted annually by Parliament, represents a grant of hat amount to the Chair by George III. in 1812. Second Report of Aberdeen Commission, 1839, p. 272.

The position of the several Faculties of Divinity, as explained above, may be conveniently seen from ne following Table. The sums stated are the nearest sums in pounds to the actual sums. The letter H n the extreme right hand column denotes that a house is attached to the Chair.

	Chair.	Endowment.	Royal Grant not dependent on Parliamentary Vote.	Grant in consideration of Loss of Teinds.	Royal Grant dependent on Parliamentary Vote.	Conditional Grant.	Fees.	Total.
		L.	L.	L.	L.	L.	L.	L.
Edinburgh.	Divinity,	196	...	...	...	...	190	386
	Ecclesiastical History,	...	100	...	100	...	94	294
	Biblical Criticism,	672	...	...	...	...	...	672
	Hebrew,	85	...	...	30	...	98	213
Glasgow.	Divinity,	408	17	...	...	...	175	600 H
	Ecclesiastical History,	223	100	...	...	...	81	404 H
	Oriental Languages,	264	16	...	20	...	130	430 H

Report on Faculties of Divinity.

TABLE—*continued.*

	Chair.	Endowment.	Royal Grant not dependent on Parliamentary Vote.	Grant in consideration of Loss of Teinds.	Royal Grant dependent on Parliamentary Vote.	Conditional Grant.	Fees.	Total.
St Mary's College, St Andrew's.	Principal and First Divinity, . .	L. 205	L. ...	L. 75	L. 18	L. ...	L. 47	L. 345 B
	Second Divinity, .	204	...	75	12	...	40	331
	Ecclesiastical History,	106	150	75	11	...	29	371
	Hebrew, . . .	157	25	75	11	...	30	298
Aberdeen.	Principal of King's College, . .	203	20	70	20	...	...	313 H
	Divinity, King's College,	176	33	70	12	150	...	441 H
	Oriental Languages, King's College, .	65	67	70	...	...	36	238
	Ecclesiastical History, Marischal College,	...	...	...	...	50	58	108
	Divinity, Marischal College, . .	61	...	...	53	...	92	206
	Oriental Languages, Marischal College,	37	...	...	33	...	30	100

It is evident, from the view which has been given of the pecuniary position of the Chairs in the Faculties of Divinity in the several Universities, that the emoluments of the great majority of these Chairs are utterly inadequate. Indeed, with the exception of the Chair of Biblical Criticism in the University of Edinburgh, the occupant of which enjoys a considerable income as one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal, of the three Professorships in the Faculty of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, and of the Professorship of Divinity in King's College, Aberdeen, the present emoluments of which are eked out by a somewhat precarious grant of L.150, there is none of the Professorships of which the emoluments reach the moderate amount of L.400 a year. With the view, therefore, of securing the services of men of learning and eminence for the existing Chairs, it is obvious that additional means of support must be provided.

But, further, the Commissioners would call the attention of Government to the question of the number of Chairs which ought to be provided for in the Faculty of Divinity in each of the four Universities of Scotland, regarding the union of the two Universities of Aberdeen as having been carried into effect. In considering this question, the Commissioners, in the exercise of their powers, as directed by sec. 23 of the Universities Act, have had special regard to the recommendations contained in the Report of the Royal Commission of 1826, which, alone of the Commissions mentioned in that section, reports generally as to all the Universities of Scotland. In the General Report of that Commission, p. 47, the result of its deliberations, regarding the Professorships which ought to exist in the Faculty of Divinity in each of the Universities, is thus stated :—'It has appeared to us that a uniform arrangement 'as to the mode of teaching should be introduced; and we are of opinion that, in order to afford a com-'plete instruction in Divinity, there should be the following Professorships in each of the Universities :—

'A Professorship of Divinity, or Systematic Theology,
'A Professorship of Oriental Languages,
'A Professorship of Church History, and
'A Professorship of Biblical Criticism.'

What the Commission of 1826 recommends as to all the Universities, the Act 21 and 22 Vict., c. 83, renders imperative as to the University of Aberdeen; for by the 18th section it is enacted, that in the Faculty of Divinity in that University 'there shall be Professors of Systematic Theology, of Oriental 'Languages, of Church History, and of Biblical Criticism.'

It appears to the Commissioners most important that arrangements should be made for carrying out the recommendations of the Commission of 1826; and they would now urge upon the Government the expediency of making provision for the establishment of the same Chairs in the Faculty of Divinity in each of the Universities.

It will have appeared from the view which has been given of the several Faculties of Divinity as they now exist, that at present the University of Edinburgh is the only University, in which the Faculty is constituted as the Commission of 1826 recommends, and contains a distinct Professorship of Biblical Criticism. That Chair was instituted in 1846, probably in consequence of the recommendation of that Commission, and was endowed by the Crown with a third of the revenues of the Deanery of the Chapel Royal.

In the University of Glasgow, there being at present only three Professorships in the Faculty of Divinity, it becomes necessary in the view of the Commissioners, that a Professorship of Biblical Criticism should be established, and an endowment provided for it. Report on Faculties of Divinity.

In St Mary's College, St Andrew's, there are, including the Principalship, four Theological Professors, two of these being called Professors of Divinity; but it being understood that the second Professor of Divinity should direct his attention to the department of Biblical Criticism. The Commissioners find to provide, that for the future the title also of the Professor shall be associated with that subject. The number, however, of the Chairs in this College does not require to be increased.

In the University of Aberdeen, as has been stated, the Universities Act makes it imperative that there shall be four Professors in the Faculty of Divinity. In the two existing Universities, there are at present, including the Principal of King's College, six Professors in that Faculty. After, however, the Universities Act shall have come into operation, the office of Principal will be disjoined from the Faculty of Divinity; and, as the emoluments of the Principal of King's College have been hitherto attached to the Faculty of Divinity, and have been enjoyed by the Principal as a Teacher of Theology, the Commissioners consider that they will only be carrying out the intentions of the statute, if they give that Faculty the benefit of these emoluments, while they provide for the Principal of the united University from other sources.

The funds now appropriated to the Chairs in the several Faculties of Divinity being manifestly inadequate for the proper support of these Faculties, the Commissioners have made diligent inquiry as to the means by which these funds may be supplemented; and in doing so, they have carefully considered the possibility of diverting to that object endowments belonging to the Universities, and now applied for other purposes, for which less difficulty might be found in procuring support, as well as the means which might be afforded by an increase of the present class fees. Through the former expedient they have not seen their way to effecting much, except to a certain extent at Aberdeen, where it appears to the Commissioners, that by the restoration to the Faculty of Divinity of an estate originally destined for the benefit of the Professorship of Divinity, at a time when that was the only Chair in the Faculty, in King's College, but which was subsequently diverted to the general purposes of the College, and also by taking advantage of a bequest for the purpose of providing lecturers on religion to the students of that College, the pecuniary position of the Faculty in the united University may legitimately be improved. In regard to fees, the Commissioners are of opinion, that in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St Andrew's, it would not be expedient to increase the amount at which they are at present fixed. The authorized fee for each class in either of the two former Universities is L.2, 2s., the amount recommended by the Royal Commission of 1826. In St Andrew's, where, as also in Aberdeen, it is stated to the Commissioners that the students are generally poorer than in Edinburgh or Glasgow, no fee was charged by the Divinity Professors until about four years ago, when a fee of a guinea and a half was fixed for each class; and, seeing that the imposition of this fee seems to have had the effect of diminishing considerably the number of students, the Commissioners do not think that they would be justified at present in increasing its amount, while, at the same time, they do not intend to direct that it shall be lowered. In the two Universities of Aberdeen, the highest fee for any of the classes has been a guinea and a half, while in others it has been a guinea, and in some no fee has been charged. In the united University, the Commissioners intend to provide that the fee shall be, as in St Andrew's, a guinea and a half for each class.

After a careful estimate has in this manner been made of the amount which is likely to be derived from existing endowments and from class fees, a deficiency is seen to exist, to supply which other means of support must be provided. In considering whence such means can be obtained, the Commissioners cannot conceal from themselves, that there are difficulties in the way of any application for fresh grants of money from Parliament for the support of Chairs of Theology. With regard to existing grants, by much the greater proportion of them are in continuance of Royal grants formerly payable out of the hereditary revenues of the Crown, and some of them have been given expressly in compensation for losses, which have been suffered through the operation of Acts of Parliament. The Commissioners feel that any interference with these would be so unjust, that they cannot think that, even if attempted, it would be successful, and they have therefore determined to calculate on all grants so situated continuing as they are. They are of opinion, however, that the position of the two grants classed as conditional grants in the above table, is not so secure as to place them beyond an apprehension for their permanence; and these, therefore, they leave out of their present estimate for remuneration of Theological Professors, whatever other object they may hereafter be applied to. The two grants, to which they refer, are the additional salary of L.150 to the Professor of Divinity in King's College, Aberdeen, which is a continuance to the present Professor of a Royal grant made in 1817 to his predecessor for the term of his incumbency, and the grant of L.50 made to the Professorship of Church History in Marischal College on its foundation in 1833.

In the case of Professorships of Oriental Languages, which are not Chairs of Theology, and which may be held by laymen, the Commissioners hope that, where it may appear to be requisite, no difficulty will be found in obtaining assistance from Parliament; but on fresh grants of public money to Theological Professorships they are aware that it would be unsafe to reckon.

SUGGESTIONS BY THE COMMISSIONERS.*

In view, then, of the difficulty of obtaining farther grants of public money for the support of the Theological Chairs in the Faculties of Divinity, the attention of the Commissioners has been directed to a source which has already partly been made use of for the object in question. That source is the income of the Deanery of the Chapel Royal. This Deanery, which, before the abolition of Episcopacy in Scotland, had been attached to the see of Dunblane, fell on that event to the Crown, and the revenues have since been bestowed by grants on three of the Crown Chaplains, who are commonly called Deans of the Chapel Royal, and who divide the revenues equally among them. The practice which is now followed is, that, when one of the three Deans dies, a new gift is made out in favour of the two surviving Deans

* The Commissioners, in their Ordinances, were subsequently enabled to give effect to the main principle on which these suggestions proceeded; although, in carrying them out, they saw occasion to introduce alterations as to some of the details. The emoluments of the Chairs in the several Universities are now regulated by the Ordinances Nos. 6, 21, 22, 73, and 74.

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Report by Select Committee of House of Commons in 1851, on Annuity Tax (Edinburgh), p. 517.

and the new Dean. The last gift was on 11th December 1846, 'in favour of Dr John Lee, so lon
'he shall hold the office of Principal of the University of Edinburgh, of Dr Norman M'Leod during
'pleasure, and of Dr Robert Lee, so long as he shall hold the office of Professor of Biblical Critic
'and Biblical Antiquities in the University of Edinburgh, and to his successors in office, and to eac
'them as aforesaid, equally.' The gift to Dr Robert Lee attaches one-third of the revenues of
Deanery to the Chair in the University of Edinburgh, now held by him; and the Commissioners w
respectfully submit, that, were the principle extended to the remaining two-thirds of the revenues, v
the view of benefiting the Faculties of Divinity in the several Universities of Scotland generally, t
which a more fitting object for this Royal bounty could not be found, a gracious act would be done to
Church and the Universities, and the Government would be saved the difficulty of seeking public mo
for the purpose. The Commissioners are fully sensible of the delicacy of making such a suggest
regarding a matter involving Crown patronage, and it is only with the greatest deference that t
venture to bring it forward. As, however, it appears to them that the revenues of the Deanery co
not be devoted to a more appropriate object than the encouragement of religious learning in the U
versities, by the establishment of the Theological Professorships on a satisfactory and independent footi
and seeing that, under the scheme which will be proposed, the whole of its present patronage, wit
very slight exception, would be preserved to the Crown, to which would be given as compensation
patronage of two additional Chairs in the Universities, the Commissioners cannot but express a hope t
their suggestion will receive a favourable consideration.

The manner, in which it seems to the Commissioners that the portion of the revenues of the Deane
to which they refer could with the greatest advantage be used for the benefit of the Theological Cha
in the Universities, is as follows. The present average amount of the whole divisible revenues of t
Deanery, which vary to a certain extent from year to year, but which are now not likely permanently
alter much in value, is L.2018 a year. The Commissioners propose that, leaving out of view the or
third now attached to the Chair of Biblical Criticism in the University of Edinburgh, each of t
remaining two-thirds of the revenues should, as it becomes vacant, be divided into two, and each of t
sixth parts so obtained (L.336 a year on the average) should be given to one of four Deans, who should
certain Theological Professors in the four Universities, and that this scheme should be carried out in th
following order, viz.,—there being now one-third vacant by the death of the late Dr John Lee, Princip
of the University of Edinburgh, one-half of this to be given to the person who shall be appointed Pr
fessor of Divinity in that University, the person so appointed giving up the amount of the present endow
ment of his Chair, to increase the income of the Chair of Ecclesiastical History in the same University
and the other half to be given to found a Chair of Biblical Criticism in the University of Aberdeen
and, on the remaining third becoming vacant by the death of Dr M'Leod, one half to be given as a
endowment for a Chair of Biblical Criticism in the University of Glasgow, and the other half to b
attached to the Chair of Church History in St Mary's College, St Andrew's, the salary from the Wood
and Forests of that Chair (L.150) being then given as an assistance to the Principal, and the Colleg
endowment of the same Chair (L.106) being added to the Chair of Biblical Criticism, now the secon
Professorship of Divinity in that College.

With regard to the one-third of the revenues of the Deanery, at present attached to the Chair o
Biblical Criticism in the University of Edinburgh, it will be for Her Majesty to consider, when i
becomes vacant, whether it may be advisable that the whole should continue attached to that Chair, s
as to provide an independent endowment to the Professor, irrespective of class fees, or whether it may be
advantageous and practicable that part of it should be applied for the benefit of the other Theologica
Chairs in that University, or in the Universities generally.

According to the scheme above indicated, the Faculties of Divinity, as ultimately established, would
be constituted as follows:—

I. Edinburgh.

I.—University of Edinburgh.

1. Professorship of Divinity.

Patrons.—The Curators appointed under 21 and 22 Vict., c. 83, sec. 13.

Emoluments.

Deanery,*	L.336	0	0
Estimated Fees,	190	0	0
Total,	L.526	0	0

2. Professorship of Ecclesiastical History.

Patron.—The Crown.

Emoluments.

Salary from the Land Revenue,	L.100	0	0
Salary from the Exchequer,	100	0	0
Endowment of the Chair of Divinity, transferred to this Chair,	196	0	0
Estimated Fees,	94	0	0
Total,	L.490	0	0

3. Professorship of Biblical Criticism.

Patron.—The Crown.

Emoluments.

Deanery as at present,†	L.672	0	0
Probable Fees,	100	0	0
Total,	L.772	0	0

* For sake of convenience, the share of each of the proposed four Deans is called a Deanery.

† Subject to the above remarks, as to the course which may ultimately be thought advisable, with reference to the share of the Deanery funds now attached to this Chair.

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4. Professorship of Oriental Languages.

Patrons.—The Curators appointed under 21 and 22 Vict., c. 83, sec. 13.

Emoluments.

Present Endowment,	L.85	0	0
Salary from Exchequer,	30	0	0
Estimated Fees,	98	0	0
Total,	L.213	0	0

For this Chair, being a lay Chair, it is hoped that no difficulty will be found in obtaining the neces- assistance from Parliament.

II.—University of Glasgow.

II. Glasgow.

1. Professorship of Divinity.

Patrons.—The University Court.

Emoluments.

From College Revenues,	L.408	6	8
Salary from the Archbishoprick of Glasgow,	16	13	4
Estimated Fees,	175	0	0
Total,	L.600	0	0

With a house in College.

2. Professorship of Ecclesiastical History.

Patron.—The Crown.

Emoluments.

From College Revenues,	L.222	15	7
Salary from the Archbishoprick of Glasgow,	100	0	0
Estimated Fees,	81	0	0
Total,	L.403	15	7

With a house in College.

3. Professorship of Oriental Languages.

Patrons.—The University Court.

Emoluments.

From College Revenues,	L.264	8	11
Salary from the Archbishoprick of Glasgow,	15	11	1
Salary from the Exchequer,	20	0	0
Estimated Fees,	130	0	0
Total,	L.430	0	0

With a house in College.

4. Professorship of Biblical Criticism.

Proposed Patron.—The Crown.

Emoluments.

Deanery,	L.336	0	0
Probable Fees,	90	0	0
Total,	L.426	0	0

III.—St Mary's College, St Andrew's.

III. St Mary's College, St Andrew's.

1. Principalship and Primarius Professorship of Divinity.

Patron.—The Crown.

Emoluments.

Present College Endowment,	L.205	0	0
Salary from Woods and Forests of Chair of Church History transferred to this Chair,	150	0	0
Salary from Exchequer,	93	0	0
Estimated Fees,	47	0	0
Total,	L.495	0	0

With a house in College.

2. Professorship of Biblical Criticism.

Patron.—The Crown.

Emoluments.

Present College Endowment,	L.204	0	0
Salary from Exchequer,	87	0	0
College Endowment of Church History Chair transferred to this Chair,	106	0	0
Estimated Fees,	40	0	0
Total,	L.437	0	0

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3. Professorship of Church History.

Patron.—The Crown.

Emoluments.

Deanery,	L.336	0	0
Salary from Exchequer,	86	1	8
Estimated Fees,	29	0	0
Total,	L.451	1	8

4. Professorship of Oriental Languages.

Patron.—The Crown.

Emoluments.

College Endowment,	L.157	0	0
Salary from Exchequer,	86	1	8
Salary from Woods and Forests,	25	0	0
Estimated Fees,	30	0	0
Total,	L.298	1	8

For this Chair, being a lay Chair, it is hoped that no difficulty will be found in obtaining necessary assistance from Parliament.

IV. Aberdeen.

IV.—University of Aberdeen.

In the University of Aberdeen, the Commissioners, in endeavouring to administer the endowme of the two Colleges in the manner most beneficial for the interests of the united University, have, as t are directed by sec. 18 of the Universities Act, had regard as far as practicable to the main design such endowments. It appears to them, in regard to the Faculty of Divinity, that the endowme over which they have power, are either such as may with propriety be used for the benefit of the Facu generally, or such as, in consideration of the terms of the respective gifts, ought to be appropriated to Chairs in the united University, corresponding to those to which they have been hitherto devoted. this manner the Commissioners, without entering too minutely into detail, will content themselves w saying, that by making use of the estate belonging to King's College, to which they have already verted, as properly applicable to the purposes of the Theological Faculty, and by taking advantage the present endowments of the Principalship and of the Chair of Oriental Languages, and a portion those of the Chair of Divinity in that College, which appear to be in a similar position, a fund is tained of about L.700 a year, which may with propriety be used for the benefit of the Chairs in t Faculty generally. This fund is made up as follows:—

Rent of Estate referred to (average),	L.472	0	0
Other College Endowments (average),	125	0	0
Grant out of Bishops' Rents to Principal,	20	0	0
Do. to Chair of Divinity,	33	6	8
Do. to Chair of Oriental Languages,	66	13	4
	L.717	0	0

or, in round numbers, L.700 a year. Of this general fund the Commissioners propose to give fo fifteenths to the Chair of Divinity or Systematic Theology, six-fifteenths to the Chair of Church Histo and five-fifteenths to the Chair of Oriental Languages.

On the other hand, it appears to the Commissioners that, consistently with the main design of t respective endowments, there ought to be assigned to the Chair of Divinity in the united University t income of L.61, now belonging to the corresponding Chair in Marischal College, and two small sum amounting together to about L.17, now attached to the same Chair in King's College, the aggregate the peculiar funds of the Divinity Chair being thus L.78; and the Commissioners would also contin to this Chair the shares of the Royal grants now enjoyed by the corresponding Chairs in the two exi ing Colleges, leaving out of view the conditional grant of L.150 already mentioned. The grants so be continued are L.12 and L.70 in King's College, and L.53 in Marischal College, or together L.135.

To the Chair of Oriental Languages there falls in like manner to be appropriated the sum of L.3 the endowment of the corresponding Chair in Marischal College, together with the Royal grants of L.7 now enjoyed by the Chair in King's College, and of L.33 by that in Marischal College.

To the Chair of Church History, the present grant of L.50 being regarded as precarious, no peculi fund is attached; but it is proposed to assign to it L.70, the Principal's share of the grant by Geor III. to King's College.

The probable fees of the three Chairs of Divinity, Church History, and Oriental Languag would, on the establishment of a uniform fee of a guinea and a half, amount respectively to L.130 f the Divinity Chair, and about L.60 for each of the other two Chairs.

To the Chair of Biblical Criticism the Commissioners propose, as already mentioned, that one of t Deaneries of L.336 should be given; and they would add the sum of L.20, now voted annually in di charge of Queen Anne's grant of that amount to the Principal of King's College. The fees of th Chair would probably amount to about L.60.

To assist the incomes of the three Chairs of Divinity, or Systematic Theology, Church Histor and Biblical Criticism, which must be held by clergymen of the Church, the Commissioners are opinion that they may legitimately employ the funds, now amounting to about L.150 a year, of t bequest already mentioned for the purpose of providing Lecturers on Religion to the students of King College. The Commissioners would divide this fund equally between the three Professors, and provi that each of them should be appointed a Lecturer under the above-mentioned bequest.

In this manner the Faculty of Divinity in the united University would be constituted as follows:—

1. Professorship of Divinity or Systematic Theology.

Proposed Patrons.—The Synod of Aberdeen.

Emoluments.

Four-fifteenths of General Fund,	L.186	0	0
Peculiar Funds attached to Chair, as shown above,	78	0	0
Royal Grants,	135	0	0
Lectureship on Religion,	50	0	0
Probable Fees,	130	0	0
Total,	L.579	0	0

With a house in College.

2. Professorship of Church History.

Proposed Patron.—The Crown.

Emoluments.

Six-fifteenths of General Fund,	L.280	0	0
Grant by George III. to Principal of King's College,	70	0	0
Lectureship on Religion,	50	0	0
Probable Fees,	60	0	0
Total,	L.460	0	0

3. Professorship of Biblical Criticism.

Proposed Patron.—The Crown.

Emoluments.

Deanery,	L.336	0	0
Queen Anne's Grant to Principal of King's College,	20	0	0
Lectureship on Religion,	50	0	0
Probable Fees,	60	0	0
Total,	L.466	0	0

4. Professorship of Oriental Languages.

Proposed Patron.—The Crown.

Emoluments.

Five-fifteenths of General Fund,	L.233	0	0
Marischal College Endowment,	37	0	0
Grant by George III. to King's College,	70	0	0
Do. to Marischal College,	33	0	0
Probable Fees,	60	0	0
Total,	L.433	0	0

CONCLUSION.

By means of this scheme, the Faculty of Divinity in each of the four Universities would be provided h the Chairs recommended by the Royal Commission of 1826, and a respectable income would be ched to each of the Theological Professorships, without any application being made to Parliament for purpose. The only Professorships in the Faculties of Divinity which would then be left to Parliaitary assistance are the Chairs of Oriental Languages, of which those in Edinburgh and St Andrew's, h the respective incomes of L.213 and L.298 a year, evidently require additional endowment. But h regard to these, as the Commissioners have said, they hope that no difficulty will be found in proing the necessary assistance from Parliament.

The Commissioners would earnestly press upon the attention of Her Majesty's Government the ortance of taking advantage of the very favourable opportunity, now afforded by the vacancy existing ong the Deans of the Chapel Royal, for commencing to carry out the scheme which has been suged. While it is evident that assistance must be ultimately obtained for the Theological Professorships ach of the Universities, it is absolutely necessary that funds be immediately found for the endowment Chair of Biblical Criticism in the University of Aberdeen; and, unless it be from the revenues of Deanery, it is difficult to see whence the money is to be obtained. With regard to the objection the scheme involves an interference with the patronage of the Crown, the Commissioners, fully e to the objection, would yet, as in some measure obviating its effect, call the attention of the Governt to the circumstance, that, of the four Professorships to which it is now proposed that a portion of incomes of the Deanery should be attached, the patronage of three would belong to the Crown,—two hese (those of Biblical Criticism in the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen) being Chairs newly ted, and therefore forming so far an addition to the patronage which the Crown now possesses; while present College endowment of the fourth Professorship, that of Divinity in the University of Edingh, would be added to the Chair of Ecclesiastical History in the same University, of which the Crown ow patron.

It is not to be forgotten that an intention to devote the revenues of the Deanery to the purposes, which the Commissioners now urge their application, seems already to have existed on the part of the wn. One-third of these revenues is now attached to the Chair of Biblical Criticism in the University Edinburgh; and the third, which is now vacant, was conferred on the late Dr John Lee during his are of the Principalship of the same University, when that office was at the head of the Faculty of inity. Finally, seeing that the destination of the revenues of the Deanery to the establishment of the fessorships of Theology on a satisfactory footing would be a most appropriate one, and that important efits would thereby be conferred on the Universities and the Church, the Commissioners are en-

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couraged to entertain a confident hope that the scheme, which they now respectfully submit, will r with a favourable consideration from Her Majesty's Government.

Given under the seal of the Commission, at Edinburgh, this twenty-fifth day of June eight hundred and fifty-nine years.

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2. REPORT ON PETITIONS AGAINST ORDINANCE No. 2, RELATIVE TO TH UNION OF THE TWO UNIVERSITIES OF ABERDEEN.

Sealed the 22d day of July 1859.

UNTO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL,

Report on Petitions against Ordinance No. 2, as to union of Aberdeen Universities.

THE REPORT of the Commissioners appointed by and acting under the Statute passed in the 21st 22d years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter 83, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for 'better Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulat 'the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the two Universities and Colleges of Aberde

May it please Your Majesty,

By an Order in Council, dated the 11th day of June last 1859, Your Majesty was graciously plea in pursuance of the provisions of the above-cited statute (§ 15), to refer to the Commissioners cer petitions, viz.:—

1. 'Petition of the Dean of Faculty, and Principal and Professors of the Marischal Coll 'and University of Aberdeen, under their common seal, praying that Her Majesty in Council wil 'pleased to withhold Her approbation of the whole of an Ordinance with reference to the Univ 'sities and Colleges of Aberdeen, made on the 12th day of March 1859, by the said Commission 'and also, praying that Her Majesty in Council will be pleased to refer the said petition to the s 'Commissioners, and to direct that they should hear the said petitioners by Counsel, and rep 'specially to Her Majesty in Council on the matter of the said petition;

2. 'Petition of the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Aberdeen, pray 'that Her Majesty in Council will be pleased to withhold Her approbation of the aforesaid Or 'nance; and also praying that the petition may be referred to and reported upon by the said Co 'missioners;

3. 'Petition of the Landholders, Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace of 'County of Aberdeen, in general meeting assembled, praying that Her Majesty in Council will 'pleased to withhold Her approbation of the aforesaid Ordinance; and also praying that 'petition may be referred to and reported upon by the said Commissioners;

4. 'Petition of the Convener Court of the Seven Incorporated Trades of the City of Aberde 'praying that Her Majesty in Council will be pleased to withhold Her approbation of the afores 'Ordinance; and also praying that the petition may be referred to and reported upon by the s 'Commissioners;

5. 'Petition of the Very Reverend the Moderator, Ministers, and Elders of the Synod 'Aberdeen, in Synod assembled, praying that Her Majesty in Council will be pleased to withh 'Her approbation of the aforesaid Ordinance; and also praying that the petition may be referred 'and reported upon by the said Commissioners;

6. 'Petition of the Moderator and Members of the Presbytery of Garioch, in Presbyt 'assembled, praying that Her Majesty in Council will refuse to sanction the aforesaid Ordinar 'suppressing Marischal College, Aberdeen, as a School of Arts;

7. 'Memorial of the Moderator and remanent Members of the Presbytery of Alford, 'Presbytery assembled, praying that Her Majesty will withhold Her Royal sanction from t 'aforesaid Ordinance, suppressing one of the ancient Colleges at Aberdeen; and

8. 'Petition of the Presbytery of Strathbogie, in Presbytery assembled, praying Her Maje 'in Council to prevent the aforesaid Ordinance from being carried into effect, and to direct t 'maintenance, as heretofore, of a full Faculty of Arts in each of the Aberdeen Colleges.'

And Your Majesty was further pleased to direct that the Commissioners should hear the petitione or such of them as might be desirous thereof, by Counsel, and should report specially to Your Majesty Council on the matter of the said several petitions.

On receipt of this order, on the 18th June, the Commissioners proceeded forthwith to consider t allegations and prayers of the several petitions; and they also appointed that the petitioners, or such them as should be desirous, should appear and be heard by Counsel before the Commissioners, on t 27th day of June then next ensuing. This appointment was intimated to all the petitioners on the 18 of June.

Thereafter, on the urgent application of some of the petitioners, the hearing of Counsel was po poned till the 4th day of July current. The Commissioners did not consider themselves entitled to allo any farther extension of the time (though desired by some of the petitioners), considering the importa arrangements which still remain to be made before the 15th October, when the Act will come into oper tion in Aberdeen, if Your Majesty shall be pleased to approve of the Ordinance of which the petitione complain, and considering also the great difficulty which would probably be experienced in assembli a full meeting of the Commissioners, who are occupied with other important public duties, after t session of Parliament should be farther advanced.

At the meeting of the Commissioners, on the 4th July, all the Commissioners were present, wi the exception of two; and all the petitioners appeared by the same Counsel, who addressed to t Commissioners a very able and elaborate argument in support of the prayers of the several petitions.

The Commissioners, having fully considered the several petitions, with the arguments of Counsel support of them, have now humbly to submit to Your Majesty their special Report on the matter of t said petitions.

The Ordinance of the Commissioners, of which the petitioners complain, was passed on the 12th ch 1859, and was published in the Gazette, laid before both Houses of Parliament, and thereafter nitted to Your Majesty for approval, all in terms of the 15th and 18th sections of the Act of Parlia- t.

Before considering in detail the objections which have been urged by the petitioners against the ral provisions of this Ordinance, and stating the grounds on which the Commissioners have pro- ed in adopting the resolutions which the Ordinance embodies, they think it is both convenient and ssary, that they should explain what they conceive to be the limits of their own powers, in dealing the questions in which the petitioners take so warm an interest. That much misconception prevails his subject, both in Aberdeen and elsewhere, is shown by the allegations and demands of the ioners, and by other evidence, which has been laid before the Commissioners.

The first section of the statute enacts, that 'from and after such date as may be fixed by the Com- ssioners hereinafter appointed, by special Ordinance, approved by Her Majesty in Council, the University and King's College of Aberdeen," and "Marischal College and University of Aberdeen," all be united and incorporated into one University and College, in all time coming thereafter, under e style and title of the "University of Aberdeen;" and the said united University shall take rank ong the Universities of Scotland as from the date of erection of King's College and University, viz. e year 1494, and all the funds, properties, and revenues, now pertaining or belonging in any manner way to the "University and King's College," or to "Marischal College and University," shall in time ming thereafter pertain and belong to the "University of Aberdeen."'

The statute, therefore, has conclusively determined that, when its provisions come into operation, e shall be a complete union and amalgamation of the two Colleges, as well as of the two Universities; there shall be for the future one University and one College, one corporation, one corporate estate purse, and one governing and administrative body. The two existing corporations of King's College Marischal College are thereby completely extinguished as separate corporations, and merged in united University and College of Aberdeen.

The 18th section of the statute provides for the minimum number of Professors in the different ulties in the united College, which stand thus:—

Faculty of Arts; 7.	Professor of Greek.	
	„	Humanity.
	„	Logic.
	„	Mathematics.
	„	Moral Philosophy.
	„	Natural Philosophy.
	„	Natural History.
Faculty of Divinity; 4.	„	Systematic Theology.
	„	Oriental Languages.
	„	Church History.
	„	Biblical Criticism.
Faculty of Law; 1.	„	Law.
Faculty of Medicine; 9.	„	Institutes of Medicine.
	„	Practice of Medicine.
	„	Chemistry.
	„	Anatomy.
	„	Surgery.
	„	Materia Medica.
	„	Midwifery.
	„	Medical Jurisprudence.
	„	Botany.

Under the combined operation of the 15th and 18th sections, the Commissioners are empowered to found other Professorships, (2) to provide Assistants to such Professors as, from the nature and ies of their Professorships, require assistance, (3) to abolish such Professorships as are rendered necessary by the union of the two Colleges, or (4) to conjoin two or more of such Professorships.

As regards the Professorships in the Faculty of Arts, an important discretion is left to the Commis- ners; and, as the chief complaint of the petitioners relates to the manner in which the Commissioners e exercised that discretion, it may be right to quote at length the clause by which it is conferred:—

By section 18, sub-section 1, the Commissioners are empowered 'to make Ordinances in order to etermine the number of Professors, and to prescribe and regulate the course of study in the several aculties of Arts, Divinity, Law, and Medicine: Provided that in the Faculty of Arts there shall be Professor of Greek, a Professor of Humanity, a Professor of Logic, a Professor of Mathematics, a rofessor of Moral Philosophy, a Professor of Natural Philosophy, and a Professor of Natural History; , in the discretion of the Commissioners, two Professors in any one or more of such branches of in- ruction in the Faculty of Arts, if it shall appear to be necessary or expedient, with power to the said ommissioners to determine where the classes of each of the said Professors shall assemble: in the aculty of Divinity there shall be Professors of Systematic Theology, of Oriental Languages, of Church listory, and of Biblical Criticism: in the Faculty of Law, a Professor of Law: and in the Faculty of Iedicine, Professors of the Institutes of Medicine, of the Practice of Medicine, of Chemistry, of Anatomy, Surgery, of Materia Medica, of Midwifery, of Medical Jurisprudence, of Botany; and such other rofessorships in each of the said Faculties as the said Commissioners shall think to be expedient.'

The Commissioners think the construction of this enactment is free from all doubt. There is to be the Faculty of Arts a Professor in each of the departments of Latin, Greek, Logic, Mathematics, ral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, and Natural History. And if the Commissioners think there is ecessity or an expediency in having two Professors in any one or more of such branches of instruction, y are to provide for such double or second Professorship or Professorships.

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Before proceeding to exercise the powers committed to them in regard to the University of Al deen, the Commissioners invited all persons interested to lay before them, in writing, any statements evidence which they thought it material the Commissioners should consider. Accordingly, petitions memorials were presented to the Commissioners by the citizens of Aberdeen, by the Magistrates a Town Council of Aberdeen, by six of the fourteen Professors of Marischal College, by the Landown Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace of the county of Aberdeen, and by some ot persons, all expressing an anxious desire that the Commissioners should exercise their powers in suc way as would clearly have amounted to an excess of power. These persons, all or most of them, requi that King's College and Marischal College should be kept up as distinct institutions, so far as conce the Faculty of Arts; some of them demanding that there should be two Colleges, others that there sho be two separate and distinct Faculties of Arts. The citizens of Aberdeen desired the 'upholding at Kir 'and Marischal Colleges of Aberdeen two fully equipped Faculties or teaching bodies in Arts, each fit 'to qualify students to obtain a degree in Arts.' The gentlemen of the county of Aberdeen advoca 'the absolute necessity of maintaining two separate Colleges within the united University, each est 'lishment perfect and complete in itself, and in every way sufficient to qualify students for takin 'degree in Arts.'

It was, of course, sufficiently obvious to the Commissioners, that they had no power to grant su petitions, or to comply with such demands as these; and, therefore, in the Ordinance which they sub quently passed, they endeavoured, by the preamble, to make it clear that they had not considered, a would not consider, the propriety of maintaining the two Colleges to any effect; the words of the Act Parliament, abolishing these as separate institutions, being clear, explicit, and imperative.

The erection of two Faculties of Arts in the united College appeared to the Commissioners to be academical anomaly, which they had just as little power to entertain as the proposal to keep up the t Colleges. The Commissioners are aware that, in the progress of the discussions on this subject, both Parliament and in Aberdeen and its neighbourhood, the existence of a double set of Professors in t same College, and in the same Faculty of Arts, has sometimes been in a popular sense described as t creation or maintenance of two Faculties of Arts. But the petitions and memorials, to which they n refer, speak of the erection or maintenance of two Faculties in the proper sense of the term, as separa and independent bodies, and able each of itself to qualify and present students for graduation. Th very proposal was the subject of an amendment moved by the honourable member for Aberdeen, the Committee on the Bill of 1858, in the House of Commons, on the 5th of July last year. T amendment was to add this clause to the Bill, 'that a Faculty of Arts, being such as shall afford 'course of education to qualify students to be examined for degrees in Arts, shall be maintained in ea 'of the said King's College and Marischal College.' This amendment was negatived by a majority 142 to 47, and the Bill became law without any such clause.

The Ordinance complained of bears in its preamble,—'Considering that it is by the said statu 'enacted, that from and after such date as may be fixed by the said Commissioners, and approved 'Her Majesty in Council, the University and King's College of Aberdeen, and Marischal College a 'University of Aberdeen, shall be united and incorporated into one University and College, under t 'style and title of the "University of Aberdeen;"

'And whereas it is by the said statute further enacted, that all the funds, properties, and revenu 'now pertaining or belonging in any way to either of the said Colleges, shall pertain and belong to t 'University of Aberdeen; and whereas, under the operation of this enactment, from the date that t 'said union and incorporation take effect, all such funds, properties, and revenues will thereafter 'administered by the Senatus Academicus of the said united University and College, and all separa 'rights and interests of the Colleges come to an end, and the said Colleges themselves cease to exist;

'And whereas, under the said statute, the said Commissioners are directed to consider and d 'termine, whether it is necessary or expedient that there should be two Professors in any one or mo 'branches of instruction in the Faculty of Arts, and also to determine where each of the classes in t 'said Faculty shall assemble; and whereas the Commissioners are thus empowered, if they shall s 'cause, to provide that there shall be two Professors in each branch of instruction in the Faculty of Ar 'but are not empowered to authorize the maintenance of two separate Faculties of Arts within the sa 'University and College; and whereas it is not necessary or expedient to maintain two separate Profess 'ships in each of the branches of instruction in the Faculty of Arts, either as two separate Faculties 'as one Faculty; and whereas it is not necessary or expedient to maintain two separate Professorshi 'in any one branch of instruction in the Faculty of Arts.'

The object of this preamble was to show as distinctly as possible, that, by the Act of Parliame the existing Colleges, as separate institutions, have been abolished; that the whole property and revenu of King's and Marischal Colleges have been transferred to the now united institution; that the Commi sioners have no power to maintain the two Colleges, or either of them; that the Commissioners have power to authorize the erection or maintenance of two Faculties of Arts; but are empowered only consider and determine, whether it is necessary or expedient that there should be two Professors in a one or more branches of instruction in the Faculty of Arts; that the Commissioners had according confined their attention to the question, which they had the power of determining, viz., whether in t united University and College, to which the whole property and revenues of King's College an Marischal College had been by the Act transferred, and in which they had both been merged and lo all separate existence, it is or is not necessary or expedient, that there should be either two Professors i each of the branches of instruction in the Faculty of Arts, or two Professors in any one of such branch of instruction.

The Commissioners regret to observe, that the misconception hitherto prevailing as to the provisio of the Act of Parliament, and the powers of the Commissioners, is by no means removed. For in t petitions, which have been referred by Your Majesty for the consideration of the Commissioners, thoug the language of the former petitions is avoided, the same ideas are again expressed in other languag and the same demands are repeated in a different form. The Ordinance of the Commissioners represented as suppressing Marischal College, and transferring its funds to King's College, and this

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sented as an act of spoliation, which, though within the powers of the Commissioners, is in the nstances quite unjustifiable. But the plain answer is, that the Commissioners have no power to ess Marischal College, because it has been suppressed already by the Act of Parliament; and have s little power to transfer its funds to King's College, seeing that King's College has been itself sup- ed in the same way as Marischal College, and the funds of both have been transferred to the new versity of Aberdeen.'

The same misconception was more or less distinctly involved in the argument of Counsel. Thus, stress was laid on the origin of the bursary and other funds appertaining to the two Colleges; on itality exhibited by these institutions in the continuous stream of private benefaction which, through g series of years, has been flowing to them; and on the injury which would be inflicted by any ure tending to destroy the peculiar regard, which different classes of the community entertain rds the two Colleges, which is the great source whence such benefactions arise. But the whole s argument is directed against that which is an essential portion of the Act of Parliament, with the Commissioners have no power to deal. Under the law as it now stands, no private benefac- n favour of one College as distinct from the other could take effect, because no such separate bodies ny longer recognised as existing.

With these preliminary explanations as to the limits of the Commissioners' powers and duties in d to the subject matter of the Ordinance complained of, which seem necessary to prevent farther nception, they now proceed to consider specially the provisions of the Ordinance itself, which are ssed as follows:—

'1. That the provisions of the said statute shall, as regards the Universities and Colleges of 'Aberdeen, come into operation and receive effect from and after the 15th day of October in this 'present year; and that from and after that date the University and King's College of Aberdeen, 'and Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, shall be united and incorporated into one 'University and College, under the style and title of the "University of Aberdeen."

'2. That there shall not be more than one Professorship in any one branch of instruction in 'the Faculty of Arts in the University of Aberdeen.

'3. That the classes in the Faculty of Arts, with the exception of the class of Natural 'History, and the classes in the Faculty of Divinity, in the University of Aberdeen, shall assemble 'and be taught in that portion of the University buildings hitherto belonging to and occupied by 'King's College, with any additions that may be made thereto; and those in the Faculties of 'Law and Medicine, and also the class of Natural History, shall assemble and be taught in that 'portion of the University buildings hitherto belonging to and occupied by Marischal College, with 'any additions that may be made thereto.

'4. That the general Library of the University shall be kept at that portion of the Uni- 'versity buildings hitherto belonging to and occupied by King's College; but any library or 'libraries to be appropriated to the Faculties of Law and Medicine shall be placed in buildings 'convenient for the use of these Faculties.'

The petitions, which have been referred to the Commissioners by Your Majesty, contain objections ch of the four heads of the Ordinance. But, as the argument of Counsel was directed exclusively nst the second and third heads, and as it appears from the petitions also that it is of these two pro- ns that the petitioners more especially complain, the Commissioners will deal with these in the first e, reserving the first and fourth heads for after consideration.

I. The provision, 'that there shall not be more than one Professorship in any one branch of instruc- n in the Faculty of Arts in the University of Aberdeen,' seems to the Commissioners to be justified consideration of the duty which each of these Professors will be called upon to discharge.

The Faculty of Arts, as already stated, will, in the University of Aberdeen, consist of seven Pro- rs, viz., of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, and Natural ory.

In King's College at present there are five Professors in the Faculty of Arts, Logic and Natural ory being unrepresented as separate Professorships, though in practice the Professor of Moral Philo- y has given his students some instruction in Logic, and the College have employed a Lecturer on ural History.

In Marischal College there are six Professors of the Faculty of Arts, Logic being combined with al Philosophy. But it is remarkable, that till 1840 there was not in this College any Professorship Latin.

The Commissioners, keeping in view the direction of the statute, to consider whether it is necessary xpedient that there should be two Professors 'in any one or more of such branches of instruction,' that they were bound to consider the probable future requirements of each branch of instruction he Faculty of Arts separately.

In the department of Natural History they find, that the attendance in Marischal College on the Pessor was, on an average of seven years, as given in the Report of the last Commission of Inquiry in 3, 58 students, and the attendance on the Lecturer in King's College was 6,* making a total of 64 ents.

In the department of Natural Philosophy, the average attendance at King's College for seven s, as given in the same Report, is 49 students, and in Marischal College 44 students, making in all tudents. In King's College there is a senior or more advanced class taught by the Professor and nded by 23 students.

In Moral Philosophy the attendance at King's College for the same period was 43 students, at ischal College 27, or in all 70.

In Logic there is no experience to appeal to; but it may be safely assumed, that the attendance on Professor of Logic in the new University will be equal, and not more than equal, to the attendance he Professor of Moral Philosophy, both Logic and Moral Philosophy being part of the ordinary

* This number is on an average of five years.

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curriculum required in the Scottish Universities to qualify for graduation. But, even assuming that Logic might stand to Moral Philosophy in the proportion of three to two, as has occurred in Edinbu and Glasgow, the numbers in the Logic class would not exceed 105.

The numbers attending these four classes will, therefore, probably stand as follows :—

Natural History,	64
Natural Philosophy,	93
Senior „	23
Moral Philosophy,	70
Logic,	105

With these figures before them, the Commissioners thought they were bound in the next p to consider, what proportion they bore to the number of students under the charge of single I fessors in the same branches of instruction in other Scottish Universities; because, if they should dec on the ground of excess of numbers only, that more than one Professor was necessary to conduct studies of such a number of students in any of these branches in Aberdeen, they could not but anticip that proposals might be made to extend the principle to the other Universities of Scotland, which Commissioners would find it very difficult to resist.

It is unnecessary to take St Andrew's into account, because the number of its students in all dep ments is much smaller than in any other of the Universities.

But in Edinburgh the average attendance for the last five years, as appearing from returns m to the Commissioners, is as follows :—

Natural History,*	153
Natural Philosophy,	134
Moral Philosophy,	100
Logic,	155

In Glasgow, by returns forwarded to the Commissioners, it appears that, on an average of the five years, the attendance has been—

Natural History,†	17
Natural Philosophy,	78
Moral Philosophy,	99
Logic,	151

As regards four of the seven branches of instruction in the Faculty of Arts in the new Univer of Aberdeen, it thus appears that, except in comparison with the class of Natural Philosophy in University of Glasgow, and the class of Natural History in the same University, which is at presen an anomalous position, the numbers of students that may reasonably be expected to attend are gre inferior to those which are found in the corresponding classes in Edinburgh and Glasgow. And, if requirements of these classes in respect to numbers merely were to guide the deliberations of Commissioners, they could not determine that it is either necessary or expedient to have two Profes in Aberdeen in the departments of Logic, of Moral Philosophy, of Natural Philosophy, and of Natu History.

The Commissioners considered with great anxiety the requirements, in the University of Aberde of the branches of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics; and they were naturally very much influenced the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty in 1857, as contained their Report presented in 1858. These Commissioners recommended that, in the united Univers 'there should be only one Faculty of Arts' (as of Theology, Law, and Medicine), 'but that in t 'Faculty separate classes of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics respectively, should continue to be tau 'in each College;' the Colleges remaining, according to the scheme of union recommended by th Commissioners, separate institutions, and not united, as under the Act of last session of Parliame But the Commissioners of 1857 explain in that Report, that their own opinion is in favour of a compl union, without any duplicate Professorships, and that they are induced to recommend duplicate Profess ships in Greek, Latin, and Mathematics, and some other provisions also suggested in the Report, place of that complete union which their own judgment preferred, in consequence of 'the opposit 'which it encountered on the part of the great mass of the community for whose benefit it was intend —an opposition which they characterize as 'more creditable to the feelings than to the judgment 'the opposing parties.'

Even with the recorded judgment of the distinguished gentlemen composing this Commission, opposition to their own recommendation, the present Commissioners were naturally disposed to treat t recommendation with great respect.

But they found that the views of those who are represented by the present petitioners were ir concilably hostile to this recommendation, and that, so far from considering the maintenance of th duplicate Chairs a benefit or a concession, they preferred that there should be no duplicate Chairs all. In the memorial of the citizens of Aberdeen, presented to the Commissioners on 14th Decemb 1858, the memorialists thus express themselves :—'Your memorialists deem it proper here to advert 'a moment to the proposed compromise of three duplicate Chairs in Arts, one College to have a f 'school of Arts, and the other merely classes for Latin, Greek, and Mathematics. This scheme, ho 'ever well intended, both in its original conception and in its adoption by the last Royal Commissio 'has, by almost universal consent, been condemned as more unworkable than complete fusion; and t 'public generally saw, from the very first, as clearly as some among the supporters of the scheme, th 'the mutilation of the School of Arts in either College was only a first step to its entire suppressio 'The three classes would soon come to be regarded as an excrescence on the system, and be cut off, 'indeed, they had not previously fallen off from want of students, there being almost a certainty th 'parents would not enter their sons at a fragmentary institution, if they had an entire one to send them t

* This average is for the first three years of the present Professor.

† This is the number during session 1858-9, the first in which the present Professor, who was appointed in 1857, l lectured. The lectures are not included in any curriculum of the University of Glasgow, nor is attendance upon th obligatory on the candidates for any degree.

The Commissioners, being convinced that there was no reasonable ground on which they could nmend the foundation of double Professorships in any one of the branches of Natural History, ral Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, and Logic, were thus made aware that a proposal to provide two essors in all or any of the branches of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, would meet with determined sition. Still, if they had come to the conclusion that such a measure was, in the language of the f Parliament, 'necessary or expedient,' or conducive to the welfare of the University, they would ave been deterred from acting on their convictions. But they are bound to say, that the fullest deration of this question has led them to concur in the result of the opinion expressed in the orial for the citizens of Aberdeen; and they will now, as shortly as possible, state the grounds of opinion.

The attendance on the Professors of Latin, on an average of seven years, as in evidence before the mission of 1857, was, in King's College 79, and in Marischal College 60, making together 139 as robable attendance of students of Latin of the first year. Students of Latin of the second year, in manner, are ascertained to be, in King's College 42, in Marischal College 42; total, 84.

The attendance on the Professors of Greek, in like manner, is ascertained to be—students of the year in King's College 78, in Marischal College 59; total, 137. Students of the second year in 's College 62, in Marischal College 48; total, 110. Students of the third year, King's College 17, schal College 17; total, 34.

The attendance on the Professors of Mathematics, in like manner, is ascertained to be—students of irst year in King's College 63, in Marischal College 60; total, 123. Students of the second year ing's College 47, in Marischal 36; total, 83.

The classes in the united University may therefore be expected to stand as follows:—

First Latin,	139
Second Latin,	84
First Greek,	137
Second Greek,	110
Third Greek,	34
First Mathematics,	123
Second Mathematics,	83

Some of these are comparatively large classes, and the Commissioners do not hesitate to say that numbers as 139 in Latin, 137 in Greek, and 123 in Mathematics, might be divided between two essors, and afford full employment for both.

Still, it must be remembered, that some classes much larger, some quite as large, and others nearly re to be found in the same branches of instruction in the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, n average of the last five years. Thus in Glasgow the first Latin is 163, the Second Greek 125, irst Mathematics 94. In Edinburgh the second Latin is 86, the Second Greek 93, the First Mathe- cs 101; while, as already shown, in the department of Logic, Edinburgh numbers 155 students, and gow 151.

The Commissioners therefore have felt that, whatever may be the difficulty of dealing with large es, it is a difficulty not confined to the case of Aberdeen, but one which must be met in the other versities also. It seemed to them therefore to be their duty to form a judgment, after full deliberation on the large and important question, how the teaching of such a number of students in any one ch of instruction within the same College could be most efficiently and successfully conducted, ther by increasing the number of Professors or by other means.

In the Latin, Greek, and Mathematical classes, the duty of the Professors is not to lecture, but to h, in the more practical sense of the term, by examinations and exercises. In Logic, Moral Philoy, and Natural Philosophy, lectures necessarily form a part of the business of the class; but there t also be a considerable portion of the time of the class devoted to exercises and examination. It is ous that in a very large class, in a class at all approaching to 100 students, the business of examion cannot be efficiently conducted by one man, in the situation of a Professor.

But the difficulty arising from large numbers is much aggravated by the great variety, which exists ng the students of the same class, in respect of their previous progress and acquirements in the ect which they are brought together to study. Subdivision, therefore, becomes necessary or desirable, merely for the purpose of reducing the numbers to be instructed at one time, but also for the purpose lassifying the students, so that the progress of the more advanced may not be retarded by those are less advanced. This is attained in some degree by the division of the students already existing, students of the first and second, or first, second, and third years. But it is extremely desirable—he opinion of the Commissioners indispensable—that the system of classification should be carried her, and that within the classes of the first, second, and third years, there should be that power of ivision, which shall prevent the backward student from acting, so much as he does at present, as a on the more advanced, and also prevent the more advanced from monopolizing, as he is apt to do, much of the time and attention of the Professor, and so depriving the backward of his fair share of ation.

But, if two Professors of Latin, Greek, or Mathematics were appointed in one College, such as the ed College of Aberdeen will be, there are but three ways in which the students could be divided ng them, and to all of these there are serious objections. Either an equal number of all the students matriculate may be assigned to each without discrimination; or one Professor may be appointed to h the senior class, and the other the junior; or, thirdly, the students may be allowed to choose ween the two Professors for themselves.

In the case first supposed, there is the advantage of diminished numbers, but without the power of sification within these diminished numbers, while there still remains all the same perplexing variety he progress and attainments of students in the same class.

In the second case the existing evil is not abated at all, for the senior and junior Latin, and the or and junior Greek, approach very near to one another in numbers, and therefore this proposal ld only limit each Professor to a smaller amount of time occupied in teaching during each day, but

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would give him a class to teach, quite as unmanageable in respect of numbers and variety of progre before.

In the third case, the inevitable result would be, that, when the existence of separate bur funds, and other circumstances, which at present tend to equalize the numbers, cease to have influe one of the two Professors would attract a far larger proportion of the students than the other; an the evil intended to be remedied would probably be reproduced in another form. All experience sh that no two men can be found to perform the same duties, who shall give precisely equal satisfactio appear in the eyes of the public equally well qualified. And, though the two Professors of the s branch of instruction in the same College were the two best qualified men in the kingdom, if it be to the choice of the students, or their parents and guardians, they will discover some greater attrac in one, some real or fancied superiority of the one over the other, which will make him the favou and range the great mass of the students under his tuition and charge.

The Commissioners, therefore, reject these proposals as quite inadequate to meet the real difficu of the question. The question is one of great importance and delicacy; and it is only after much anxious deliberation, that the Commissioners have arrived at a definite conclusion.

The Commissioners are of opinion that, in each College in the Scottish Universities, there shoul but one Professor in each branch of instruction in the Faculty of Arts, however large the numbe students in that branch of instruction may be; that this Professor should be answerable, not merely the general character of the teaching, but for the whole details of the instruction given in his departm of learning; but that he should receive assistance in the performance of the duties of teaching having associated with him one or more duly qualified assistant Professors, with competent salaries, should be under his superintendence and control.

This plan has already been tried experimentally, though with insufficient means, both in Edinbu and Glasgow, and the experiment has been attended with the best results. When the system is perly matured, and the Professors are in this way sufficiently reinforced, the Commissioners bel that all the evils arising from too numerous classes will be avoided; while opportunity will be affo to subdivide the students in a discriminating way, so as to associate together, in the routine and de of every-day instruction, those students who are most nearly on a par, as regards their progress acquirements. By making the one Professor responsible for all the teaching in his own departm great efficiency will be ensured; because the Professor will feel himself impelled, both by a sens duty and a regard for his own reputation, to exercise a careful supervision over his assistants, because greater unity of system in the conduct of the teaching in the particular department will ne sarily result from the same spirit and the same principles being thus made to pervade the whole work the classes in that department.

The Commissioners have thought it necessary to lay before Your Majesty this exposition of t opinion regarding the existing evils of professorial teaching and their remedy, because they found it possible to come to any satisfactory conclusion on the questions affecting the University of Aberd which the statute left them to determine, without maturing their views on the bearing of these questi on the whole University system, with which they are appointed to deal. They now, however, retur the special question raised by the petitions referred to them by Your Majesty.

The apprehension that the classes will be of unmanageable size has always been one of the gr objections, stated against such an union of the two Universities and Colleges as the Act of last year at length accomplished. But the Commissioners appointed in 1826 considered this objection untena although, at the date of their Report in 1830, an average of the then last seven years gave larger numb of students, than the averages presented in the Report of the recent Commission in 1858. In 1830 s an average stood thus:—

First Greek,	137
Second Greek,	188
First Latin,	132
Second Latin,	185
First Mathematics,	131

Yet, with these facts and figures before them, the Commissioners of 1826, after expressing a str opinion in favour of a complete union of the two Universities and Colleges, added, 'some apprehensi 'have been expressed by the Professors, that by the union the number of the students in the seve 'classes would become inconveniently great, but we are satisfied that there is no real foundation' 'these apprehensions. For, although we believe that the University when thus constituted might 'rendered a complete seminary of instruction for the inhabitants of the northern parts of Scotland, 'see no ground for expecting that the number of students attending any of the classes would ever 'come so great, as to present any obstacle to the most efficient system of education.'

The ground, on which the Commissioners of 1826 formed this opinion, seems to be, that they a had it in contemplation to strengthen the hands of each Professor in the Faculty of Arts, who w charged with the management and instruction of a large class, by appointing one or more assistants act under his direction and control.

There is one expression in the Report of the Commissioners of 1826 connected with the subje which the Marischal College petitioners have altogether misapplied. In their petition they say, 'th 'if the two sets of classes in Arts be united, the classes would be far too numerous, and the evil wo 'arise, which the University Commissioners of 1826 pointed out, when they reported in the followi 'terms:—"We decidedly think that under one teacher such numerous classes cannot be adequat '"taught."' The passage here quoted is to be found on p. 30 of the General Report of the Co missioners of 1826, and applies not to the case of Aberdeen, nor to such classes as ever will exist in t united College, but to the classes of Greek and Latin as they then stood in Edinburgh and Glasgo It was in evidence before those Commissioners that, on an average of seven years before 1830, there w in the Second Latin in Edinburgh 234 students, while in the session 1822–23 the numbers reached 2 In the Second Greek the average of the returns for the same period gives 214, and in session 1820– there were 261 students; this number meeting together at the same hour, while there were different hours

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mination for two divisions of the class. In the University of Glasgow, in the public Latin class, the ber on an average for a similar period was 295, and in one year it had reached 335; and the Pro- r stated that, in consequence of these large numbers, he had been obliged to adopt the expedient of rating the class into two divisions, meeting at different hours. This compelled him reluctantly to ndon a private class, which had numbered as many as 200. The return of the students of Greek in same University gives an average of 408 in the public, and 89 in the private class. Of the former ber, it appears, from the evidence of Professor Sandford, that about one-half belonged to the senior and the other half to the two divisions of the junior. The whole passage, from which the petitioners selected a single line, stands as follows:—'In Edinburgh and Glasgow great difficulties in con- ting the Greek and Latin classes arise from the number of students attending them; and, after ing fully into account the utmost effects of the methods devised by the zeal and talents of the present ofessors for overcoming such difficulties, we decidedly think that under one teacher such numerous sses cannot be adequately taught. We recommend, therefore, that in these Universities the Pro- ors of Latin and Greek hereafter appointed should each have an assistant, that the assistant should eive such remuneration from the emoluments of the Professor as may be settled by the University urt, and that the Professor should frame regulations specifying the duties to be performed by himself l his assistant respectively, subject to the revision of the Senatus Academicus.'

The present Commissioners, as has been seen, recognise as fully as those of 1826 the evils of too erous classes, and have resolved to adopt the same remedy as was suggested in the valuable and in- tive Report of 1830.

It was suggested to the Commissioners of 1857, that the double Professors in Latin, Greek, and ematics might usefully be employed by one set of them teaching in the buildings of King's College, the other in the buildings of Marischal College; and the Commissioners, by their Report, as has been dy seen, gave some countenance to this suggestion. But, if this scheme was objectionable while the ges remained separate institutions, as the Commissioners of 1857 proposed,—and the scheme does open to great objection even on that footing,—it becomes much more seriously objectionable after complete union now effected by the Act of Parliament.

If one set of Professors of Greek, Latin, and Mathematics were to teach in the buildings formerly ging to King's College, and the other set in the buildings formerly belonging to Marischal College, ould be necessary, in the next place, to consider where the single Professors of Logic, Moral osophy, Natural Philosophy, and Natural History, are to teach. It seemed to be the opinion of who advocated this scheme, and of the Commissioners of 1857, that these should all teach in one . There would thus be in one place a complete set of Professors in the branches of instruction posing the Faculty of Arts, and in the other place only three Professors, that is, of Latin, Greek, Mathematics. But this would obviously produce great inconvenience; for the students attending atter set of Professors in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics must resort to the other part of the Uni- ty for instruction in the other branches; and, as the arrangements of the curriculum in Arts require dent to study some of those other branches, while he is studying Greek and Mathematics, he would the classes which he had to attend, probably at immediately consecutive hours, separated from each r by a quarter of an hour's walk.

Very little of the argument addressed to the Commissioners by Counsel, and very little of the state- t and reasoning contained in the petitions, deals with the question left to be settled, according to the etion of the Commissioners, by the 18th section of the statute, in the practical way in which the missioners think they are bound to consider it.

The whole case of the petitioners has throughout resolved itself into a demand, that there shall be a set of Professors in the Faculty of Arts at each of the old Colleges. This proposal the Com- ioners have been constrained to reject, both because they consider a great proportion of the argu- ts adduced in its support to be inconsistent with the principle of the union effected by the Act of iament, and because they consider it in itself an inexpedient measure, involving a needless expenditure ublic money.

The Legislature were induced to give their sanction to the union of the two Colleges, because it more for the public interest that there should be one complete and sufficiently endowed University College in Aberdeen, than that there should continue to be, as heretofore, two incomplete institu- , with such poor and inadequate endowments as belonged to King's College and Marischal College ctively. These considerations are applicable to the Faculty of Arts as well as to the other ulties. The average emoluments of a Professor in the Faculty of Arts, including class fees and tance from Parliament, is in King's College L.409, and in Marischal College L.363, without any ision for assistants, philosophical apparatus, or any other class expenses. The Commissioners have esitation in saying, that such endowments are quite inadequate, and cannot be expected for the re to secure the services of efficient and well-qualified Professors, considering the superior endow- s and attractions which are to be found elsewhere. And in neither College, as already observed, is any provision for a Professor of Logic.

If Your Majesty shall be pleased to confirm the present Ordinance, the Commissioners are prepared bmit, in the form of an additional Ordinance, a scheme according to which, by a judicious use of the oined endowments of the two Colleges, a complete Faculty of Arts will be established, in which seven essors will enjoy incomes varying in amount according to the nature of their duties, and to the nt of their labours, but averaging L.540 per annum; while adequate provision is at the same time e for assistants in the large classes, apparatus, and other expenses.

All this the Commissioners can accomplish without asking Parliament to make any additional grant. only additional vote, which they for the present contemplate asking in connection with the Univer- of Aberdeen, is for the Medical Faculty, which, they anticipate, will not much exceed L.1000 per nm.

But, if it should be Your Majesty's pleasure to disapprove of the Ordinance now under consideration, to require the Commissioners to provide for two sets of Professors in the Faculty of Arts, one of two

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results must necessarily follow,—either that the Faculty of Arts must be left on its present footing, w an incomplete set of Professors at each place most inadequately endowed, or that a large grant of pul money will be required to put the Faculty, with its duplicate Chairs, in an efficient and satisfactory sta To provide two sets of Professors in the Faculty, with the same incomes which the Commissioners p pose to give to the single set of Professors, viz., the average income of L.540, and deducting the cost assistants, who might then be considered unnecessary, would, in addition to the funds now at the dispo of the Commissioners, cost the country, on a moderate calculation, not less than from L.3000 to L.35 a year for the Faculty of Arts alone.

The object to be gained does not, in the opinion of the Commissioners, justify such expenditu On the contrary, the project seems open to very serious objections, apart from the mere financial asp of the question. The existence of two sets of Professors in the Faculty of Arts,—one in the buildings King's College, and one in the buildings of Marischal College,—would tend to perpetuate that feeling hostile rivalry, and those jealousies and dissensions, which constitute one of the great evils attending t separate existence of the two Colleges; while the two sets of Professors, being members of the sa Senatus Academicus, would introduce discord into the administration of the University affairs, a seriously prejudice the general interests of the University.

The Commissioners have not as yet been dealing with the question where the classes in the Facu of Arts are to be taught, if there is to be only one set of Professors, but with the question, whether th is any necessity or expediency in having two sets of Professors in the Faculty, one teaching at Kin College, and the other at Marischal College. The Commissioners are of opinion, that such an arran ment is both unnecessary and inexpedient.

II. The Commissioners now proceed to consider the third head of the Ordinance, and the objecti which have been urged against it by the petitioners.

It seems to be universally admitted, that the location of the Faculties of Law and Medicine in t buildings hitherto belonging to Marischal College, and of the Faculty of Theology in the buildi hitherto belonging to King's College, is a satisfactory arrangement.

The hospital being situated in the New Town, and the Professors of the Medical Faculty bei many of them engaged in professional practice there, the buildings of Marischal College seemed clea the most convenient situation for the Medical classes to assemble. The Commissioners have appoin the class of Natural History also to be taught in Marischal College buildings, because, though nomina attached to the Faculty of Arts, it is in practice chiefly attended by medical students. But they rese for future consideration, whether the Professor of Natural History should not deliver two courses of l tures, one at Marischal College adapted to students of Medicine, and the other at King's College students of Arts.

In like manner, the students of Law being almost exclusively the apprentices or clerks of law age practising in Aberdeen, whose places of business are in the New Town, Marischal College buildings the most convenient place for these students to receive their instruction.

But, for the Faculties of Theology and Arts, it appeared to the Commissioners that King's Coll buildings were in many respects the best adapted. They are placed in an open and airy situation, wh those of Marischal College are in the centre of New Aberdeen, closely surrounded on all sides by bui ings of various kinds, and in the immediate vicinity of the worst part of the population. As a gene rule, the Commissioners think it must be conceded, that the heart of a large town is not a favourable sit tion for academical buildings; and there seems nothing in the case of Aberdeen to exclude the appli tion of the rule, except in so far as the students of Medicine and Law are concerned.

It has been represented to the Commissioners, that the great distance of King's College buildi from the New Town of Aberdeen, where most of the students reside, forms an insuperable objection placing the classes of Arts in those buildings. The same objection is repeated in the petitions now un consideration, though it does not occupy so prominent a place as formerly.

Very conflicting statements having been made to the Commissioners as to the actual distance betw the two Colleges, and between King's College and the centre of the New Town, the Commission directed a surveyor to make measurements of these distances, and find that the distance between Kin College and Marischal College is, by the nearest route, 1886⅔ yards; and the distance between Kin College and the centre of New Aberdeen, being the junction of Castle Street and King Street, n the upper end of Union Street, is 2231⅓ yards. The proper approach to King's College from New Ab deen is by a direct line, consisting partly of King Street, one of the best streets in the town, and par of a broad, open, and level turnpike road. The Commissioners were informed by some of the petitione and the statement was repeated by Counsel at the hearing, that the access to King's College from N Aberdeen lay through the lowest and worst part of the town. But they have ascertained, that the dir line of communication is that which they have just described.

As to the mere distance, the Commissioners cannot believe that any one seriously regards it as evil. Of the students who attended King's College in the session 1856–57, it was proved to the Co missioners of 1857 that upwards of 59 per cent. resided in New Aberdeen. And it is notorious, that Edinburgh and Glasgow the majority of the students walk greater distances to College, than will required of the students attending the classes at King's College buildings, without any complaint e having been made on the subject.

Many proofs occur in the former negotiations for a union of the two Colleges, that the distance King's College from New Aberdeen is not seriously regarded as an obstacle to classes in the Faculty Arts being placed there. As an example, it may be sufficient to select the proposal contained in a memo of the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Aberdeen, dated 9th December 1854, in which the mer rialists 'agree to the union both of the Colleges and of the Universities,' and state that they think it ri to 'provide for the continuance of two Professorships in each of the branches of Latin, Greek, and Mat 'matics, one to be taught in Aberdeen, and the other in Old Aberdeen.' They suggest that 'the Ch '(single) of Mental Science, and the more advanced branches of literature, such as the new Profess 'ships of Rhetoric and English Literature, of Logic, and of the Philosophy of History, will be m 'suitably placed in Old Aberdeen; but they are decidedly of opinion, that the classes of Natural Ph

bhy, of Natural History, and of Chemistry, ought to be taught' at Marischal College. The division he classes in the Faculty of Arts, between the buildings of King's College and those of Marischal lege, is plainly inconsistent with the idea that a walk from the one to the other is an obstruction or a lship in the daily life of a student in the University.

It has been suggested to the Commissioners, and was strongly urged by Counsel, as an important sideration in support of the objection of the distance of King's College buildings, that a considerable ortion of the students attending Marischal College are engaged in mercantile pursuits in New Aber-, and are intended for merchants. But a return, furnished by Marischal College to the Commission 857, directly disproves the assertion; for it appears that the total number of students in the fourth of the curriculum in Arts (by which time the profession of a young man is generally chosen), for years preceding 1857, gave a percentage of 39 to the Church, and 25 to Medicine, while less than r cent. represented those who were intended for a mercantile life.

But it has also been stated, that there exists at Marischal College ample accommodation for the ses in the Faculty of Arts, while at King's College it will be necessary to build new class-rooms for accommodation, and that the proposal to place these classes at King's College is therefore objection- on the score of economy.

The Commissioners considered this to be a most important objection, if well founded, and they efore procured accurate and complete information as to the size, capabilities, and condition of the le University buildings.

At present in Marischal College the classes in the Faculties of Arts and Theology are well accom- lated, but the accommodation for the Medical teaching is imperfect and inconvenient.

By the Act of Parliament, the Commissioners are directed to found four new Professorships in the ulty of Medicine, and otherwise to provide for the improvement and greater efficiency of the School Medicine in the University.

The Faculty of Medicine, therefore, will for the future consist of at least nine Professors, the mini- n provided by the Act, while the Commissioners have been strongly urged to exercise the powers ed in them, to the effect of founding two or three other Professorships in this Faculty.

In these circumstances, the Commissioners are satisfied that the buildings of Marischal College, as stand, will be sufficient, but certainly not more than sufficient, for the accommodation of the Medical ool, which all parties are agreed should be placed there, with the addition of the Professors of Natural tory and Law, whom, as already explained, the Commissioners have also placed in these buildings.

To provide accommodation for the classes in the Faculty of Arts of the united College at Marischal lege buildings, would require a very considerable addition to the existing buildings, which could be vided only at a great cost, there being no unoccupied ground belonging to the College, and the neigh- ring property being all built upon, and of great value from its central situation.

If two sets of Professors in the Faculty of Arts were kept up, and one set appointed to teach at rischal College, as desired by the petitioners, it would still be necessary to add to the buildings at rischal College, and at great cost, though not to the same extent, as if the united classes in Arts were ointed to be taught there.

At King's College a portion of the buildings has been for some time in a very dilapidated state; and, vious to the present union being proposed, the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury had lved to apply a sum of L.12,750 to the restoration of these buildings, under the condition that a tain amount of debt, which had been contracted by the College, should be defrayed by subscription. um of L.3250 was accordingly raised by subscription, and is now in the hands of the Principal and fessors of King's College, ready to be applied in terms of the arrangement with the Treasury. Of the posed grant, one moiety was voted by Parliament in 1856; and, had it not been for the passing of the of last year, the buildings of King's College would by this time have been in course of restoration.

Whether the united classes of Arts are placed at King's College, or whether they are placed at rischal College, or whether they are divided between the two, a certain and considerable amount of oration must take place in the buildings at King's College. But the Commissioners have reason to eve, on the information before them, that a slight addition to the L.12,750, already destined for the oration of the King's College buildings, will produce ample accommodation there for the Faculties Arts and Theology, and for the library and the other purposes to which King's College buildings will to be appropriated. At King's College there is ground to the extent of ten acres belonging to the iversity at present unoccupied by buildings.

A much larger sum would be necessary to provide the requisite accommodation for the united ses in the Faculty of Arts at Marischal College; while, even in that event, to some considerable ent, as already stated, money must be expended on King's College buildings.

The Commissioners are therefore of opinion, that the objection to the Ordinance, on the ground of nomy with reference to the cost of buildings, entirely fails, and that the scheme embodied in the dinance is the most economical in the matter of buildings, equally as in the matter of endowments.

Lastly, the petitioners object to placing the Faculty of Arts at King's College buildings, on the und that it is a violation of the expressed will of the founder of Marischal College.

But the petitioners do not seem to have observed, that the placing of the Faculty of Theology at ng's College is in the very same sense a violation of the founder's will, and a measure of suppression inst Marischal College; and that the placing of the Faculties of Medicine and Law at Marischal lege is also, in the same sense, a violation of the foundation charter of King's College, and a measure suppression against that College. There is nothing in the Faculty of Arts to distinguish it in principle m the other Faculties in this respect. In short, the objection is, in truth and substance, an objection inst the union of the Colleges,—that is, an objection against the Act of Parliament, to which the Com- sioners do not consider themselves entitled to listen.

III. The fourth head of the Ordinance provides that the general library of the University shall be t in King's College buildings, but leaving for after consideration and arrangement the provision or propriation of any library or libraries in Marischal College, for the special use of the Faculties of Law l Medicine.

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The Commissioners find it somewhat difficult to understand the objections to this provision. already mentioned, they were not favoured with any argument from Counsel on this point, and the tions generally are in regard to this matter very vaguely expressed.

The citizens of Aberdeen, indeed, and the landowners of the county, complain that King's Col is in an inconvenient situation for their obtaining any use of the library. But the Commissioners charged with the interests of the University only, and do not see how they can allow themselves to influenced by a consideration of that use of the University library by persons beyond the Univer which may be very proper, so long as it does not interfere with its primary use, but which can never recognised as a right, or form a legitimate element in determining how the library can be best loc and managed for the benefit of the University.

It appeared to the Commissioners, that, as the general library had hitherto been kept at Ki College, while the members of Marischal College were entitled to its use, and did use it; as this never been complained of as a grievance, but on the contrary had formed part of all the plans of ur in time past; and, above all, as the classes in Theology and the Arts were to be taught at King's Coll the general library, which is chiefly used by students in these Faculties, should be kept there also.

IV. Lastly, the petitioners object to the first head of the Ordinance, which provides that the shall come into operation, in the University of Aberdeen, on the 15th of October next, and pray tha may be postponed 'in order to afford time for your petitioners and other parties being fully heard, 'for enabling the Commissioners to visit the city and Universities, and make the inquiries contempla 'by the Act.'

The Act is to come into operation at the same time in all the other Universities of Scotland virtue of Ordinances passed by the Commissioners, and approved by Your Majesty, without object from any quarter. The Commissioners see no reason, why the date for the Act coming into operation the University of Aberdeen should be postponed; and they have, on the contrary, in the course of th consideration of the subject, been much impressed with the desirableness of bringing the union of Colleges, provided by the Act of Parliament, into active and practical operation as soon as possible, order to put an end to the existing agitation on the subject, which they believe to be most prejudicial the best interests of the University.

The petitioners seem to misunderstand very much the nature of the duties, which are devolved up the Commissioners by the Act of Parliament. They are in no proper sense a Commission of Inqui but an executive Commission. Ample inquiry preceded the passing of the Act. Indeed, there are f subjects on which inquiry has been so ample and complete, as the union of the Aberdeen Colleges. T inquiry was brought down to the year 1858 by the Commissioners who were appointed in 1857. T whole statistical information has been further continued down to the present year, by returns and e dence furnished to the present Commissioners. There is not a single allegation or suggestion in any c of the petitions, which has not been already made the subject of full proof and still fuller discussio The Commissioners are, therefore, at a loss to understand, what farther inquiries can be desired suggested.

As to the complaint that the parties have not been heard for their interest, the Commissioners ha only to say, that, so far back as the 11th of January last, they invited the petitioners, and all oth parties interested, to state in writing whatever they wished to lay before the Commissioners, and that t petitioners and others availed themselves freely of the opportunity thus afforded them. The petitione have also now been heard by Counsel. No limit was attempted to be placed on the extent or the topi of the Counsel's addresses; they were distinguished by great ability, ingenuity, and elaboration, and complaint was made, that the case had not been fully and carefully investigated.

The Commissioners, therefore, are of opinion, that any farther delay in the settlement of this que tion will be highly injurious to those important public and national interests committed to their char by Parliament.

The Commissioners cannot conclude their Report to Your Majesty, without adverting shortly to complaint which has been made against the Ordinance, and against the Commissioners themselves, th they have entirely disregarded the strong expression of popular feeling and opinion in Aberdeen and th North of Scotland against the provisions of the Ordinance.

The Commissioners have examined with much care the grounds and reasons of the opposition, ar have already in the course of this Report explained to Your Majesty in what respects they consider the to be inapplicable and insufficient.

It is only necessary now to add, that they should have been much more disposed to attach weigh to the expression of a general local feeling, but for the following considerations:—

1. The local feeling represented by the petitioners has been very variable. At one time it has bee entirely in favour of maintaining the two Colleges in separate and independent existence, uniting th Universities only. At another time the general feeling has been in favour of maintaining two Faculti of Arts, only suppressing the double Faculties of Theology, Law, and Medicine. And again, the ex pression of the general voice seems to have favoured the maintenance of three double Professorship only, in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics. In 1854 a plan was, after mature deliberation, suggested b the Colleges themselves, by which a complete union was to be effected, substantially the same as tha now effected by the Act of Parliament; one important feature of which was the entire suppression of a duplicate Professorships, and the placing of the Faculties of Theology and Arts exclusively at King College, and those of Law and Medicine at Marischal College. 'The measure,' as the Commissioner of 1857 truly observe, 'was favourably received by the Government of Lord Aberdeen, by the Provo 'and Magistrates of the city, by its representative in Parliament, Mr Thompson, and by many, perhap 'the greater number, of those members of the local community who were most competent to form a 'impartial judgment on its merits.' Yet this was a scheme identical in all material points with tha against which the petitioners state that public opinion is now so decided and unanimous.

2. It is evident that there has been a complete misunderstanding, on the part of the public, as t what has been effected by the Act of Parliament. It has been already shown in this Report, that eve persons of position and education petition Your Majesty against the Ordinance of the Commissioners, a

pression of Marischal College, and as transferring its funds to King's College; although it is by Legislature, and not by the Commissioners, that Marischal College, as well as King's College, has suppressed, and that the funds of both have been transferred to the new University and College of deen. But when such misconception is found in quarters, where it could hardly have been ex- d to exist, it is not to be wondered at that a certain degree of success has attended an agitation st the Ordinance, which, if directed against the Bill in its progress through Parliament, might have some show of reason, but, as against the Ordinance, is absolutely without aim. To local feeling so irected, it has been impossible for the Commissioners to attach much weight.

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3. Finally, the Commissioners have been considerably relieved to find that the local feeling, to h they refer, has arisen in a great measure from an entire misapprehension as to the effect of the nance for the future. It seems to be feared by many persons, and the fear is expressed by several e petitioners, that one effect of the fusion of the Arts classes will be to increase the expense of a versity education, so as to place it beyond the reach of many, who would otherwise have been led to benefit by it. The Commissioners are quite at a loss to understand on what this apprehen- is founded. It was not one of the topics urged on the attention of the Commissioners by the nsel for the petitioners; and they believe it to be entirely visionary. They are as anxious as the ioners can be, that no class of persons, to whom it has hitherto been extended, should be deprived of advantages of a University education; and, possessed as they are with this anxiety, they gladly re Your Majesty, that neither in the fusion effected by the Act, nor in the Ordinance, is there any- g which should render such a result probable. But, even if there were a tendency in this direction, ample powers which the statute confers upon the Commissioners would enable them fully to counter- it; and, if circumstances should call upon them to do so, they would not hesitate to exercise their ers for this purpose. While, therefore, they are persuaded that there is no ground for apprehending the evil which is suggested will ever arise, they hope that the assurance of their desire and inten- to provide a remedy, if it does arise, will, when made known to the public, calm much of the irrita- which, resting as it does on mistaken and imaginary grounds, cannot reasonably be expected to be nanent.

All which is humbly reported to Your Majesty, by

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*	J. MONCREIFF.
ARGYLL.	JAS. CRAUFURD.
HADDINGTON.	W. GIBSON CRAIG.
MANSFIELD.	WILLIAM STIRLING.
DUN. M'NEILL.	ALEX. HASTIE.

L. S.

REPORT ON PETITIONS AGAINST ORDINANCES Nos. 2, 6, AND 7, RELATIVE TO THE UNION OF THE TWO UNIVERSITIES OF ABERDEEN.

UNTO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL,

E REPORT of the Commissioners appointed by and for the purposes of the Act of the 21st and 22d Victoria, chapter 83, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Disci- 'pline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen.'

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May it please Your Majesty,

By an Order in Council, dated the 26th day of March 1860, Your Majesty was graciously pleased, pursuance of the provisions of the above-mentioned Act, to refer to the Commissioners the following titions, viz.:—

1. Petition of the Dean of Faculty, and Principal and Professors, of the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, praying that Your Majesty in Council would be pleased to withhold Your approbation of three certain Ordinances with reference to the Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen, made on the 12th day of March 1859, and 9th and 10th days of January 1860, respectively, by the said Commissioners; and also praying that Your Majesty would be pleased to refer the said petition (together with a former petition against the first of the said Ordinances) to the said Commissioners, and to direct that they should hear the said petitioners by Counsel, and report specially to Your Majesty in Council on the matter of the said petitions;

2. Petition of the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Aberdeen, praying that Your Majesty in Council would be pleased to withhold Your approbation of the said several Ordinances of the 9th day of March 1859, and of the 9th and 10th days of January 1860; and also praying that the said petition might be referred to, and directed to be reported upon by, the said Commissioners in manner aforesaid;

3. Petition of the Convener Court of the Seven Incorporated Trades of the City of Aberdeen, praying that Your Majesty in Council would be pleased to withhold Your approbation of the said several Ordinances; and also praying that the said petition might be referred to, and directed to be reported upon by, the said Commissioners in manner aforesaid;

4. Petition of the Landowners, Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace of the County of Aberdeen in general meeting assembled, praying that Your Majesty in Council would be pleased to withhold Your approbation of the said several Ordinances; and also praying that the said petition might be referred to, and directed to be reported upon by, the said Commissioners in manner aforesaid;

5. Petition of the Very Reverend the Moderator, Ministers, and Elders of the Synod of Aberdeen, praying that Your Majesty in Council would be pleased to withhold Your approbation of the said several Ordinances; and also praying that the said petition might be referred to, and directed to be reported upon by, the said Commissioners in manner aforesaid;

6. Petition of the Moderator and Members of the Presbytery of Alford, praying that Your

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Majesty in Council would be pleased to withhold Your approbation of the said several Ordinan and also praying that the said petition might be referred to, and directed to be reported upon the said Commissioners in manner aforesaid;

7. Petition of the Moderator and Members of the Presbytery of Garioch, praying that Y Majesty in Council would be pleased to withhold Your approbation of the said several Ordinan and also praying that the said petition might be referred to, and directed to be reported upon the said Commissioners in manner aforesaid;

8. Petition of the Moderator and Members of the Presbytery of Strathbogie, praying Your Majesty in Council would be pleased to withhold Your approbation of the said several O nances; and also praying that the said petition might be referred to, and directed to be repo upon by, the said Commissioners in manner aforesaid;

9. Petition of David Kerr, Doctor of Medicine, Lecturer on Surgery in the University King's College, Aberdeen, praying Your Majesty in Council to withhold Your approbation of said Ordinances of the 9th and 10th days of January 1860, in so far as they omit to make provis for securing compensation to the petitioner for the loss of emoluments belonging and payable him as holder of certain offices in the said University; and also praying that the said petit might be referred to, and directed to be reported upon by, the said Commissioners in man aforesaid.

And Your Majesty was, by the said Order, pleased to direct that the Commissioners should h the petitioners, or such of them as might be desirous thereof, by Counsel, and should report specially Your Majesty in Council on the matter of the said several petitions.

By another Order in Council, of the same date, Your Majesty was further pleased, in pursuance the provisions of the said Act, to refer to the Commissioners the petition of certain graduates of University and King's College, Aberdeen, concerning the said Ordinances of the 12th day of Ma 1859, and 9th day of January 1860, and praying the disapproval of certain provisions of the seco third, and fourteenth articles of the latter Ordinance; and by the same Order, Your Majesty pleased to direct that the Commissioners should hear the said last mentioned petitioners by Counsel, a should report specially to Your Majesty in Council on the matter of their petition.

The Commissioners, on receipt of these two Orders, proceeded to consider the several petiti thereby referred to them; and they appointed the 9th of April last for hearing by Counsel such of petitioners as should be desirous of being so heard.

At the meeting of the Commissioners on that day, Counsel appeared and were heard for the De of Faculty, and Principal and Professors, of Marischal College; the Provost, Magistrates, and Cour of the City of Aberdeen; the Convener Court of the Seven Incorporated Trades of the City of Aberde the Landowners, Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace of the County of Aberdeen; t Moderator, Ministers, and Elders of the Synod of Aberdeen; the Moderator and Members of t Presbytery of Alford; the Moderator and Members of the Presbytery of Garioch; and the Modera and Members of the Presbytery of Strathbogie.

Counsel also appeared and were heard for the Graduates of King's College, mentioned in the lat of the two Orders in Council.

Counsel also appeared and were heard for Dr David Kerr, the petitioner last mentioned in t former Order in Council.

The cases, therefore, submitted for the consideration of the Commissioners in regard to their Or nances, were three in number; and in the following Special Report, which the Commissioners humb lay before Your Majesty, it may be convenient to refer to these three cases separately, and in order.

I. The first case presented to the Commissioners was that on behalf of the petitioners in the eig petitions first mentioned, being the same bodies who last year petitioned Your Majesty in Coun against the Ordinance of the 12th of March 1859, and on whose petitions against that Ordinance t Commissioners had the honour fully to report to Your Majesty on the 22d of July last.

After the Commissioners had so reported, these petitioners were heard by Counsel before a Co mittee of Your Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, which Committee agreed to recommend Yo Majesty to disapprove of the *primo* article of the said Ordinance, fixing the 15th of October 1859 the date from which the provisions of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., c. 83 should come into operation Aberdeen, and to reserve consideration of the merits of the rest of the said Ordinance, until oth Ordinances relating to the Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen should have been made by the Com missioners. And Your Majesty, on considering the said recommendation, was pleased, with the advi of Your Most Honourable Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to disapprove of and disallow the *prim* article of the said Ordinance.

On the 9th and 10th days of January, in the present year, the Commissioners made two addition Ordinances with reference to the Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen, the former embodying suc details as appeared necessary and expedient for the establishment of the united University, and the latt fixing the 15th of September next as the date from which the union of the Universities and Colleg under the provisions of the Act should take effect. By means of these two Ordinances, along with th second, third, and fourth articles of the Ordinance of 12th March 1859, the scheme of union, as pro posed by the Commissioners, is now before Your Majesty for final consideration.

The eight petitions, on which the Commissioners have now to report, relate as well to the Ordinanc of last year, as to the new Ordinances of the 9th and 10th of January. The allegations of the petition however, are directed almost exclusively against the provisions and the principle of the Ordinance last year, in regard to which, as the views of the Commissioners are fully embodied in their Speci Report of the 22d of July last, it seems sufficient for the Commissioners now humbly to refer You Majesty to that Report.

With regard to the details of the scheme of union as now submitted to Your Majesty in th Ordinance of the 9th of January, the Commissioners must presume, that, where no specific objections t particular provisions of that Ordinance are either set out in the petitions, or have been laid before th Commissioners in the addresses of Counsel, none such exist. Indeed, it is obvious that, as the Com

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ioners cannot report upon or reply to objections which have not been stated, it is impossible for them oceed otherwise than on this assumption.

Proceeding, then, on this assumption, the Commissioners have to inform Your Majesty that, setting such specific objections as may appear on the face of the petitions themselves, to which more par- ar attention will hereafter be directed, the only objection which the Counsel for the parties in these petitions urged against any of the details of the Ordinance of the 9th of January, had reference to mount of the salaries provided for the assistants to the Professors in the Faculty of Arts, for whom s contended that an allowance of L.100 a year was inadequate; and to the allowance of L.50 to a assistant for the Professors of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence, which was also objected inadequate. With regard to the allowance of L.100 a year for an assistant to each of certain essors in the Faculty of Arts, it is to be observed that the Commissioners do not intend, and they it would be far from desirable, that such a provision should be made for the assistants in that lty as should induce persons to look to the appointment as a permanent one. Their object has to fix such a sum, as should form a sufficient inducement to distinguished graduates to continue connection with the University for a few years, and during that period to assist in the duties of uction. They have received satisfactory evidence, and they have every reason to believe, that the ance of L.100 a year will be sufficient for that purpose, and will operate most beneficially in various . The assistant to the Professors of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence, to whose re- eration of L.50 a year objection was taken, is intended to give assistance only in the preparation of s, and in making arrangements for the exhibition of pharmaceutical processes; and, as his services be required only for a short time each day, the Commissioners have ascertained that a person com- t to the performance of these duties can be obtained for the remuneration they have fixed.

The objections to the Ordinance of the 9th of January, which appear on the face of the petitions selves, are expressed most fully in the petition of the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city berdeen, the terms of whose petition, therefore, in so far as they relate to that Ordinance, it may be enient here to quote. These petitioners state—

'That the scheme of the said Commissioners, as now developed, is most wasteful, and its cost utterly proportioned to the results to be obtained. The compensation of the Principal and Professors in the culty of Arts alone, whose offices are to be suppressed, will amount to L.2425 a year, and this sum, italized according to the ages of the Professors, at 3 per cent., is equal to . . L.21,990

provide the necessary buildings at King's College, for the accommodation for the Arts classes

'transferred, will require at least 17,000

L.38,990

d the value of that part of the buildings of Marischal College which will remain

'unoccupied, ... 17,000

d the total cost and waste will amount to L.55,990

ich at 3 per cent. involves an annual expenditure and grant in perpetuity of L.1680.

'That the compensation and endowment schemes proposed by the said Ordinances would not mote the real good of the University of Aberdeen, but would greatly favour King's College and ne individuals connected therewith. Thus, the Principal of Marischal College is obliged to retire, t the Principal of King's College may be Principal of the University, and receive L.600 a year, h the probability of having a teaching Chair conjoined, yielding an additional L.400 a year, or 1000 in all; the Professor of Natural Philosophy in Marischal College, an able and accomplished n, under 30, and of European reputation, is forced to give up his Chair, that the Professor of Natural ilosophy in King's College may receive L.525 a year, with an assistant at L.100 a year. And, ain, the proceeds of the Murray Lectureship in King's College, which have hitherto been generally ven to two preachers not holding benefices or Professorships in the Colleges, and have been an object ambition to many deserving men, are to be divided among the three Theological Professors, who are in King's College.'

The Commissioners are not in possession of the data, on which the petitioners proceed, in stating capitalized amount of the several compensations to the Principal and Professors in the Faculty of s, rendered necessary by the union, at L.21,990; but they doubt very much whether this can be ect, considering the age of the Professors who are to receive compensation. Assuming, however, 1,990 to be a fair estimate, there must be deducted from that estimate the capitalized amount of compensation of the Principal, who loses his office. The Commissioners do not consider, that they e power under the Act of Parliament to maintain two Principals in the united University, nor is it to see for what good purpose such duplicity of offices could be intended. It seems clearly implied the Act of Parliament, that the office of one of the existing Principals is to be abolished; and ac- lingly, by the Ordinance of 9th January 1860, the offices of the two Principals are conjoined, and Campbell of King's College is made Principal of the united University, while Dr Dewar of Marischal lege, who is a man of very advanced age, retires, and must receive compensation. The average oluments of Dr Dewar's office are stated, in the returns to the Royal Commission of 1857, at 99, 8s., and by deducting the amount of his compensation, the capitalized cost of the scheme would tainly be reduced below L.20,000. Further, it is to be remembered that, even estimating the cost of pensation at L.20,000, that sum must be compared with the amount which, under the scheme ocated by the petitioners, would be required to provide another properly endowed set of Professors in Faculty of Arts. This, as the Commissioners showed in their Report of last year, would involve additional annual cost of not less than from L.3000 to L.3500, or, capitalizing the amount at 3 per t., as suggested by the petitioners, an additional cost in all of not less than from L.100,000 to 116,000; so that the saving in the Faculty of Arts, under the scheme of the Commissioners, as com- ed with that of the petitioners, cannot be estimated under L.80,000 or L.90,000. The circumstance t the petitioners complain of the amount of compensation to be provided for the Principal of Marischal llege, as an expense resulting from the Commissioners' scheme, would seem to imply that, in the

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opinion of the petitioners, provision may under the Act of Parliament be made, and, as part of the p vision for two sets of Professors in Arts, ought to be made, for the permanent maintenance of two Pr cipals in the united University. If that be the case, the saving under the Commissioners' scheme compared with that of the petitioners, would, by capitalizing the salary of a second Principal at L.60 year, be raised to above L.100,000.

It seems right to notice that, as the petitioners state their estimated amount of compensation, that which will be payable to 'the Principal and the Professors in the Faculty of Arts alone,' it mig be inferred that the compensation, which will have to be provided to Professors in the other Faculti will be such as considerably to swell the total amount. The facts, however, are, that there are on two Professors not in the Faculty of Arts, to whom the Ordinance directs compensation to be provid viz., the Professor of Oriental Languages in Marischal College, whose total average income, as returr to the Royal Commission of 1857, was L.100, 6s., and the Professor of Chemistry in the same Colle who has petitioned the Commissioners to be allowed to retire, on the ground of his permanent disabil from ill health to perform the duties of his Chair, and to whom, therefore, any allowance that mig be made could not properly be regarded as part of the cost involved in the union. The Commissione however, do not understand that the petitioners object to the cost of these additional compensatio as it is only in the Faculty of Arts that they urge the necessity of duplicate Chairs being maintained.

The next item of cost, which the petitioners put forward, is that of the expense of providing 't 'necessary buildings at King's College for the accommodation of the Arts classes transferred,' whic they state, will require at least L.17,000. In their Report of 22d July 1859, the Commissioners e plained that, in consequence of a portion of the buildings of King's College having been for so time in a very dilapidated state, the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury had, previous the present union being proposed, resolved, on certain conditions, which have been complied with, apply a sum of L.12,750 to the restoration of those buildings. That sum was estimated to cover t expense of providing sufficient accommodation for the Arts and other classes of King's College, and f the University Library; and the Commissioners, as stated in their previous Report, are assured, satisfactory evidence, that a very small addition to it would enable the buildings to be made sufficient ample to accommodate the united classes in Arts and Divinity, which the Commissioners propose sh assemble there. It must be observed that, in the petitions on which the Commissioners are now r porting, the petitioners do not propose that there should be only one set of classes in Arts to be taught Marischal College; but they maintain that it is necessary for the interests of education, that there shou be two complete sets of Professors in the Faculty of Arts,—one set teaching in the buildings of King College, and the other in those of Marischal College. Even on the petitioners' showing, therefore, th above-mentioned sum of L.12,750 must necessarily be spent, in order to provide the necessary accor modation at King's College; and, in addition, considerable expense would have to be incurred connection with the buildings of Marischal College, which are insufficient to accommodate the unit classes in Medicine and Law, besides a complete set of classes in the Faculty of Arts. Under the circumstances, the Commissioners think there can be no doubt, that the arrangement which they pr pose is the most economical in regard to the cost of buildings, as well as in the matter of endowment.

It may be proper to notice, that the Counsel for the petitioners stated, that it was understood th the Magistrates and Council of the City had offered to provide means for rendering the buildings Marischal College sufficient for the united classes in Medicine and Law, and for one of the two sets classes in Arts. While it is true that the Magistrates communicated to the Commissioners a repor which they had obtained from an architect, embodying a scheme for rendering the buildings of Marisch College sufficient for those purposes at a cost, as estimated by him, of L.2500, it is necessary, to prever the possibility of a misunderstanding, for the Commissioners to state, that no offer to provide even th sum has been made to them.

The last item of cost and waste, which the petitioners represent as involved in the scheme of th Commissioners, is 'the value of that part of the buildings of Marischal College which will remain un 'occupied;' and this they estimate at the sum of L.17,000. However extravagant and incredible thi statement may be, it is necessary that the Commissioners should shortly notice it. With regard to th total value of the present buildings of Marischal College, it appears that the old buildings of the Colleg had, about the year 1830, fallen into such a state of dilapidation, as to be characterized by the Roya Commissioners, who reported in that year, as 'too ruinous to admit of repair, without an expense equa 'to that of an entirely new edifice.' Between the date of that Report and the first Report of the Com missioners appointed in 1836 to visit the Universities of Aberdeen, a sum of about L.25,000 was obtaine for the purpose of rebuilding the College; and with that money the present College buildings, whic were completed about the year 1840, were erected. Taking, then, the present value of the building at about L.25,000, the statement of the petitioners, that buildings of the value of L.17,000 will, unde the scheme of the Commissioners, be wasted, amounts to a statement that about two-thirds of th buildings will be unoccupied and rendered useless. Now, besides the public school, public hall, library museum, and one or two other rooms not adapted to be used as class-rooms, and which, under th new arrangement, will be required for purposes similar to those for which they are now used, the present buildings contain only the following class-rooms, naming them from the classes which at present occupy them:—on the basement floor, and one story lower than the ground-level of the front buildings, the Anatomy, Chemistry, Institutes of Medicine, and Medical Jurisprudence class-rooms; on the ground floor, those of Latin, Midwifery, Surgery, Greek, Mathematics, Moral Philosophy, Divinity, and Oriental Languages; and on the principal floor, those of Law, Natural Philosophy, and Natural History—thus giving, in all, 15 rooms, now used as class-rooms. The small size, however, of some, as the Midwifery, Surgery, and Law class-rooms, the insufficiency of the accommodation provided in the way of retiring-rooms for the Professors, and other defects, render the buildings, as at present occupied, extremely inconvenient. To adapt them properly for the accommodation of the united medical classes, furnished with the museums and apparatus-rooms necessary for these, and with suitable retiring-rooms for the Professors, will require greatly more than the mere existing lecture-room space. While, therefore, the Commissioners are satisfied, that sufficient room will be found for the accommodation of the

ical School, with the addition of the classes of Natural History and Law, which are also to assemble he buildings of Marischal College, they, at the same time, are decidedly of opinion, that more than necessary accommodation for those purposes will not be furnished by the present buildings.

The next charge which the petitioners bring against the scheme of the Commissioners is, that it lculated greatly to favour King's College, and some individuals connected therewith. Into the ts of the gentlemen, whom the petitioners mention in illustration of this statement, the Commissioners ot think that it would be fitting for them, in this Report, to enter. In every case where there are Professorships of the same subject, one in each College, the duty has been thrown upon them of ting which of the Professors shall retire, and which shall continue to be Professor in the united versity. They can only assure Your Majesty, that they approached the performance of this difficult invidious duty with a deep sense of the responsibility involved in it; and they trust they may receive icit credit when they state, that, in the selections which they have made, they have had regard only e interests of the University.

The petitioners speak of the probability of the Principal of the University having a teaching Chair oined with his office of Principal, and thus obtaining an income of L.1000 a year. But there is ing in the arrangements proposed by the Commissioners, which gives any countenance to such a osition.

The subject of the Murray Lectureship, to which these petitioners also refer, was fully discussed re the Commissioners by the Counsel for the graduates of King's College; and it may be convenient fer what the Commissioners have to say regarding it to the second part of this Report, which relates e petition of those graduates.

The remaining complaints in the petitions, on which the Commissioners are now reporting, directly t the principle of the Ordinance of last year; and for an answer to these the Commissioners have dy taken leave to refer to their previous Report. The Commissioners certainly regret, that that ort has not had the effect either of removing the objections taken to their scheme, which they thought had shown to be groundless, or of producing on the minds of persons, who must be presumed to have made aware of its contents, a clear conception of the position in which matters have been placed by Universities Act. Although that Report showed, that the distance between the two Colleges is less a mile and a quarter, and that more than 59 per cent. of the students of King's College were ed to the Royal Commission of 1857 to reside in New Aberdeen, the Commissioners regret to find, the members of the Synod of Aberdeen still apprehend that, when the united classes in Arts are ht in King's College, 'a large proportion of the students will be *forisfamiliated*,' who, otherwise, if ischal College (to use the language of the petition) were also sustained as a School of Arts, 'would enabled to receive all the benefits of a University education, while residing in family with their rents and guardians.' It seems impossible to remove the apprehensions, which the union excites in minds of these petitioners; but it is hardly necessary for the Commissioners to state, that a banish- t of any students from a residence at their homes in New Aberdeen is not a result which they antici- from the concentration of the Arts classes at King's College. That a misunderstanding, also, still ails as to the effect of the Act, and the purport of the Ordinances of the Commissioners, is made rent in various ways. Thus, in the minutes of the Synod of Aberdeen, of the 11th of October last, xtract of which has been returned to the Commission, as the authority under which the petition of Synod to Your Majesty, now under consideration, was presented, the Ordinance of last year is de- ed as 'the Ordinance for entirely fusing the two Colleges.' Again, as to the effect of the Act, it argued by the Counsel for these eight petitioners at the recent hearing, that the Act had left ting two Schools in Arts,—one taught in Old Aberdeen, and the other in New Aberdeen; and that quired some force of argument to show, that it was necessary or expedient to abolish either the one ool or the other. The effect of the Act, however, the Commissioners conceive to be totally different. ler its provisions, the two Universities, the two Colleges, and the two Faculties of Arts, just as the Faculties of Medicine, are united; and in the united Faculty of Arts it is enacted that there shall ne Professor of each of certain specified branches, and, if the Commissioners shall deem it necessary xpedient, two Professors of any one or more of such branches. The Commissioners, in carrying out r conclusion that it is not necessary or expedient that there should be two Professors in any one of h branches, are by no means abolishing a School of Arts, for the Act has left only one in existence. d the Commissioners, in accordance with the expressed wishes of the petitioners, ordained that there uld be two Professors in each of the branches of study in the Faculty of Arts,—one set teaching in g's College buildings, and the other in Marischal College buildings,—there would still have been but School. There would, for example, have been nothing to prevent a student from attending some of classes in the curriculum in Arts in one place, and some in the other; or, again, a student gaining ursary formerly attached to King's College, might have prosecuted his studies under the Professors uring in Marischal College buildings, and *vice versâ*. That this effect of the statute is not yet appre- ed by the petitioners, is made apparent by their continuing to urge against the Ordinances of the mmissioners, that their effect is to transfer to King's College the bursaries and endowments now ched to Marischal College; whereas, as has been repeatedly pointed out, the operation of the Act been, to transfer the funds of both Colleges to the new University of Aberdeen.

In concluding their observations on the petitions of these eight bodies, which alone are directed erally against the whole Ordinances, the Commissioners, in view of the serious injury which a con- uance of the agitation of this question is calculated to inflict on the University, venture to express a e, that the materials now before Your Majesty are such, that a final decision may be obtained without ay. The Commissioners have, in the execution of the powers conferred upon them by the Legis- ure, anxiously endeavoured to embody in their Ordinances such an arrangement as they conceived uld be most conducive to the public benefit; and, in humbly submitting the question for the final sideration of Your Majesty, they think it their duty to state, that protracted discussion, and repeated sideration of its merits and bearings, have only the more convinced them, that the measure which y propose affords the best, if not the only practicable, means of carrying out the union of the Colleges der the Universities Act.

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II. The petition of the graduates of King's College states generally, that the arrangements bodied in the three Ordinances of the Commissioners of 12th March 1859, and of 9th and 10th Jan 1860, are, with three exceptions mentioned in the petition, 'the most conducive to the interests of ' cation throughout the north of Scotland, which the said Act of Parliament admitted of.' While gratifying to the Commissioners to find, that their Ordinances have met with the approval of so lar body of gentlemen interested in University education, as the 203 graduates of King's College who l signed this petition, they conceive it to be their duty, under Your Majesty's Order in Council, to re only on those parts of the petition, which contain objections to the proposals of the Commissio These objections are three in number, and relate exclusively to the Ordinance of 9th January 1860.

The petitioners first object, that the Ordinance, by article ii., provides, that 'the patronage o ' right of presenting to, the Principalship and Professorship of Humanity in the said University of A ' deen shall be vested in the Crown;' and after stating that, 'by the present constitution of the U ' versity and King's College, Aberdeen, the right of presenting to the Principalship and Professorshi ' Humanity in the said College is vested in the Senatus Academicus, along with the Rector and ' *Procuratores Nationum*, five office-bearers elected by the graduates in the said University;' and tha ' seems fair and reasonable, and would promote general interest in the cause of University education, ' the patronage of said offices, and right of presenting thereto, should be vested in the University C ' by the said Act established, in which Court the graduates of the University are to be represente the petitioners conclude by praying Your Majesty to disapprove of the above-mentioned provisio the Ordinance, and to issue instructions to the Commissioners to take into their deliberate considera the matters in the petition mentioned, 'as reasons why they should ordain that the patronage of, ' right of presenting to, the Principalship and Professorship of Humanity shall in future be vested in ' University Court.'

The number of offices, in the patronage of which the graduates of King's College at present hav share, through their representatives, the Rector and the four *Procuratores Nationum*, is four, namely, Principalship, and the Professorships of Humanity, Medicine (or Chemistry), and Civil Law. graduates have also in like manner a voice in the appointment of the Sub-Principal,—an office as to existence of which in the united University the Commissioners have not as yet made any provision, supposing the office to be continued, as to the quarter in which the patronage of it shall be vested. Sub-Principal, however, being elected from among the four Regent Professors of the College, his of is not a distinct Professorship, and merely serves to give him precedence over his brother Profess Under the distribution of the patronage made by the Commissioners in the Ordinance of 9th Janua the University Court, in which the graduates are represented, will have the patronage of five Profess ships,—those, namely, of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Law, Chemistry, and Medical Jurispruden It is true, as urged by the Counsel for the petitioners before the Commissioners, that the influence of graduates in the University Court is not so great as it has heretofore been in the body, who now el the Principal and the Professors of Humanity, Medicine, and Civil Law. This, however, arises fr the constitution of the University Court as framed by the Legislature, and not from any provision m by the Commissioners; it does not appear to the Commissioners, that the greater or less degree of fluence possessed by the graduates in the body vested with the patronage is an element which they c take into consideration, in distributing the patronage of the various Chairs; and they think that graduates have no ground of complaint, when an actual increase is made in the number of offices which they share the patronage. In Marischal College, the patronage of both of the offices to wh the objection of the petitioners relates, is in the Crown; and the Commissioners think, with regard to t Principalship, that the Crown is the most fitting depositary of the patronage. For vesting the patrona of the Professorship of Humanity in the Crown, it may be that the grounds are not stronger than the case of any other individual Chair, of which the Crown is now the patron in one of the two Colleg Still the Commissioners consider, that the arrangement which they have made in regard to the distrit tion of the patronage, and which was only made after the most careful consideration, has, as a who many reasons of convenience in its favour; and, as it seems to them that the interests of the graduat have not been disregarded, they cannot report to Your Majesty that the petitioners have shown any suf cient cause for its being disturbed.

The next objection, which these petitioners have taken to the Ordinance of 9th January, is to artic iii., provision 6, which ordains that 'there shall be, in the University of Aberdeen, three lectureshi ' under the bequest of the late Reverend Doctor Alexander Murray of Philadelphia, in the United Stat ' of America, and such three lectureships shall be held respectively by the Professors of Systemat ' Theology, of Divinity and Church History, and of Divinity and Biblical Criticism in the said Universit ' between whom shall be divided, in such manner as shall be directed by the Senatus Academicus, subje ' to the control and approval of the University Court, the duties of lecturing in terms of the said bequest ' and each of the said three Lecturers shall receive, in respect of his lectureship, one-fourth of the n ' annual rents or proceeds of the funds of the said bequest; the remaining fourth thereof being, in accor ' ance with the directions of the said bequest, applied towards the education of an ingenious youth of th ' name of Murray.' The petitioners, after stating in the recital, that this provision 'is in contraventio ' of the arrangements hitherto made under the said bequest, and permanently withdraws the patronag ' of the said lectureships from the trustees entrusted therewith by the Rev. Dr Murray,' and that 'it ' for the interest of religion and learning that no such permanent arrangement should be made,' pray th Your Majesty may therefore be pleased to disapprove of the said provision.

Dr Murray's will, which is dated the 6th of September 1793, is in the following terms:—

' By the grace of God, being hitherto singularly preserved *per mare* and *terras*, and *tot discrimi ' *rerum*, in soundness of body and mind, especially in the Catholic Spiritual Church of England, I, Ale ' ander Murray, D.D., late of the city of London, now of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, ' make this my last will and testament in manner following, to wit, after my debts and funeral expens ' are paid, I give, bequeath, and devise all my estate, property, and effects of what nature or kind soeve ' which I shall at my death be possessed of, interested in, or entitled to, in the United States of Americ ' unto my affectionate dear wife, Ann Murray, for her sole use and disposal, excepting only what mon

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ay have invested in the public funds and stocks of the said United States, or of any of them. This ey I appropriated chiefly towards the better security of an annuity besides, of five hundred dollars e paid her during her natural life, and which I appoint her yearly to demand, raise, and receive, out he interests and dividends of the said funds, and out of sale, at market price, of so much more of the ncipal in said funds as completes the aforesaid sum of five hundred dollars yearly, and, whenever the ncipal, interests, and dividends, arising from said funds shall be exhausted at this rate and for this use, payment of her annuity shall be continued in like manner out of the public securities and shares of k which I hold in Great Britain: Wherefore, I ordain, that what monies may be still due to me e on my American debentures, and on my share in the thirty years' annuities, be invested, as they due, in the British three per cent. Consolidated Stock, till those annuities cease on the fifth day of uary, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, to form, with a usand pounds sterling, which I hold in the said three per cent. stock, as an accumulating fund, subject ny dear wife's annuity, and whatever may remain in this fund, or any other belonging to me, whether Great Britain or America, after my wife's decease, I give and bequeath in trust to my venerable sin the Reverend Doctor John Chalmers, and to the four Regents and Professors of my Alma Mater King's College and University of Aberdeen in Scotland, and to their successors in office, for the ouragement, in the first place, of a clergyman to preach a course of lectures in the College Church Sunday mornings, in the time of their winter sessions, on such subjects as they think fitted to tincture r students with just and liberal notions of pure and undefiled religion and virtue, without descending arty distinctions and controversy. This donation is also intended to remove, in some measure, the ommon grievance and indecorum of their processions to their parish church in an inclement season. this more unprejudiced critical age, it were to be wished that this famous seminary would agree upon rm of public prayers and worship, with or without responses and instrumental music, to be used at se lectures, as is common in all other countries, to inure youth to the greater solemnity and order. e choice of the Lecturer I commit to the trustees, limiting the number of years he is to officiate, hey judge will most advance the credit of the lecture, indeed of the University itself. Two of the ures at least I appoint to be printed, published, and presented to the trustees, by the Lecturer, every r before he receive his salary, and afterwards collected by them into volumes in abstract or at gth, after the manner of the Honourable Robert Boyle's, for models to the students in Divinity. e above mentioned residue and remainder of my estate, after the 5th day of January 1808 esaid, if my beloved wife is then dead, or afterwards on her death, I desire the trustees to invest some landed real property in Aberdeenshire, or as the law directs in such cases, and from the date that investment to pay the Lecturer three-fourth parts of the net rents, issues, and profits of that perty as his yearly stipend, and to apply the remaining fourth part of the same to forward the ucation, for three years, of some ingenious youth of the surname of Murray, in such secular pro- ion or trade as his natural propensity points to; and, on or before the expiry of every third year, trustees are to choose such another pupil or apprentice, advertising timeously the election in one more of the Aberdeen and Edinburgh gazettes, preferring *cæteris paribus* my nearest of kin among candidates. To my sister, Sarah, I give a mourning ring or a guinea. Of that part of my last l and testament, which relates to my estate in America, I appoint my wife sole executrix, and the other part thereof which relates to my estate in Great Britain, and what remains, as aforesaid, America after my wife's decease, I appoint executors the said Doctor John Chalmers and Mr derick M'Leod, Sub-Principal of the aforesaid University, and their successors in office, hereby oking all former wills by me made. In witness whereof, etc.'

Dr Murray died shortly after the date of his will, which was proved in England by Dr Chalmers Mr M'Leod, on the 24th of December 1795. Mrs Murray died on the 28th of May 1811.

Dr Chalmers was Principal of King's College.

A doubt appears to have arisen, whether it was intended by Dr Murray that the Principal and four Regents only should be the trustees of his bequest; or that, besides those members of the ege, the other Professors should also act as trustees. The question was submitted to an arbitrator; in accordance with his opinion, the Principal and the four Regents only—that is, the Principal, the Professors of Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Moral Philosophy—have acted in administration of the trust.

In their argument before the Commissioners, the Counsel for the graduates of King's College ques- ed both the power of the Commissioners to deal with the funds of Dr Murray's bequest at all, and expediency of the manner in which their Ordinance has dealt with it.

In regard to the power of the Commissioners, it was assumed by Counsel, that the Commissioners proceeded either upon section xviii. 2, or upon section xv. 2 of the Act; and it was contended that her of these sections gives the Commissioners the requisite authority. This fund, it was first said not one payable to the holder of any office, which had been abolished or rendered unnecessary by union of the two Colleges; and it was not, therefore, such a fund as the Commissioners are authorized ppropriate under section xviii. 2, for increasing the salaries of present Professorships or the endow- t of new ones. Then, if the provision of the Ordinance was rested on section xv. 2, it was argued this was not a foundation, mortification, bursary, or donation bestowed on King's College, or for benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein, and was therefore not such a foundation as Commissioners have authority to 'revise' under that section; and further, that, supposing it to be a foundation, it is not one which has taken effect for more than fifty years, and is not, therefore, in the power of the Commissioners to 'alter and modify' under the latter branch of the same se.

To the argument of the petitioners applicable to section xviii. 2 it may be answered, that the office Lecturer in King's College under Dr Murray's bequest may fairly be said to be abolished by the e fact of the union; King's College, for whose benefit the Lectureship was intended, then ceasing to t, equally with the trustees by whom the fund was to be administered, and the Lecturer to be sen. But it is unnecessary for the Commissioners to rest on the authority of this section for what r Ordinance proposes.

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With regard to section xv. 2, the Commissioners think there can be little doubt that, whethe was Dr Murray's intention that the Principal and all the Professors, or the Principal and the f Regents only, should act as his trustees, his bequest was 'bestowed on the University' within the me ing of that section, and was bestowed 'for the benefit of the Professors and students therein;' one its main objects being 'to remove in some measure the uncommon grievance and indecorum of t 'processions to their parish church in an inclement season.' It is, however, further objected under section, that the provision in the Ordinance involves such an alteration of the gift as is contemplated the second branch of the section; that, Mrs Murray having died only in 1811, the gift has not taken effect for more than fifty years; and that the Commissioners cannot therefore show suffici authority under this section. Supposing the petitioners to be correct in stating, that the provision as Dr Murray's bequest is such an alteration of its conditions as is authorized only by the latter part the clause, it is to be observed that more than fifty years has elapsed since Dr Murray's death, and t their argument depends altogether upon the period of fifty years being reckoned from the death of Murray, when the whole of the funds were to be placed under the administration of the trustees, not from the date of Dr Murray's death, when, from his appointment of the Principal and Sub-Princi of the College for the time being as executors in part of his will, as well as from the direction accumulate, the gift may in one view be regarded as having taken effect.

But in this matter it is not necessary for the Commissioners to rely either on section xviii. 2, or section xv. 2 of the statute.

Section xxvii., which relates to trusts vested in the Senatus, or in certain members of the Senat for purposes unconnected with the College, and which, in regard to such trusts, provides for the c tinuance of the Senatus, or the corresponding members of the Senatus of the united University, administrators of such trusts, is inapplicable to the present case. By the operation of the statute, the fore, on the union taking effect, the trustees cease to exist, and, under section i., this fund is transfer from King's College to, and becomes the property of, the University of Aberdeen, and is thus one those funds of which the Commissioners have the power to dispose under section xv. 7, which authori them to provide, by Ordinance, for the disposal of the funds of the several Universities, in such manr as they shall see fit.

The Commissioners, however, under the large powers which this section confers upon them, wo not consider it consistent with their duty to dispose of the funds of Dr Murray's bequest in any mann which did not appear to them calculated to carry into effect the main design of the testator; and, endeavouring to make use of the fund in the manner which should be most beneficial to the Universi they at the same time kept the directions of Dr Murray's will carefully in view. His design appe to have been to enable the Professors and students to obtain sound religious instruction, by means o course of lectures to be preached in their College Church on Sundays, instead of their being oblig to go elsewhere for that purpose; and he seems also to have wished to provide, to a certain extent, a change in the Lecturer. The manner in which the trustees have acted, in carrying out this desig has been—until recent years, when one of the two Lecturers has been the present Principal—to appo two young men, probationers or licentiates of the Church of Scotland, to deliver the necessary course lectures. Lately, the duty has been performed by one licentiate, along with the Principal. It certainly questionable, whether the appointment of mere licentiates, who are not in the position ordained ministers of the Church, is in strict accordance with the terms of the will, which requires t duty to be performed by 'a clergyman.' At all events, the Commissioners have had evidence enou to satisfy them, that the employment of such young men in the office has not had the beneficial effe which the appointment to the lectureship of fully ordained ministers of the Church, possessed as th would be of greater weight and influence both with Professors and students, would be calculated produce; and the main object of Dr Murray's foundation appears thus, to a great extent, to have be frustrated. But in the Church of Scotland there are very few ordained clergymen, whose time is n so occupied with their parish duties, as to place it out of their power to preach a course of lectur extending over the winter session of the University, in accordance with the directions of the wi Since Dr Murray's death to the present time, there have been, with the exception of the Principal (wh is one of the trustees under the will, and who now may be a layman), only two Professors, those Systematic Theology and Oriental Languages, who were necessarily ministers of the Church; an owing to that circumstance no doubt, the trustees have been obliged to adopt the somewhat questionab course of appointing young men, not ordained ministers of the Church, to perform the duties of th lectureship. When, however, the Universities Act comes into operation, there will be in the unite University four Professors, who will be ordained ministers,—those, namely, of Systematic Theology, Church History, of Oriental Languages, and of Biblical Criticism. And it has appeared to the Com missioners, that the means by which the intentions of Dr Murray could be carried out most beneficiall for the University, as well as most nearly in accordance with the directions contained in his will, woul be, as has been done by the Ordinance, to appoint three of these Professors to lecture, in terms of th bequest, leaving it to the Senatus to direct in what manner the duties of the lectureship should b divided among them. The Commissioners, under the Order of Your Majesty in Council, have agai considered the expediency of this provision of their Ordinance, and they remain of opinion, that th proposed arrangement affords a legitimate means of increasing the slender emoluments of three Theo logical Chairs, and is, in the altered circumstances of the University, the arrangement best calculate to carry out the intentions of the testator in a manner beneficial to the University. It was contende on behalf of the petitioners, that, by the appointment of probationers to the lectureship, an opportunit was afforded of attaching to the University young graduates of distinction and promise for some tim after the completion of their College course, and that great benefits resulted from the employment o the funds for that purpose. The Commissioners are not insensible of the advantages of maintaining an drawing closer the connection between the University and such persons; but they are clearly of opinion that to appropriate Dr Murray's bequest for such a purpose would not be in accordance with the objec which he had in view, and they cannot, therefore, recommend that it should be so employed.

With regard to the statement of the petitioners, that the provision of the Ordinance 'permanentl

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ndraws the patronage of the said lectureships from the trustees entrusted therewith by the Rev. Alexander Murray,' it appears not to have been observed, that this result is produced by the union e Colleges under the Act of Parliament, and not by any provision of the Ordinance.

The Commissioners would further remark, that the graduates of King's College, individually, have reater interest in the disposal of this fund, than the graduates of any of the other Universities, or icentiates of the Church; for no mention is made of them in Dr Murray's will, and they are not in- ted, either as trustees, patrons, or beneficiaries. The Commissioners are persuaded that the disposal e fund, proposed by the Ordinance, is that from which the University will derive the greatest pos- advantage; and they are confirmed in this view by the belief, that the trustees under Dr Murray's pprove of the arrangement which has been made. It may be proper to add, that none of these ees will derive any pecuniary advantage from the arrangement.

The third and last objection, which the petitioning graduates of King's College have taken to the nance of 9th January, is in respect to article xiv., which directs, among other provisions as to the ersity meetings, that the meetings of the University Court shall be held in the buildings hitherto pied by Marischal College; and the petitioners urge that these meetings should be held in the build- hitherto occupied by King's College. The Commissioners, however, remain of opinion, that the dis- tion of the University meetings, which the Ordinance makes, is the most convenient and beneficial he interests of the University; and they have to report to Your Majesty, that the petitioners have hown any valid reason why an alteration should be made in it.

III. The petition of Dr David Kerr, on which alone it now remains for the Commissioners to report, s to the Ordinances of 9th and 10th January 1860, and prays that Your Majesty in Council may hold your approbation of those Ordinances, in so far as they omit to make provision for securing pensation to the petitioner for the loss of emoluments belonging and payable to him as holder of in offices in the University, which he contends it is the effect of the Ordinances to abolish. The es, of which the petitioner describes himself as the holder, are those of Lecturer on Surgery and of miner for Medical degrees in King's College, in respect of which two offices he states that he has en- l an income amounting, on an average of the last five years, to about L.100 a year. This average ne was stated more specifically by his Counsel as L.98 a year.

It appears that, on the 22d of October 1839, the petitioner was appointed, by the Senatus of King's ege, to lecture on Surgery to students of that University, and that his appointment was for a term ve years. No salary or endowment was assigned to him, but his emoluments consisted of the fees of students attending his lectures. No renewal of the appointment has taken place since the expiration e above-mentioned term of five years; but Dr Kerr has continued to lecture on Surgery down to nd of the University session which has just expired, and has continued to receive the emoluments ng from the class fees of his students. Shortly after the date of his appointment as Lecturer, he appointed by the Senatus for one year an Examiner of candidates for degrees in Medicine; and, in ct of his acting in that capacity, he received a share, with the other Examiners, of the fees paid by ents on graduation. He continued afterwards to act as Examiner, and to receive the like remunera- ; and in 1845 the appointment was again formally renewed to him for another year. Since that to the present he has continued, without any farther appointment, to act as Examiner, and to receive hare of the graduation fees. Under these circumstances, it was contended by his Counsel, that the ioner, as Lecturer on Surgery, and as Examiner for Medical degrees in King's College, was the er of such offices in the University as are contemplated by section xviii. 2 of the statute, which the missioners are thereby authorized to abolish; that the effect of the recent Ordinances has been, ough not expressly, yet virtually, to abolish his said offices, the Professor of Surgery in Marischal ege being continued as the Professor of Surgery in the united University; and that the Commis- ers are therefore, under that section, bound to provide for full compensation being made to him. The missioners, however, are clearly of opinion, that Dr Kerr, like other Lecturers in the two Colleges similar position, is not the holder of any office within the meaning of that section. Since the ex- tion, in 1844, of his term of appointment for five years as a Lecturer on Surgery, and since his nd appointment as Examiner for degrees in 1845, no renewal of either of these appointments has n made; and his position in the University, at all events since that date, renders it impossible to ard him as holding anything in the nature of an office. It is clear that the Senatus of King's College ht at any time have dismissed him, and appointed another Lecturer in his place; or, if their Medical ool had become sufficiently large, and they had thought competition desirable, they might have pointed a second Lecturer to lecture on the same subject—just as there would be nothing to prevent Senatus Academicus of the united University recognising attendance on Dr Kerr's lectures, as as attendance on those of the Professor of Surgery, as qualifying for graduation. The circum- ce, that the expression 'and other offices' is used besides the word 'Professorships' in the section in stion, was urged as the foundation of an argument in favour of the claim of Lecturers in the position Dr Kerr, to be treated as holders of offices within the statute; but the expression seems to the Com- sioners to be intended to cover such offices as those of Principal in the two Colleges, of Sub-Principal King's College, and of such other offices of a permanent character as might possibly exist, for com- sation to the holders of which it might be necessary and proper to provide, in the event of their being lished or conjoined with other offices. The Commissioners, therefore, feel bound to report to Your jesty, that Dr Kerr is not, in their opinion, the holder of any office within the scope of the section; that they do not consider that the statute contemplates or authorizes compensation being made to , in respect of any loss of emoluments which he may suffer.

All which is humbly submitted to Your Majesty.

Given under the seal of the Commission, at Edinburgh, this 9th day of May 1860.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

4. REPORT AS TO THE APPROPRIATION OF THE ANNUITY OF L.2500 FR LEITH HARBOUR FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY AND SCHOO OF EDINBURGH.

Report as to the appropriation of the annuity of L.2500 from Leith Harbour.

On the 19th of August 1859, the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury communic to the Commissioners for the purposes of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 21 and 22 Vict., c. 83, following correspondence, which had passed between the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and their L ships, with reference to the endowment of the vacant offices of Principal and Professor of Divinity in University of Edinburgh:—

1. From the Lord Provost of Edinburgh to the Secretary of the Treasury.

'*Edinburgh, 8th August* 1859.

'Sir,—I beg to ask your attention to the provisions of the Act 1 and 2 Victoria, cap. 55, and to 'Treasury Minute of 24th July, and letter of 21st September 1839, regarding the sum of L.2500 'apart, with the approval of my Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, out of the revenues of Leith Harb 'and Docks, for the support of the College and Schools of Edinburgh.

'And I have to report that, since the date of my last letter on this subject, one vacancy has occu 'among the parties to whom salaries are appropriated from the said sum, by the death, on the 2d M 'last, of the Very Reverend Dr John Lee, Principal of the University, and Professor of Divinity ther

'The emoluments hitherto attached to the office of Principal amounted to L.151, 2s. 2d., whe 'L.111, 2s. 2d. was in name of salary, and L.40 of house-rent. Those of the Professorship of Divi 'amounted to L.196, 2s. 2d., whereof L.111, 2s. 2d. was salary, L.50 allowance in lieu of the sal 'of the like amount formerly paid from the City's Ale Duty, and L.35 in name of house-rent. 'endowments of the latter office are exclusive of the fees payable by the students of Divinity.

'The Magistrates and Council have resolved that, in filling up the two vacant offices, the salary 'L.111, 2s. 2d., being the amount anciently payable from the ordinary College revenues, shall be attac 'to each, subject to the approbation of my Lords, in terms of the provisions of the Agreement Act, 1 '2 Vict., cap. 55. The effect of this will be, to leave unappropriated sums amounting to L.125 'annum; and the Magistrates and Council have resolved, likewise subject to the approbation of 'Lords, that this sum shall be charged on the scheme of appropriation of the sum before mentioned 'part of the salary of the Rector of the High School. The present salary appropriated to the Rec 'under that scheme is L.33, 6s. 8d., but the Magistrates and Council have supplemented this salary 'an annual addition of L.166, 13s. 4d., during pleasure, out of the ordinary municipal revenues of 'city. The effect of this suggestion will be, to make the provision for the Rector of the High Sch 'more permanent than at present, as that valuable official is now dependent, for the amount of salary ab 'referred to, on a vote of the Council. The proposal now submitted is in strict accordance with 'intentions of the Legislature as expressed in the statute, which provides that the money shall be appl 'for the maintenance "of the College and Schools of the city of Edinburgh."

'I expect to be in London on Wednesday or Thursday first, when I shall have the honour of wa 'ing on you, and giving such explanations as you may desire on the subject of this letter.—I have, et

(Signed) 'John Melville, *Lord Provost.*'

2. From the Secretary of the Treasury to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

'*Treasury Chambers, 19th August* 1859.

'My Lord,—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had under their conside 'tion your letter of the 8th instant, proposing an alteration in the distribution of the sum of L.2500 'apart from the revenues of Leith Harbour and Docks, for the support of the College and Schools 'Edinburgh, by reducing by a sum of L.125 per annum the salaries now attached to the offices 'Principal of the University and the Professorship of Divinity therein, and by appropriating the sa 'sum of L.125 as part of the salary of the Rector of the High School; and I am directed by their Lor 'ships to acquaint you, that my Lords observe, that the effect of the proposal of the Magistrates a 'Corporation will be to relieve the municipal funds at the expense of two offices, for which only sm 'provision is already made, and they think it right to withhold their consent to the proposed appropri 'tion of the salaries in question, until the Scottish University Commissioners shall have had an oppo 'tunity of reporting to them in reference to the emoluments of the Principal and Professor of Divinity 'the University.—I am, etc.

(Signed) 'Geo. A. Hamilton.'

The Universities Commissioners, in considering the Report which they should present to the Lordships in regard to the emoluments of the two offices to which this correspondence refers, have ha their attention directed to the position in which the sum of L.2500 from the revenues of Leith Harbou for the support of the College and Schools of the city is placed under the Act 1 and 2 Vict., c. 55, and Treasury Minute, of 24th July 1839, with regard to the appropriation of that sum. Looking to th position of the fund, it seems right to the Commissioners to add to their Report, regarding the two offic in question, a statement of their views as to the inexpediency of leaving the appropriation of the fund i its present undefined condition.

I. With regard to the emoluments of the office of Principal of the University, these, as heretofor appropriated under 1 and 2 Vict., c. 55, have been L.151, 2s. 2d. a year, consisting of L.111, 2s. 2d the salary formerly payable from the ordinary revenues of the College, and L.40 in name of house-rent and the office has had, and has, no other source of income.

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The endowment attached to the Professorship of Divinity, under the same Act, has been L.196, 2s. 2d. ir, consisting of L.111, 2s. 2d., the salary formerly payable from the ordinary revenues of the College, as additional salary in lieu of the like amount formerly chargeable on the city's ale duty, and as house-rent. The Professor of Divinity has of late years charged fees from the students attending lasses, and from this source he has an additional income at present of about L.170 a year. Suppos- he former endowment (L.196, 2s. 2d.) to continue, the total emoluments of the Professorship, includ- ees, would then be about L.366.

The proposal of the Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh, as contained in the letter of the Lord ost, is, that the two salaries of L.111, 2s. 2d., formerly chargeable on the ordinary revenues of the ge, should be continued to the two offices; but that the sums of L.40 and L.35, payable in the name use-rent, and also the sum of L.50, salary of the Professor of Divinity, formerly chargeable on the s Ale Duty—in all, L.125—should be withdrawn from the College, and given to the support of the or of the High School.

Since the above correspondence took place, but before the Universities Act came into operation, and atronage was transferred to the body of Curators under the Act, the Magistrates appointed Sir David ster Principal, and the Rev. Dr Crawford Professor of Divinity, in the University. In the com- on of each, they have granted him the salary of L.111, 2s. 2d., subject to the approbation of their ships, but have omitted all mention of the three sums which they seek to transfer to the High ol.

With regard to the two sums payable in name of house-rent, it is necessary to observe, that the ge is situated on ground, formerly called the Kirk of Field, which was granted by the Crown to the istrates and Council for the purposes of the University. In former times, there were attached to ld buildings of the College official houses for the Principal and certain Professors, and, among these, for Professor of Divinity, for whom a house and garden had, at a remote period, been purchased with money eathed for the purpose by a person of the name of Somerville. In the original plan of the present ge buildings, which were erected on part of the site of the old College, by means of grants of public y made by successive Parliaments, the erection of houses for the Principal and those Professors to e offices they had formerly been attached, and who were then deprived of them, was contemplated nnection with the general building. This plan, however, was altered. A new street, South Bridge t, was run through the Kirk of Field lands, past the east front of the present College, and the lands ff by this street were devoted to building purposes. No houses, however, were erected for the Prin- and Professors formerly entitled to them; but, by way of compensation, an allowance in money nade to each of the Chairs, fixed, in 1793, as L.40 for the Principal, and L.35 for the Professor of nity. The extreme inadequacy of these allowances, to which it seems unnecessary to call attention, the strong claims of both offices to more ample compensation, form the subject of remark by the missioners who reported on the Universities of Scotland in 1830. See Report on the University of burgh, p. 175. At the same page of that Report a passage occurs in reference to the College build- which may be quoted as showing the injury inflicted on particular Professorships, and on the Uni- y generally, by the manner in which the site of the old College was dealt with. 'The area of the College was of considerably greater extent than that of the new. When, by the Act 25th of rge III., the South Bridge was built, the continuation of it to Nicolson Street passed through the se of the Professor of Divinity, and the gardens of the said Professor and the Principal; and the dens on the south of the College were partly removed to make South College Street. For the raction of this valuable property no pecuniary compensation was allotted to the University, or to Professors who were affected; but the surplus proceeds of the projected improvement were directed e used in erecting buildings to the University, and to no other use, interest, or purpose whatever. , by subsequent Acts of Parliament, other objects, not contemplated in the original Act, were pre- ed to the University, so that no sufficient remuneration was obtained. And it may be mentioned, t the whole buildings between the College and the Royal Infirmary were erected on ground belong- to the University or its Professors.' Under these circumstances, as matters stood prior to the Act 1 2 Vict., c. 55, it seems impossible to question the claim of the Principal and the Professor of Divinity— it may be added, of all the Professors to whose Chairs houses were formerly attached—to the con- nce of the very inadequate allowances given as compensation for their being deprived of official es. Nor does this claim appear to be weakened in the least degree by the terms of the Act 1 and 2 , c. 55, setting apart the sum of L.2500 from the revenues of Leith Harbour, as the fund from h certain payments from the city to the College shall in future be made. The 21st section of that provides, 'that the said sum of two thousand five hundred pounds, payable to the Lord Provost, Ma- rates, and Council of the said City of Edinburgh, shall be applied by them towards the maintenance l support of the College and Schools of the said city, namely, in defraying the obligations and pay- nts incumbent upon them in relation to the debts due by the said city to the said College, in paying salaries and *house-rents* due to, or on account of, the Professors in the said College, in repairing l maintaining the College buildings, and in the other necessary expenses thereof, and the remainder ards the schools and educational purposes of the said city: Provided always, that, before the appli- ion of the said sum of two thousand five hundred pounds to the College and other purposes aforesaid, tatement of the intended appropriation thereof shall be submitted to the Commissioners of Her Ma- y's Treasury, and their approbation thereof be signified in writing.' The 'house-rents' mentioned is clause can apply only to the allowances made to the Principal and certain Professors, as above tioned; and the intention of the Legislature, therefore, that these allowances should be continued, ot be doubted. Accordingly, in the original scheme of appropriation, submitted under the statute he Town Council to the Treasury in 1839, and sanctioned by Treasury Minute of 24th July in year, the house-rents of the Principal and all the Professors previously in receipt of them were ded; and that minute, after specifying the Professors' salaries, previously payable from the ordinary ge revenues, as payments which must be continued, states, 'the house-rents of the Professors are declared by the Act to be a charge upon this grant, and they amount to the sum of L.215, and st also be continued.' In a subsequent part of the same minute, the Commissioners are aware that

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a passage occurs somewhat at variance with this clause; for it is stated as the opinion of their Lords
'with reference to the salaries formerly charged on the ale duties, and now proposed to be conti
'out of the Parliamentary grant, as well as the house-rents of the Professors, that they entirely conc
'the view taken by the Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh, that the present sanction of my Lor
'to be considered as solely referring to the present incumbents, and by no means as a permanent arra
'ment. On the contrary, my Lords declare that it must be distinctly understood, that the w
'arrangement now proposed shall be liable to annual revision; and that on all vacancies of any o
'Chairs, whose incumbents received salaries charged on the ale duties, or to whom allowances
'house-rent have been made, their Lordships will reconsider the whole question of appropriatin
'may seem most advisable, the portions of the grant so set free.' The Commissioners, looking to
clear direction of the statute, that the house-rents of the Professors are to be payable out of the
think, that the former clause of the minute more correctly embodies the intention of the Legislature
that which has just been quoted. Unfortunately, however, the Magistrates and Council seem on
occasion to have succeeded in obtaining the approbation of the Treasury to a withdrawal of a Profes
house-rent, the sum payable under that name to the Professor of Greek having been withdrawn
the Chair on the appointment of the present Professor in 1852. The Commissioners are incline
think, that this approbation may have been granted without a full knowledge of the circumstance
was probably also the case with reference to a sanction given, in 1846, to the cessation of a payme
L.50 to the Professor of Anatomy, part of which had formerly been payable from the ordinary Co
revenues, and was therefore one of those payments which it appears from the minute that the Trea
regarded as forming a permanent charge on the fund. That sum, as their Lordships are aware,
paid to the late Dr Monro, after he had resigned his Professorship; and, under the sanction of
Treasury, it is now withheld altogether from the Chair. But, supposing their Lordships to regard
open to them under the later clause of the minute, now to reconsider the propriety of continuing the
allowances for house-rent, of which the Magistrates and Council seek the withdrawal, the Commissio
are in hopes that the propriety of continuing these will be seen, when the circumstances under w
they were attached to the Chairs are considered, as well as the obvious intention on the part of the L
lature that they should not afterwards be withdrawn.

With regard to the remaining item of the L.125 now sought to be withdrawn—that, namely
L.50 a year hitherto payable to the Professor of Divinity, and formerly chargeable on the amount o
city's ale duty—it appears that that duty, which was first granted to the city by an Act of the Parliam
of Scotland in 1693, for a period of thirty years, was continued by successive Acts of the Imperial L
lature (3 Geo. I., c. 5; 9 Geo. I., c. 14; 25 Geo. II., c. 9; and 38 Geo. III., c. 54), the last of which exp
in 1837. By these Acts endowments out of the ale duty were attached to various Professorships in
University, forming, in some cases—as in those of the chairs of Civil Law and Scots Law—the
endowments of the Chairs to which they were attached. The Act 9 Geo. I., c. 14, in 1723, burde
the duty with the payment of 'fifty pounds yearly additional salary to the Professor of Divinity
'his successors in office,' and the same salary was continued to the Chair by each of the subseq
Acts above mentioned. A few years before the expiration of the last of these Acts, namely in 1
the city became insolvent; and a settlement of its affairs, by the authority of Parliament, being
rendered necessary, the Act 1 and 2 Vict., c. 55, was passed, providing, among other directions for
payment of the city's debts, that the sum of L.2500 from the revenues of Leith Harbour should be app
in defraying the obligations incumbent on the city for the support of the College, and, among these
paying the salaries and house-rents due to, or on account of, the Professors in the said College. C
sidering, therefore, that at the date of the city's insolvency, all the salaries, including that of the Profe
of Divinity, which had been charged on the ale duty, were payable, and considering that these sala
must, during so long a period, have been attached to Chairs in the University, on the ground
they were necessary for their proper endowment and support, the Commissioners think it canno
doubted that the words, 'the salaries due to, or on account of, the Professors in the said Colle
were intended by the Legislature to include those salaries which previous Acts had charged on
amount of the city's ale duty.

But, apart from the claim which the two Chairs have in equity, as well as on the ground of
intention of the Legislature, to the continuance of the sums payable as house-rents, and as sa
formerly chargeable on the ale duty, the Commissioners think, that, treating the question even as on
expediency merely, they may confidently appeal to their Lordships to refuse their sanction to the w
drawal of those sums.

The whole emoluments of the Principal, the head of the Metropolitan University of Scotland, v
an attendance at present of about 1500 students, are, including his house-rent, L.151, 2s. 2d. a year
sum, the Commissioners need not say, utterly inadequate for the support of so important an office.
Commissioners, under the duties imposed on them by the statute under which they act, have in c
sequence, as their Lordships are aware, recommended that that sum should receive from the public fu
of the country the considerable increase of L.548, 17s. 10d. a year, so as to raise the total salary of
office to L.700 a year. Under these circumstances, it seems unnecessary for the Commissioners to u
upon their Lordships the inexpediency of withdrawing any of the support which the office has hithe
received from other sources.

With regard to the Professorship of Divinity, the total endowments of that office, including hou
rent and salary formerly chargeable on the ale duty, have been shown to be L.196, 2s. 2d. a y
It is true, as stated in the letter of the Lord Provost to the Secretary of the Treasury, quoted at
beginning of this Report, that these endowments 'are exclusive of the fees payable by the student
'Divinity.' These fees amount, as has been stated, only to about L.170 a year, so as to raise
total annual emoluments of the office to about L.366. The late Professor was also Principal of
University, and had emoluments from other sources, which made him independent of his Professorsh
The offices of Principal and Professor of Divinity are now held by different persons; and, recent leg
lation having thrown open the former office to laymen, it is very unlikely, and at all events can
be calculated on, that it will again be held with the Professorship of Divinity. Another expedient

e the Professor to support himself was in former times adopted, of allowing him to hold, along with hair, a parochial charge in the Church. This conjunction, however, was strongly reported against e Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Universities of Scotland in 1830, in whose opinion the nt Commissioners entirely concur. With regard to the present Professor, the Magistrates and cil have rendered the expedient, even had it been a desirable one, impossible; for, he being at the of his appointment incumbent of one of the parishes of Edinburgh, the Magistrates and Council in his commission appointed him Professor, subject to the condition, that 'he shall, within twelve ths from the date hereof, resign either his said Professorship or his foresaid parochial charge; and it shall not be in his power thereafter to accept any other parochial charge, unless he shall have viously resigned the office of Professor.' In view, then, of the small provision at present made for upport of the Professorship of Divinity, the Commissioners hope that their Lordships will not accede e withdrawal from the office of either of the sums mentioned in the Lord Provost's letter.

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The Commissioners have not referred to the object, which the Lord Provost's letter states that the strates and Council have in view, in proposing a reduction of the salaries of the Principal and ssor of Divinity in the University; the object, namely, of making the provision for the Rector of High School more permanent than at present. The effect of the reduction would undoubtedly s the reply of their Lordships states, to 'relieve the municipal funds at the expense of two offices, which only small provision is already made.' That this relief to the municipal funds had been, at rents, one of the objects which the Magistrates and Council had in view, appears from the Report eir College Committee on the subject, who, in recommending the reduction, state, that 'if this gestion be adopted, the city's municipal revenue will be relieved to the extent of L.125 of the supmentary salaries to the Rector, Masters, and Janitor of the High School, amounting annually to 31, 13s. 4d., which, for several years, has been granted from the city's municipal revenue, but ch the Magistrates and Council are under no obligation to continue.'

In concluding this part of their Report, it is right that the Commissioners should state, that, while have been proceeding on the footing that the salary of the Professorship of Divinity from the Leith should remain attached to that Professorship, they have, in a Report which has been communicated eir Lordships, with reference to the Faculties of Divinity in the several Universities of Scotland, mmended that that salary, including the sums which the Magistrates and Council seek to withdraw, ld be transferred to the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, in the event of the Crown seeing fit ndow the Divinity Chair with the share of the funds of the Deanery of the Chapel Royal mend in that Report. The Commissioners are now disposed to modify to some extent the recomlation which they then made, and to recommend the transference of a part only of the salary e Chair of Divinity to the Chair of Ecclesiastical History; as otherwise, even with the proposed wment from the Deanery, the Divinity Chair would be too slenderly provided for. But, whether recommendation of the Commissioners, as then made, or as now altered, be acted upon or not, Commissioners would strongly urge upon their Lordships the propriety of refusing to sanction the drawal from the University of the sums mentioned in the Lord Provost's letter; as, without the fforded by these sums, the difficulty, which the Commissioners have felt, and still feel, of placing Theological Faculty in the University on a satisfactory footing, would be greatly increased.

II. In the preceding part of this Report, the Commissioners have confined their attention to the ect more immediately brought under their notice by the concluding sentence of their Lordships' r of 19th August 1859, namely, to the emoluments of the offices of Principal and Professor of nity, and to the inexpediency of withdrawing from these offices, and appropriating to the support of High School, the sums to which the letter of the Lord Provost refers. But, in connection with this ect, the Commissioners have also had their attention directed generally to the position of those ons of the revenues of the University, over which the Town Council still claim to exercise control, more particularly to the position of the annuity of L.2500 from the revenues of Leith Harbour, the nditure of which was placed by the Act 1 and 2 Vict., c. 55, in the hands of the Town Council, ect to the approbation of the Treasury. Their Lordships are aware that, in virtue of that Act, the uity of L.2500 is payable to the Magistrates and Council to provide, in the first place, for the support e College, and the necessary expenses thereof, and that the remainder is to be applied towards the ols of the city. The scheme of appropriation under the Act, as sanctioned by the Treasury minute dy mentioned, includes payment of College bursaries, of salaries and house-rents to the Principal certain Professors, of the expense of maintaining and repairing the College buildings, of allows for prizes, and of certain other items connected with the College; and it embraces also payments rds the support of the High School, including an allowance for prizes. A part of the appropriation ft undefined by the minute, and the Commissioners have not received information as to how the me was finally adjusted. They, however, understand, and their Lordships will correct them if they wrong, that the scheme, as ultimately settled, divided the sum between the College and schools, in proportions of L.2210 to the former, and L.290 to the latter. This appropriation was probably ccordance with the expressed intention of the Legislature, that the annuity should, in the first e, be applied to the purposes of the College, and that what remained should then be given to the ols; and the appropriation, as between the College and schools, may therefore be regarded as a fair

The terms of the minute, however, seem, as to certain portions of the scheme, to have sanctioned appropriation then made, only during the incumbencies of the Professors who then occupied Chairs e University, so as to leave it open to the Magistrates and Council, on a future vacancy in a Prorship, to suggest alterations in the appropriation, as they might think expedient. Without questioning far the power, thus placed in the hands of the Magistrates, was justified by the words of the statute, ch provide, 'that, before the application of the said sum, etc., a statement of the intended appropriation reof shall be submitted to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and their approbation reof be signified in writing,' the Commissioners think it probable, that, at all events, the power of ration, contemplated by the minute, was one extending only to a withdrawal from one University pose, and the appropriation to another, of a sum previously applicable to the University; and that

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it was not intended, that the Magistrates should have the power, at any time hereafter, of seeking the prejudice of the University, to withdraw such a sum altogether from its support, and to tra it to the High School, which was only the secondary object of the grant. The Commissioners not informed that, before the present occasion, any such transfer has even been proposed to t Lordships. Still, as regards the appropriation to specific objects connected with the University, undoubted that alterations have been approved of by the Treasury, since the original appropriation made, and that no permanent appropriation has yet been sanctioned. As already stated, the house- of the Professor of Greek has been withheld since the appointment of the present Professor; L.50, salary of the Professor of Anatomy, has been withdrawn from him; and it would appear from Treasury minute (although that is one of the matters apparently left unsettled by it), that certain ments to the Professorship of Natural Philosophy, on which that Chair has been dependent for appara and for a mechanical Assistant, are secured only during the incumbency of the present Professor, will retire at the end of the present College session. A sum also of L.60, which appears in the sch of appropriation as payable to the Conservator of the Anatomical Museum, is now divided between Professor of Anatomy, who holds that office, and his predecessor, Mr Mackenzie; but the Commissio are not informed that this arrangement has received the sanction of the Treasury. This uncerta as to the permanence of the present appropriation is most injurious to the interests of the Universi and the evil is increased by the difficulty of securing that the Magistrates and Council, who con the expenditure, shall spend, in the manner most advantageous to the College, that portion which been allotted to College purposes. Under these circumstances, the Commissioners have become stron impressed with the inexpediency of allowing the annuity from Leith Harbour to remain in its pre position. The statute, under which the Commissioners act, imposes upon them (sec. xv., subs. 7) duty of making 'provision by Ordinance, as they shall see fit, for the due preservation, administrat ' and disposal of the whole property, funds, rents, revenues, and endowments,' of the several Universit In the exercise of this duty, in regard to the University of Edinburgh, they find that their proceedi will be greatly embarrassed, if they are prevented from dealing with the annuity of L.2500, which c stitutes the great bulk of the general revenue of the University, in the manner which seems to them m advantageous. An instance of this appears in regard to the Chair of Divinity. In the event of t Chair receiving an endowment from the funds of the Deanery of the Chapel Royal, the Commissio are desirous, with part of its present endowment from the Leith fund, to increase the salary of Professor of Ecclesiastical History, the whole of whose professorial income, including class fees, amou only to L.294 a year. But, as matters at present stand, the Commissioners cannot issue an Ordina so as to effect this object; and all that they can do is, to urge upon their Lordships not to agree to proposed transference to the Rector of the High School, of sums previously attached to the Divinity Ch In the opinion of the Commissioners, it would be highly conducive to the interests of the University, a would enable them to dispose of its revenues in the most advantageous manner, if a specific port of the annuity of L.2500 were permanently appropriated in one sum to the University for the futu and a specific portion, in like manner, to the High School. Supposing such a proceeding to be practical it would undoubtedly be fair to both institutions, if the portions so set apart were those origina appropriated by the Town Council, and sanctioned by the Treasury; that is, L.2210 for the Universi and L.290 for the school. Supposing, on the other hand, such an arrangement not to be practical the Commissioners would strongly urge upon their Lordships the propriety of now fixing definitely, minute, the appropriation, which shall for the future be permanent, of the items applicable to t University. If this were done, the Commissioners would at all events feel secure as to the ground which they were proceeding. But, if matters are to be so left, that the pecuniary support, on whi they now calculate for particular University purposes, may, on a successful application of the Magistra and Council to the Treasury, be withdrawn, it is obvious that the Commissioners cannot proceed w confidence to make provision for the future establishment of the University.

In the event of either of the above methods being adopted to fix permanently the portion of t annuity which shall be payable to the University, it is possible that the Magistrates and Council m urge, as they have recently done through the Lord Provost, in his letter of 8th August 1859, that a p of the sum heretofore appropriated to the University should be withdrawn from it and given to t High School. Such a proposition—supposing their Lordships to consider it open to them to entert it, and to regard it apart altogether from the equitable claims of the University—might be worthy consideration, if the object were secured of so far permanently increasing the sums now devoted from sources to the support of the High School, and thus of establishing the school on a scale of great efficiency. But, if the only result were to be that contemplated by the Magistrates and Council in t Report of their College Committee quoted above, of relieving the municipal funds of the city by wit drawing from the High School a portion of the support which it at present receives from these funds, t proposition can hardly be expected to meet with the approval of their Lordships, when it is considere that the deficiency so produced in the revenue of the University would, in either case, to an equal exte render necessary an increase of the sum, which, under the Universities Act, it will become the duty the Commissioners to recommend their Lordships to provide from the public funds of the country f the support of the University of Edinburgh.

Given under the seal of the Commission at Edinburgh, this nineteenth day of March eighte hundred and sixty years.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF THE PRECEDING REPORT.

Correspondence as to the appropriation of the annuity of L.2500 from Leith Harbour, etc.

(1.) LETTER, The Secretary of the Commission to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

Scottish Universities Commission, 36, *Moray Place, Edinburgh*, 21*st November* 1860.

MY LORD,—I am directed by the Universities Commissioners to state, that they are desirous that an view should take place between a small Committee of the Town Council and a Committee of their body, with the view of considering whether any arrangement can be made as to the future appro- ion of the annuity of L.2500 from the revenues of Leith Harbour, set apart by the Act 1 and 2 ., c. 55, sec. 21, for the support of the College and Schools of Edinburgh, and also of the College enue Proper, heretofore administered by the Town Council.

In the event of the Council appointing a committee for the purpose which I have mentioned, the missioners desire me to say, that they would be glad that the interview should take place here on rday, the 1st of December, at half-past one o'clock, or, should that day be inconvenient, then on rday the 8th December, at the same hour; and I am further to request the favour of your informing , on which of these two days it would suit the Committee of Council that the interview should take e.—I am, etc.,

ROBERT BERRY, *Secretary*.

The Right Honourable the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

(2.) LETTER, The Town Clerk of Edinburgh to the Secretary of the Commission.

City Chambers, Edinburgh, 22*d November* 1860.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Provost to acknowledge your letter of 22d instant, and in reply y, that his Lordship and Bailie Johnston, who is Convener of the College Committee, will be happy eet the University Commissioners on Saturday, 1st December, at half-past one, at No. 36, Moray e.—I am, etc.,

JAMES LAURIE.

Robert Berry, Esq., 36, Moray Place.

(3.) LETTER, The Secretary of the Treasury to the Scottish Universities Commissioners.

Treasury Chambers, 11*th December* 1860.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the arrangements now under consideration on the subject of the ncial requirements affecting the Universities of Scotland, I am desired by the Lords Commissioners Her Majesty's Treasury to request, that their Lordships may be informed, whether any understanding been yet arrived at between you and the Town Council of Edinburgh, on the subject of the appro- tion of the Leith Harbour Annuity between the University and Schools of Edinburgh.—I am, etc.,

GEO. A. HAMILTON.

The Scotch University Commissioners.

(4.) LETTER, The Secretary of the Commission to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Scottish Universities Commission, 36, *Moray Place, Edinburgh*, 17*th December* 1860.

SIR,—I am desired by the Scottish Universities Commissioners to acknowledge receipt of your r of the 11th instant, in which you request that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's asury may be informed, whether any understanding has yet been arrived at with the Town Council dinburgh on the subject of the appropriation of the Leith Harbour Annuity between the University Schools of Edinburgh; and I am to state for the information of their Lordships, that a Committee he Commissioners has recently had interviews with a Committee of the Town Council on this subject, last of these interviews having taken place on Saturday (the 15th instant); and that the Commis- ers expect to receive a communication from the Town Council on the subject in the course of a k.—I am, etc.,

ROBERT BERRY, *Secretary*.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Whitehall, London, S.W.

(5.) LETTER, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh to the Chairman of the Commission.

Edinburgh, 26*th December* 1860.

DEAR LORD JUSTICE-CLERK,—I have reported to the Town Council the conferences which lie Johnston and I have had with a Committee of the University Commissioners, on their request, with ect to a permanent arrangement of the College and School revenues in the hands of the Council. Committee have received power to consider, and, if deemed advisable, to conclude, such an ngement.

I stated that the Committee of the University Commissioners represented the desirableness, instead he present provisional schemes of appropriation through the Treasury, that there should be a fixed sion of the whole of the College and School revenues, and that the portion appropriated to the lege, with the management of the University property and buildings, should be paid and transferred he University authorities. This proposal my Committee have taken into consideration; and, while they of opinion that there are several objections to it, yet, for the sake of a settlement of all debateable stions in connection with the University, and for the interest of education, they authorize me to

Correspondence as to the appropriation of the annuity of L.2500 from Leith Harbour, etc.

inform you, that, if the division can be made on terms otherwise satisfactory, the Council will conse such an arrangement.

With the view to any arrangement, our attention has been first directed to a careful consider of the value of our College and Schools revenue, called in our accounts College Revenue Proper; in order to ascertain how far it is to be relied on as a permanent source for school support, we requ the City Accountant to prepare a Report, of which I now enclose a copy.

You will observe, that, from the views contained in this Report as to Mortcloth Dues, the revenue is somewhat less than I anticipated, amounting to L.120, 3s.

The grounds of the calculations of the Accountant have been carefully considered by a sub- mittee, and we are satisfied of their fairness and accuracy.

Assuming that L.500 a year are to be secured to the city, which is to have the uncontrolled to appropriate it for school and educational purposes exclusive of the University, and that the Co and School revenues in our hands are to be taken as part of this sum at the estimate of the Accoun L.120, an additional sum of L.380 of the Leith Annuity will be required to be paid to the city fo same purpose.

The remainder of the L.2500 of the Leith Annuity, being L.2120, would fall, with an excep which I shall immediately notice, to be paid to the University.

In addition to this sum, there are two funds in the hands of the Council applicable to specific ob within the University, viz., Sir W. Pulteney's Mortification for the Chair of Agriculture of L.37, 1 year, and for the promotion of Mineralogy, L.44, 14s. a year. These two sums consist of annuiti City Bonds; and, if desired, may be also transferred to the University, to be held and applied by ther the same specific purposes as at present.

Included in the sum of L.2120 which I have mentioned, there is a sum of L.222, 11s. 1d bursaries, to which the Town Council, or members thereof *ex officio* present, and my Committee ar opinion, that it would be more convenient these should be paid, as hitherto, by the City Chamberlai

In this way the Leith Annuity of L.2500 would be paid:—

1. To make up L.500 for schools to the city, . . .	L.380	0	0
2. To pay bursaries, ...	222	11	1
	L.602	11	1
3. To the University, ...	1897	8	11
	L.2500	0	0

I shall be glad to know if an arrangement on this basis will be approved by the University C missioners.—I am, etc.,

F. Brown Douglas.

The Right Honourable the Lord Justice-Clerk.

Statement respecting the Proper Revenues of the College of Edinburgh, viewed as Perman Sources of Income, being the Report of the City Accountant referred to in the preced Letter.

These revenues, as stated in the City's Accounts (page 20 of the print for 1859–60), consist o 1. Mortcloth Dues collected at the Greyfriars burying-ground; 2. Feu, Teind, and Tack Duties; Compositions from vassals; and, 4. Annuities on City Bonds.

The revenues under these heads are in part applied to College, and partly to High School purpo

I. As to the Mortcloth Dues:—

The rates of these dues, along with those of the other dues on interments (Grave Dues, Record Dues, Turf Dues, Watching Dues, and the like), have been altered from time to time by the To Council; and their gross produce has been very variable, at one time amounting to L.200 a year, now (as shown by the accounts referred to) the sum received is scarcely one-third of this amount.

Apart from the consideration of the desirableness, or otherwise, of looking now to such an arti of revenue, as part of the endowment of an educational institution, it is right to inquire, whether or it is likely to be permanent.

The grant to the College of the dues charged for the use of the mortcloths was not the only instar of a diversion of the burying-ground revenues from the proper purposes of the burying-ground. At early period the salaries of the beadles and door-keepers of the City churches were charged upon th revenues, and continued to be so, in so far as regarded the Old Town churches, down to 1842. P portions of the salaries of the clerk of the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and of the clerk and offic of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, were in like manner charged against the burying-ground revenu The whole expenditure on account of the churches, thus defrayed from the burying-ground revenu amounted to L.200 per annum.

The Town Council, in 1842, finding that the funds of the burying-ground were insufficient defray the cost of its management, and at the same time meet the whole of this charge for the church resolved that the salaries referred to should be paid directly by the Chamberlain out of the church sea rents, and that the recorder of the burying-ground should pay over, on account thereof, from time time, such sums as could be spared from the dues collected by him. Since 1842 the revenues of t burying-ground have been gradually falling off; so much so, that no sum has been paid over from the to the City's funds on account of ecclesiastical expenses since 1853, when the amount so paid over w L.20 only. The whole salaries of the church officers have accordingly, since 1853, formed a burden the seat-rents of the churches.

Even as thus relieved, the burying-ground funds have been barely sufficient, after paying ov

Mortcloth Dues to the College and schools account, to defray the current expenses of the burying-nd. Now, indeed, they fall considerably short of this. The state of the accounts for the year d at 31st July 1860 shows that the whole revenue, other than from Mortcloth Dues, was L.219, 2s. 6d., the expenditure for salaries and wages to the recorder, gravemen, etc., and for furnishings and rs, amounted to L.245, 17s. 8d., exhibiting a deficiency of L.26, 15s. 2d., which reduced the balance vour of the funds from L.29, 9s. to L.2, 13s. 10d. An examination of the recorder's accounts, for our months up to 30th November last, shows that, since the 31st of July, in addition to retaining hole Mortcloth Dues, he has required an advance of L.9 from the City Chamberlain, to enable him fray the current ordinary expenses of the burying-ground.

Correspondence as to the appropriation of the annuity of L.2500 from Leith Harbour, etc.

From a consideration of the facts now set forth, it appears to be evident, that the claims of the ge must, like those of the Church, give way to the exigencies of the burying-ground; that the cloth Dues can only be reckoned on as a free revenue, so long as they are not needed for the proper tenance of the burying-ground. They are so needed now, and are likely to be so, and they there- cannot be looked upon as a permanent revenue of the College.

II. As to the Feu, Teind, and Tack Duties :—

These consist of :—	No.	Amount.
1. Ground-annuals and Feu Duties in and about the city,	51	L.9 13 0^{11}
2. Feu Duties in the country, ...	13	11 19 2^{11}
3. Teind Duties (Sprouston, L.38, 17s. 9^{4}d., and Monimail, 9^{6}d.),	2	38 18 6^{10}
4. Tack Duties or rents of property in North College Street,	5	51 0 0
In all, ...	71	L.111 10 10^{8}

Subject to the following burdens :—

1. Stipends to the ministers of Sprouston (L.8, 6s. 8d.) and Livingstone (L.11, 2s. 2^{8}d.), . .	L.19 8 10^{8}	
2. Cess or land-tax for Uthrogal, parish of Monimail, ...	0 1 10	
3. Maintenance of property in North College Street (average of 8 years), . .	7 0 0	
Deduct, . . .		26 10 8^{8}
Remains free revenue at present, but irrespective of expense of management, ...		L.85 0 2

The first and second of these items of revenue may be looked upon as being almost wholly of a anent nature.

With regard to the third item, it is to be remarked,—

(1.) The larger sum (the other being of very trifling amount) is the tack duty paid by the Duke uccleuch for the teinds of Limpethlaw and Lurdenlaw in the parish of Sprouston, and which (as as the small sum) is liable to be swept away by augmentations of stipend.

(2.) Within the last few weeks the Court allowed an augmentation of stipend to the minister of uston. Of this augmentation two-thirds will, it is supposed, fall on the Duke of Buccleuch; but it the same time understood, that the unexhausted teind of his Grace's property in Sprouston is so iderable, that it may be a good many years ere the free teind would be so far reduced, as to impair together sweep away the tack duty. No precise information can be given as to the effects of the nt augmentation, until a new scheme of locality has been adjusted.

As to the fourth item, the rents of properties in North College Street might be deemed a tolerably re revenue, but for the circumstance, that the Magistrates and Council, on 8th August 1854, as part ie arrangements for promoting the erection of a new Industrial Museum for Scotland, agreed to ur in any plan, which might be concerted by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for le, for widening the approach by North College Street to the new Museum, and to cede so much of property on the north side of the said street, belonging to them, as their Lordships might think ssary to throw into the said street or foot pavement, when so required to be widened.

Of the likelihood of the widening of North College Street taking place, and how soon, it is not easy idge. If widened, so as to make it an approach of 50 feet from building to building, considerably e than the one-half of the property would be swept away, leaving a strip of about 16 feet in depth, reby the value of the property would be deteriorated to a great extent. On the other hand, the period hich the widening may take place, if at all, will be affected by the circumstance that a tenement, or rt of it, of considerable value, lying between the city's property and Adam Square, must first be uired.

It is clear that the prospective value of these rents is very much less than if no such agreement as above alluded to had been made.

Looking to all these circumstances, and to the amount of the respective items, it would scarcely be to estimate the future permanent revenue, under this head, at more than three-fourths of the nett unt above set down, or L.63, 15s.

III. As to compositions :—

Deducting the ground-annuals and some of the feu duties in the country, the entries of which are the Crown, there remain 52 feu duties under charters granted by the Magistrates and Council. ing the last 22 years, 24 entries have been taken out for these, the compositions averaging L.14, 9s. entry, or L.15, 15s. per annum. Although revenue from this source is of a fluctuating nature, and well adapted for a regular annual endowment, yet, looking to the number of years embraced in the e average, and to the fact that no extraordinary pressure has been made on the vassals to enter with city for these feu duties, the revenue from this source may be taken as worth L.15, 15s. a year.

IV. As to annuities on City Bonds :—

Forming part of this head in the Accounts (print 1859–60, page 20), are certain annuities on City

Correspondence as to the appropriation of the annuity, of L.2500 from Leith Harbour, etc.

Bonds appropriated for specific purposes. The annuities, strictly forming part of the College Reve Proper, are those on bonds purchased with the prices received by the city for the patronages of—

1. Currie,	L.21
2. Wemyss and Fala,	33
Together,	L.54

being a well-secured item of revenue.

Summary, showing the estimated nett permanent income.

1. Mortcloth Dues (nil),	L.,,	,,	,,
2. Feu, Teind, and Tack Duties,	63	15	0
3. Compositions,	15	15	0
4. Annuities on City Bonds,	54	0	0
Sum,	L.133	10	0
From which deduct the cost of collection and management, estimated at 10 per cent.,	13	7	0
Remains estimated free revenue,	L.120	3	0

Edinburgh, 21*st December* 1860.—Submitted by

ROBERT ADAM, *City Accountant.*

(6.) LETTER, The Chairman of the Commission to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

Scottish Universities Commission, 36, *Moray Place*, *Edinburgh*, 23*d January* 1861.

DEAR LORD PROVOST,—I have now had an opportunity of submitting your letter of 26th Decem to the Universities Commissioners. They have given their best attention to the proposal which it c tains, and they desire me to assure your Lordship, that they are most anxious to co-operate with the To Council in effecting a permanent appropriation of the Leith fund, and other College revenues, o fair and equitable footing.

But the Commissioners feel they are placed in a position of considerable responsibility in negotiat on this subject; because, just in proportion to the deficiency of the income which they may be able secure from the existing College funds and property for permanent endowments, will be the amount their ultimate demand on the public purse for the same purpose; and they must therefore be careful, t any concession, they may make to the Corporation of the city in this arrangement, is such as they c fully justify to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Having due regard to these somewhat opposing considerations, the Commissioners are constrain to say, that the proposal contained in your Lordship's letter is liable to some objections.

They are of opinion that the estimate, which, on behalf of the city, has been made of the Colle Revenue Proper, is considerably too low. They cannot adopt, as the basis of an arrangement, a pres estimate, which entirely disregards the amount of the existing income on the ground of prospective a contingent reductions, for this reason, among others, that the effect of such an estimate would be to g the city a present advantage in hand, without exposing it to any corresponding risk for the future.

The Commissioners have, after full consideration of the whole subject, resolved that they would justified in approving and recommending to the Treasury an arrangement, on the footing that the c should receive, as at present, L.290 from the Leith fund; and, in addition, should retain the Colle Revenue Proper, exclusive of Sir W. Pulteney's Mortification, the remainder of the Leith fund (L.221 being paid over to the University.

The Commissioners are of opinion, that it is not expedient that patrons, who present to bursari should also be the custodiers and managers of the funds from which the payments to the bursars a made; and on this ground they prefer that the sum of L.222, 11s. 1d., mentioned in your letter, shou not be deducted from the balance of the Leith fund before it is paid over to the College, but that t College should administer and apply the bursary funds in question.

Subject to these objections, the Commissioners approve of the general principle on which your Lo ship's proposal is based.

I shall be glad to learn that the terms now suggested on behalf of the Commissioners are likely meet with the concurrence of your Lordship and the Town Council.—I am, etc.,

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

The Right Honourable the Lord Provost, Edinburgh.

(7.) LETTER, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh to the Chairman of the Commission.

Edinburgh, 11*th February* 1861.

DEAR LORD JUSTICE-CLERK,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 23d January, whi I have laid before the Committee to which has been referred the consideration of how the College a Schools revenue may be appropriated.

We regret to observe, that the University Commissioners regard our estimate of the College Reven Proper as too low. But I beg to assure you, that, if we are to depend upon it as a permanent source income, we do not see in what respect the Report on which it is founded is liable to challenge, and adopt it as an equitable valuation of present and future revenue.

Considering the claim which we have for a re-apportionment of the Leith Annuity, on the occurren of vacancies in the Chairs which were formerly endowed out of the now extinct Ale Duties—some which vacancies have already occurred—and considering the right we may have to devote for gener

Correspondence as to the appropriation of the annuity of L.2500 from Leith Harbour, etc.

oses of education the fund called in our accounts 'College Revenue Proper,' but which is really ege and School revenue, and which may be all, or nearly all, within our power, we regard our demand .500 a year for schools as one, the equity of which can be satisfactorily established, and that it does nvolve any concession which cannot be fully vindicated.

We are aware, of course, that any farther payment to the Council out of the Leith Annuity, beyond .290 now received, may infer a corresponding increase in the sum which the House of Commons be asked to vote to the Universities out of the public funds; but this ought not to influence us in mmending the Town Council to consent to an arrangement, which would leave the High School and schools with less than the share of revenue to which we think they are entitled. Although subate to the Universities, whose endowments are now to be increased, they are serving a very importeducational purpose, from which many of our fellow-citizens derive the benefit, and have a strong on a revenue, which is in many respects a local one.

For these reasons, we regret that we cannot approve of the terms suggested by the University Comoners.—I am, etc.,

F. Brown Douglas.

The Right Honourable the Lord Justice-Clerk.

(8.) Letter, The Secretary of the Commission to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Scottish Universities Commission, 36, *Moray Place*, *Edinburgh*,
1*st March* 1861.

Sir,—Referring to my letter of 17th December last, in answer to yours of the 11th December, on ubject of the appropriation of the Leith Harbour Annuity as between the University and the schools linburgh, I am now desired by the Universities Commissioners to enclose, for the information of the s of the Treasury, copies (1) of a letter dated the 26th December, from the Lord Provost of Edin- to the Chairman of the Commissioners; (2) of the statement of the City Accountant mentioned at letter; (3) of a letter dated the 23d January, from the Chairman of the Commissioners, in reply e letter of the Lord Provost; and (4) of a letter of the Lord Provost to the Chairman, dated the February. I am also to inform you, that this correspondence was preceded by two personal meetof a Committee of the Town Council with a Committee of the Commissioners.

The result of the correspondence, my Lords will see, is, that the Town Council intimate, that they ot approve of the terms on which the Commissioners were prepared to recommend, that a permanent priation of the Leith Annuity should be made between the University and the schools. Under circumstances, the Commissioners are of opinion, that all farther negotiation with the Lord Provost, strates, and Council would be unavailing; and that there remains no alternative, but to settle the ion by legislation.

The Commissioners trust that my Lords will be good enough to give the necessary directions for troduction of a Bill into Parliament for this purpose, and, with a view to save time (which is a very object), they have had a draft of a Bill prepared, of which they desire me now to enclose a copy e consideration of my Lords.

The terms, which this Bill embodies, are the same as those on which it was intimated to the Town cil, through the Chairman's letter to the Lord Provost of the 23d January, that the Commissioners prepared to recommend a settlement. These terms are, in effect, that the appropriation of the Harbour Annuity of L.2500, as between the University and the schools, viz., of L.2210 to the ersity, and L.290 to the schools, which was submitted by the Town Council, and sanctioned by the ury in 1839, and from which the Town Council never (as the Commissioners understand) proposed eparture until the year 1859, after the passing of the Universities (Scotland) Act, should be made nent; but that, in addition to the sum so continued to the schools, there should be given to the Council, for the use of the schools, the property and revenues of the University specified in the ule to the Bill.

The present yearly value of the several items of property of the University proposed to be transferred schools, is given in the statement prepared by the City Accountant, as follows:—

1. Mortcloth Dues,				L.	„ „ „
2. Feu, Teind, and Tack Duties,	L.111	10	10^8		
Deduct burdens,	26	10	8^8		
				85	0 2
3. Casualties or Compositions,				15	15 0
4. Annuities on City Bonds,				54	0 0
				L.154	15 2

The net permanent value of the same revenue is estimated by the City Accountant, on taking into nt certain possible contingencies, at a sum of L.133, 10s. a year, or, deducting 10 per cent. for gement, at L.120, 3s. a year. Even assuming this to be a correct estimate, the addition which be made to the income of the schools is by no means unimportant, amounting, as it does, to more 10 per cent. on the sum hitherto appropriated to their support from the Leith Annuity. But the missioners cannot accept the estimate so made as a fair one. For example, they find it impossible ard the revenue from the Mortcloth Dues as of no value. For the last financial year, ending st 1860, it appears from the city accounts that the revenue from these dues was L.62, 12s. 9d., the average income derived by the University from this source, taken from the same accounts for st fifteen years, for which the Commissioners are in possession of returns, shows a revenue of above a year. Taking the income at L.80, the total increase to the schools would be—

Present yearly value, as stated by City Accountant,	L.154	15	2
Mortcloth Dues,	80	0	0
	L.234	15	2

Correspondence as to the appropriation of the annuity of L.2500 from Leith Harbour, etc.

or, deducting 10 per cent. (L.23, 9s. 6d.) for expense of management, an addition of L.211, 5s. making, with the present L.290 from the Leith Annuity, a total income of L.501, 5s. 8d. for the sch It may be observed, that a deduction of 10 per cent. for management is much too large a deducti respect of some of the items of revenue, as, for example, the L.54 from annuities on City Bonds expense of management and collection of which must be very trifling.

It is true, as observed in the City Accountant's statement, that portions of the income so propos be transferred to the schools are liable, in certain contingencies, to diminution. The principal diminuti which he refers, would arise in regard to the rents of property in North College Street, now amou in all to L.51 a year, were this street to be widened for the purposes of an approach to the new dustrial Museum, the erection of which is contemplated, and with a view to which, the Town Co in 1854, as the then governing body of the University, agreed to give up so much of the property o University abutting on the north side of that street, as should be required for the purpose. It may be doubted how far the Town Council, as trustees for the University, had power to surrender a po of the trust-estate without consideration. But, at all events, it may be many years before the templated improvements take place; and, even in that event, the Commissioners do not think it be assumed, that the Town Council will allow the property in their hands thereby to suffer.

The Commissioners, indeed, while they recommend to my Lords that a final division of the I fund should be made, on the terms embodied in the draft Bill which they enclose, are bound at the time to state, that these terms are eminently favourable to the schools and to the Town Council, an the same proportion unfavourable to the University; seeing that the schools, in addition to the share they have received of the Leith Annuity ever since the City Agreement Act, 1 and 2 Vict., c was passed, would, under the arrangement in question, receive from revenues now belonging to the versity, an income at present amounting to above L.230 a year. Nor can the Commissioners co from my Lords, that any deficiency produced in the revenue of the University, the poorest, although most numerously attended, of the Universities of Scotland, will, to an equal extent, involve an inc of the sum to be provided for its support, under the Universities Act, from the public funds o country.

I am desired, in conclusion, to state, that the whole financial arrangements of the Universi Edinburgh are suspended, until the appropriation of the Leith Annuity is settled; because, until t the Commissioners are necessarily ignorant to what extent they can depend on that source of reve Despatch is therefore an object of primary importance.—I have, etc., ROBERT BERRY, *Secretary.*

P.S.—In addition to the enclosed copy of the draft Bill, six copies are also transmitted by this

The Secretary of the Treasury, Whitehall, London, S.W.

(9.) LETTER, The Secretary of the Treasury to the Scottish Universities Commissioners.

Treasury Chambers, 21*st June* 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of the 1st of last March, respecting the appropri of the Leith Harbour Annuity between the University and Schools of Edinburgh, I am desired by Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith copy of a letter, dated the instant, from the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, on the subject in question, together with a copy of reply directed by my Lords to be made thereto.—I am, etc., GEO. A. HAMILTON.

The Scottish Universities Commissioners.

LETTER, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh to the Secretary of the Treasury, referred to in the Lett the Secretary of the Treasury of 21st June 1861.

Edinburgh, 6th June 1861.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 3d instant, acknowledging receipt of your communication o 29th May, I beg now to take advantage of the request, with which the Town Council have been favo by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that they should submit any observations w they may have to make upon the appropriation of the Leith Harbour Annuity of L.2500, betweer University and Schools of Edinburgh, as proposed in the Lord Justice-Clerk's letter to me of January.

The Committee to whom this subject was remitted have again given it their careful considera and, on their behalf, I have to submit the following observations.

I have to ask the attention of the Lords of the Treasury to a letter from my predecessor, Sir J Melville, on the 8th August 1859, to a letter from myself, 4th May 1860, both addressed to the Secre of the Treasury, and also to my letter to the Lord Justice-Clerk, of 26th December 1860, containi report from the City Accountant upon the College revenues, copies of which last, I understand, h been submitted to my Lords.

The funds under the administration of the Magistrates and Council, for the College and Schoo Edinburgh, arise from two sources. One of these is the Leith Annuity of L.2500, part of the proceed the dues of Leith Harbour, which formerly belonged to Edinburgh, and which, by the City Agreem Act of 1838, were transferred to a Commission under certain obligations. One of these was, L.7680 should be annually paid to the city. The Leith Annuity of L.2500 is a portion of this s The other source is certain properties yielding a variable revenue, originally granted to the city for Kirk, the Schools, and the Poor. The proceeds of these, last year, after deducting prefcrable burd and expenses of management, may be stated at L.178; but as a permanent source of revenue, for reasons stated in the City Accountant's Report, they are estimated at L.120, and this estimate I c sider fair and accurate. My Lords will observe that a portion of this revenue, appearing in the Accounts of last year, as L.62, 12s. 9d., arises from mortcloth or burial dues in a churchyard within city. The Magistrates have been discouraging burials there from sanitary considerations; and the re

Correspondence as to the appropriation of the annuity of L.2500 from Leith Harbour, etc.

at these dues, which at one time amounted to L.200, are this year scarcely expected to leave any nce after meeting the expenses. The Council are advised that they are entitled to apply the greater , if not the whole, of these properties to schools, if they think proper to do so. They have since applied them to College and schools.

The Leith revenue of L.2500 has been hitherto divided in the proportions of L.2210 to the College L.290 to the schools, under a scheme of appropriation which was approved of by the Lords of the sury, by minute of 24th July 1839. That scheme was sanctioned as a temporary one, and on the rstanding that the appropriation might be reconsidered, when there was any change of circum- es.

The main plea, which the Council urge for a new appropriation, is that salaries of certain of the essors of the Edinburgh University were paid out of 'the Ale Duty,' a local tax, which expired in . The Council did not object to the life interests of these existing Professors being provided for out e L.2500 annuity, but they claimed that, on the death of the then incumbents, there might with iety be a new appointment. These Ale Duty salaries amount to L.285, of which L.85 is now by the death of two Professors, whose salaries were chargeable upon this source. The salary of 0 to each of the Professors of Scotch and Civil Law formed the remaining charge upon the Ale Duty.

In the circumstances above stated, the Council considered that, by agreeing to accept L.500 ally for schools out of the whole College and Schools revenue, they did not make any unreasonable . But I have to submit that, if this is to be a permanent arrangement, we are entitled to be secured e payment of this sum.

The proposal of the Lord Justice-Clerk, on behalf of the University Commissioners, is that we should ve L.290 out of the Leith Annuity, and the whole of the other revenue, which, as we estimate it at 0, would provide in all but L.410. Our proposal is, that we should receive out of the Leith Annuity 0, which, with the other estimated revenue, would provide us with L.500 for education. I beg with to send a copy of the City Accountant's Report, which, I trust, will satisfy the Lords of the sury that we have not underestimated the College and Schools revenue. But it is necessarily an un- in revenue; and, if our view of it is not considered to be accurate, I have no doubt that the Magistrates Council will consent to any arrangement, which will provide that the annual amount to be paid to the s L.500, and that they will not object to manage, as hitherto, the College and Schools revenue, to te the nett amount of it, whatever it may be, from year to year, towards the L.500 which they claim, o limit their claim on the Leith Annuity to such payment as, with the nett proceeds of the College Schools revenues, will make up the sum of L.500.—I have, etc.,

F. Brown Douglas, *Lord Provost.*

George A. Hamilton, Esq., Secretary to the Treasury, etc.

Letter, The Secretary of the Treasury to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

Treasury Chambers, 20th June 1861.

My Lord,—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your of the 6th instant, respecting the appropriation of the Leith Harbour Annuity of L.2500 between niversity and Schools of Edinburgh; and I am directed to state, that their Lordships observe, that ifference between the Town Council of Edinburgh and the University Commissioners regarding the to be given up to the city from the Leith Harbour Annuity fund, for schools and educational pur- , arises from a disagreement regarding the respective estimates of the revenues, which will be placed r the exclusive control of the Corporation for this object.

The first point of difference is in the valuation of the Mortcloth Duty.

My Lords at once admit, that as, from the discontinuance of burials in the city, this source of revenue been subject to progressive diminution, the estimate, formed on an average of past receipts, cannot aintained; and although, on the other hand, it is probable that burials within the city will not wholly , and that the committee of the Corporation have therefore unduly raised their claim by ignoring ue from this source altogether, their Lordships are unwilling, from general considerations regarding mural interments, to insist upon an income from this source being calculated upon as a permanent r the purposes of education.

The second point arises from an abatement proposed to be made on behalf of the city from the valu- of the Feu, Teind, and Tack Duties, founded on a prospective diminution in their amount, in the of a projected improvement in widening the approach by North College Street to the new Museum.

My Lords can by no means admit the propriety of any abatement being made on this account from present value of the property in question. The suggestion is equivalent to a demand, that the city d be indemnified by vote of Parliament for the possible cost of a local improvement not yet decided . My Lords think that it will be time enough to consider, when that improvement may be deter- d upon, the sources from which any indemnity to the school funds for loss occasioned thereby should ovided.

My Lords consider that, on this view, the estimate formed by the Commissioners, of the several per- nt revenues to be applied to schools, exclusive of the Mortcloth Dues, is correct; and their Lordships t admit that these revenues should be subject to so high a deduction as 10 per cent. for manage- , seeing that the cost of collection of that portion of them, which consists of annuities on City Bonds, be very trifling.

I am to observe, that the proposal, with which your letter concludes, that an annual account should ndered of the College and School revenues, with a view to the difference between this amount and 0 being paid to the city for the schools, would be attended with great inconvenience in practice, and the opinion of this Board that the question should now be settled once for all.

With a view to the attainment of this object, my Lords will be ready to consent that the sum to be rtioned from the Leith Annuity for the schools shall be increased from L.290 to L.330; and they that this proposal will be considered by the city as a liberal concession to their claims.—I am, etc.,

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh. G. A. Hamilton.

5. REPORT ON THE BUILDINGS OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

Report on Buildings of Glasgow University.

In obedience to Her Majesty's commands, conveyed by the Secretary of State's letter of 31st M 1859, the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 21 and 22 Vict., c. 83, have taken their deliberate consideration the petitions from the University of Glasgow, which were remitted to th and now humbly report thereon, as follows:—

Towards the close of 1859, the Commissioners appointed a Committee of their body to proceed Glasgow, for the purpose of investigating the facts set forth in the petitions aforesaid, and of confer with the authorities of the University and other persons, whose co-operation and advice might be ne sary or desirable in forming an opinion as to the improvements required in the University.

The investigations thus pursued have satisfied the Commissioners that the allegations, contai in the petitions, are strictly accurate. These petitions state—

'That, owing to the progress of knowledge, and the addition to the University, by Your Majes 'Royal predecessors, of nine new Professorships, without any accommodation being provided for th 'the buildings of the College have long ceased to be adequate, in point of extent, to the requirem 'of modern instruction in literature and science, as now taught in the University.

'That this evil has at last become so great, as to render it necessary that two, and in some insta 'three classes, should successively receive instruction in the same room, a state of things always ob 'tionable, from the impossibility of maintaining the air in a healthy condition in rooms occupied du 'so many hours by numerous bodies of students, and especially inconvenient in the case of those Scien 'which are taught by means of illustrative specimens and apparatus.

'That the inadequate accommodation which does exist is antiquated, inconvenient, and altoget 'unsuited to the improved methods of instruction now generally adopted, and is, moreover, in suc 'state of decay as would render necessary a large annual expenditure to keep it in a habitable condit 'or even to prevent it from going to ruin; and that most of these objections apply to the buildi 'which contain the museums and libraries, not less than to those in which the classes are taught.

'That the situation of the College has become highly objectionable, in consequence, since 'buildings were erected, of the great changes which have taken place in the city of Glasgow, and n 'especially within the present century; the increase of its commerce and manufactures, and con 'quently of its population, not being surpassed, if even equalled, by those of any other city in the emp 'for it may be shown that the population has been quadrupled within the last fifty years, and ne 'doubled within the last twenty.

'That these changes have led to the entire removal of that portion of the citizens, who might 'supposed to feel the most direct interest in the University, to a distance of from two to three mile 'the westward, while the localities, which they formerly occupied around the College, have been fi 'up by a dense mass of the lowest class of the labouring population, with a considerable admixture 'much more unsuitable neighbours, and a large proportion of chemical and other nuisance-creat 'manufactories of the city.

'That the College is in consequence surrounded with an atmosphere impregnated with the effl 'arising from the filth occasioned by such a population, in a town of which the sewerage is far fr 'being in a satisfactory condition, and with the fumes and vapours of the aforesaid chemical and ot 'manufactories, than which it is hardly possible to conceive a combination of circumstances less fav 'able to the bodily and mental well-being of the youth attending a University, or less suitable for c 'ducting the business of a public seminary of instruction.'

This description of the condition and situation of the College buildings hardly conveys an adequ idea of their utter unfitness in every respect for the purposes of the University. In extent of acc modation, arrangement, heating, ventilation, and general convenience, they are so deficient as to ren it a matter of some surprise to the Commissioners, that it has been found possible to conduct wit them the work of a University containing 23 Professors and from 1000 to 1200 students. Of the cl or lecture-rooms, by far the greater proportion are so small and ill-constructed, that it is impossible t the atmosphere can be kept in a healthy condition, when they are crowded or even filled. Yet in m of them several large classes successively meet to receive instruction. Recourse is therefore had various expedients to render available such accommodation as exists, and great inconvenience and de ment to the interests of the University are the consequence. The Natural History class, owing to small size and utter unsuitableness for the purposes of the class of its proper class-room, now meets the Library; and, it having been found necessary to attach the Latin class-room to the Library, the sp provided for which is much too confined, the Professor of Latin, whose junior class numbers as ma as 190 students, is now obliged to assemble his classes in the Common Hall, a large room used a College chapel and for public University meetings, and most inconvenient as a room in which to ca on the business of a class. The state of the medical class-rooms and dissecting-room calls for particu notice, as most prejudicial to the health of the Professors and students, owing to the insufficient s and defective ventilation of the rooms. The dissecting-room is so small and over-crowded, that, wh the Commissioners visited the buildings, they found the Professor of Anatomy necessitated to ha some of his students carrying on dissection in another apartment intended as a class museum, and a as a reading-room for the students, and which is constantly resorted to by large numbers of them f the purposes of study. The Professor has made repeated representations to the Commissioners as the inadequacy and unsuitableness of the accommodation in the dissecting-room. In the last of the he says, 'I must add that, should the numbers continue as high as last session, and still more, shou 'an increase take place, I shall feel very anxious as to the health of those who may be engaged in d 'section; and my assistants and I will be much impeded in performing our duties.' The want of su able rooms for apparatus, and for preparing illustrations, is felt very strongly in the medical classes, f which accommodation of this nature is especially required. Several Professors are found using for t purpose a single small and dingy apartment, with no means of light except gas-light.

Report on Buildings of Glasgow University.

Of the present site the great disadvantages are correctly depicted in the petitions. Placed in a er of the town densely peopled with the lowest of the population, and in an atmosphere darkened the smoke, and polluted by the effluvia, of chemical and other manufactories, it would be difficult ect an academic seat less eligible or attractive.

Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at, that the University appears to be gradually g in the estimation of the wealthy and respectable inhabitants of Glasgow, who might be expected d their sons to receive instruction within its walls. Out of 1122 students, who were last session ing their studies there, only 205, or less than one-fifth, are returned as natives of Glasgow.

In order to obtain a more precise knowledge of the condition and value of the College buildings, ommissioners requested Mr Matheson, Assistant-Surveyor for Scotland in the Office of Her sty's Works, to prepare a report on the actual state of the buildings, and on their capacity for so remodelled and enlarged, as to furnish the amount of accommodation contemplated in the plans new College, prepared in 1846 by Mr Baird, and which are referred to in the petitions. These , the elevations of which were designed by Mr Blore on a requisition to the Senatus by the Trea- were prepared in connection with an Act of Parliament obtained in that year by certain railway anies, to carry out an agreement with the College for the purchase of the present site and grounds, or the erection of a new College in a more desirable locality, which agreement, however, the rail- companies failed to fulfil. Mr Matheson, in his report, of which a copy is annexed, declares the nt buildings so defective, both in design and condition, that any attempt to improve, alter, or adapt to the extent and purpose proposed, would prove unsatisfactory.

The Commissioners are therefore of opinion, that the interests of the University and of education e west of Scotland require that the College should, with as little delay as possible, be rebuilt. as the 26½ acres occupied by the College and its grounds, although most ineligible for the purposes e University, are of greater commercial value than an equal quantity of land in better localities, emoval of the University seems to be a measure, the expediency of which does not require farther nstration.

The next subject of inquiry is the amount of University property legitimately applicable to the se of defraying the cost of a new College.

Of the present College and its grounds two valuations have been made, differing considerably in nt. The first was made in 1846, for the University, by Mr Baird and Mr Binnie, who valued the rty at L.84,000. The second was made in January 1860, by desire of the Commissioners, by Mr am and Mr Salmon, who estimated it at from L.45,000 to L.50,000, if immediately disposed of, or 82,000, if sold, as occasion served, within about 12 years.

The deficient accommodation within the College necessitated the purchase, in 1829, of ground in ge Street for the erection of a building to be used as a class-room and laboratory for the Chemistry This property, and the building so erected, cost about L.5000. Its present value, however, owing y to the unsuitableness of the building for other purposes, is estimated by Mr Graham and Mr on at only L.2200.

There is at the disposal of the University a sum of L.10,000, paid by the railway companies compromise on failure to complete their bargain of 1846, for the purchase of the present College rounds. This money, as now invested, with its accumulated interest, represents a capital of L.15,000.

The collection of coins and medals in the Hunterian Museum may also be mentioned as a portion University property, which may fairly be made available for general University purposes. It is, of e, difficult to arrive at an accurate estimate of the precise value of the collection, which, however, eved to be very great. In the 'General Account of the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow,' by Captain y (8vo, Glasgow, 1813), it is stated that the Trustees of the British Museum, before the removal e cabinet from London to Glasgow in 1807, 'offered the College of Glasgow the immense sum of),000 sterling for the divisions of the first and second series alone, and to return all the duplicates, ther with casts from the originals of those that were kept.' From MS. notes by Dr Hunter, entitled, Account of my purchases in Medals, independent of Presents,' which one of the Commissioners has n opportunity of seeing, it appears that the aggregate amount of the purchases made by Dr Hunter usive of gifts received by him), between the years 1770 and 1783, was L.22,678, 18s. 10½d. The missioners have been assured by persons of skill, that, if the collection were now brought to public t would in all probability realize at least the sum which Dr Hunter paid for it. Valuable as it is, ver, the collection can hardly be said to confer any benefit on the University, and, indeed, is ically inaccessible to the artist, the scholar, and the public. The small room, which contains it, ot be opened without the presence of three Professors, each of whom is the appointed keeper of a o one of the three locks which secure it. It is, therefore, very rarely opened at all. While it is tionable whether such a collection be of any direct value for educational purposes, it is certain that uld not, with safety, be made available for any purpose, without such an annual expense as the ersity cannot be expected to bear. If a sum of public money be granted for rebuilding the Uni- y of Glasgow, perhaps the transference of the Hunterian coins to some other public institution, adapted for their preservation and utilization, might be attached as a condition to the grant, and d be neither inexpedient in itself, nor at variance with the main design of Dr Hunter.

The property of the University, therefore, which may be considered at present as available for the uses of rebuilding the College, may be stated under the following heads:—

Value of the College and Grounds, 26½ acres,	L.48,000
House in College Street,	2,200
Railway Money,	15,000
Hunterian Collection of Coins—say,	20,000
	L.85,200

The last subject of inquiry is the probable expense of providing a new site, and erecting a new ge. The Commissioners have examined the plans of the buildings prepared by Mr Baird, and

Report on Buildings of Glasgow University.

approved by the University in 1846, and proposed to be erected at the west end of Glasgow, and sider the size and character of the proposed buildings suitable to the purposes for which they intended. The plans include buildings for lecture-rooms, Library, and Museum, and also thi houses for the Principal and twelve Professors, to whose offices houses are now attached. The which the railway companies were prepared to incur for the purpose, on being put in possession o present College and grounds, was L.120,000, of which above L.20,000 was understood to be the estin value of the new site at Woodlands, extending to above 23 acres, a very desirable position then ir market, but now covered with houses. The estimated cost of the buildings, with Mr Blore's eleva was L.83,930.

The quantity of land, which would be required for a new site for the College and grounds, acco to the estimate of the Principal and Professors, seems to be from 10 to 15 acres.

The Commissioners have taken pains to ascertain the value of land in and around Glasgow, sui for a College. Some of the Commissioners have visited eight or ten sites which were known to t or which have been mentioned to them as eligible. Most of these sites lie on the north side of Clyde, and to the west of the city, and these are undoubtedly the most eligible, if not the only eli sites which the Commissioners have had under consideration. Land suitable for the purpose, in locality, where the finest new streets and squares of Glasgow have been built, is offered for about L. to L.2500 an acre. On the south side the price per acre would probably not exceed L.500; bu Commissioners cannot recommend that the University should be removed to the south side of the r which, for many reasons, they conceive to be ill adapted for the site of the University. There is much doubt, however, that, if tenders were publicly invited, land in eligible localities would be off at a lower rate; and the Commissioners, therefore, recommend that course to be taken at the fi time, and under conditions hereafter to be determined.

These data suggest the following approximate estimate of the cost of transferring the Unive of Glasgow to a new site. It is of course hypothetical; but the resources at command have been st considerably within their possible limits, and the expenses to be incurred at the highest probable figur

Expense:—*in the case of the north side of the Clyde being chosen.*

Cost of erecting a new College, ...	L.84,000	
Cost of College site—12 acres at L.2000 per acre, . .	24,000	
		L.108,000
Value of College Property, ...		85,200
Deficit, ...		L.22,800

Expense:—*in the case of the south side of the Clyde being chosen.*

Cost of erecting a new College, ...	L.84,000	
Cost of College site—12 acres at L.500 per acre, .	6,000	
		L.90,000
Value of College Property, ...		85,200
Deficit, ...		L.4,800

Given under the seal of the Commission, at Edinburgh, this 11th day of June 1860.

John Inglis, *Chairman.* (L.

APPENDIX.

Report by Robert Matheson, Esq., Assistant Surveyor for Scotland in the Office of Her Majes Works, etc.

Edinburgh, 28th December 185

Sir,—I had the honour to receive your letter, dated 24th instant, acquainting me with the instu tions issued to the Universities Commissioners, by Her Majesty's command, to take into consideratic petition of the University of Glasgow, praying inquiry into the state of the College buildings there, requesting that I should meet, on the spot, Mr Stirling, convener of the Committee, with refere thereto.

And I beg to report that, on Monday last, I had the honour accordingly to accompany Mr Stirl in an inspection over the buildings of the University of Glasgow, comprising the class-room accommo tion, Museum, Libraries, and other apartments in connection therewith.

The class or lecture-rooms number sixteen in all, and are contained in a series of old buildi of three stories, each averaging about twelve feet high. The class-rooms are thus obviously too in their respective ceilings, and otherwise not sufficiently spacious for the numerous students attendi and, except in two cases where heated air is introduced, the only available means of heating the cl rooms is by a single stove or fireplace at the Professor's platform, and the ventilation of all is entir dependent upon the opening and closing of the windows of the respective class-rooms. The Sen Hall, for the meetings of the Professors, may be stated to be the only apartment suitable for the p pose, and in a good state of repair.

As there are not plans of these buildings showing them as they exist, I have had the dimensi taken of the several class-rooms in detail, hereto annexed, and by reference to which the Universit Commissioners will at once see the very inadequate and extremely limited nature of the accommodat which they afford, as compared with the large number of students at the University, shown by schedule or return furnished by the Professors.

The joistings of some of the upper class-rooms, having subsided, are now supported by iron pill from below; while the flooring throughout is in a very dilapidated state, not susceptible of proper permanent repair. The window cases are divided into small panes by thick astragals, and of insuffici

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to admit light and air. The stone staircases leading to the class-rooms are inconveniently small, ill-constructed. The roofs have in some parts subsided, and, if the timbers were exposed, probably ld require entire renewal.

It was explained by the Principal of the University and Dr Jackson, that, for want of a sufficient ber of class-rooms, it is necessary that two, and in some instances three, different classes are held essively in the same room in the course of each day; and for the same reason, the principal floor of Library, too small in itself, is at present inconveniently used as a class-room by the Professor of ral History. The Common Hall is now also occupied as a class-room.

The Museum is a building of considerable magnitude, and in a state of tolerable repair, heated by stem of hot-water apparatus, but it is inadequate in size and arrangement for the proper display of valuable collections belonging to it.

The principal Library is a building detached from the class-rooms, ill arranged for the purpose, too small—many of the books being necessarily placed in double rows on each shelf—while the ing-room for students is extremely limited in size. The Library apartment attached to the Divinity ir is equally defective in this respect.

Upon a full consideration of the condition of the structures containing the class-rooms, I am of ion that they are unworthy of any attempt being made for their permanent repair, even assuming to be practicable and expedient; but, from their inadequate size and deficient accommodation, not ng attached to them the modern conveniences, such as suitable Professors' private rooms, apparatus- s, working-rooms, or rooms for preparing illustrations, water-closets, or a proper system of heating ventilating, and besides not containing a sufficient number of class or lecture-rooms, I am of ion, that any attempt to improve, alter, or adapt the present buildings, would ultimately prove equate and unsatisfactory in every respect.

No doubt the Museum and Library are buildings susceptible of being improved and extended; if the class-rooms are not to be continued as at present, this would not be desirable.

In addition to the class-rooms, etc., above described, there are separate dwelling-houses attached to Chairs of several of the Professors, adjoining the College buildings. One of these (Professor son's) I generally examined, which I was told might be held as a specimen of all the others. This e is in a tolerable state of repair, but the low ceilings, and limited state of accommodation, are t defects, while the street at the back of the house is one of the worst localities in Glasgow.

I have had transmitted to me, by the Principal and Professors of the University, designs prepared years ago by the late Mr Baird and Mr Blore for new College buildings proposed to be erected in her locality, but in the meantime, and as no special remit has been made to me on the subject, I in from offering any opinion.—I have, etc.,

ROBT. MATHESON.

Robert Berry, Esq.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

STATEMENT showing the Number and Size of Class-rooms in the present College Buildings.

Chairs.	*Dimensions.*	*Height of Ceilings.*
	ft. in. ft. in.	
Divinity Hall	47 0 × 26 3	11 feet 6 inches.
Divinity Library	24 0 × 21 6	Ditto.
Hebrew	38 0 × 17 6	15 feet 10 inches.
Latin	40 0 × 31 0	12 feet 9 inches.
Greek	40 0 × 30 6	At front 14 ft.—back 10 ft. 3 in.
Logic	36 4 × 31 0	At front 14 ft. 9 in.—at back 12 ft. 0 in.
Moral Philosophy	40 4 × 18 6	At front 16 ft. 9 in.—at back 13 ft. 6 in.
Mathematics	32 6 × 27 4	At front 14 ft. 9 in.—at back 6 ft. 9 in.
Natural Philosophy	38 0 × 19 0	At front 10 ft. 0 in.—at back 7 ft. 0 in.
Natural History	23 3 × 19 4	At front 10 ft. 0 in.—at back 7 ft. 6 in.
Engineering	33 3 × 17 3	At front 11 ft. 0 in.—at back 8 ft. 4 in.
Anatomy	36 0 × 40 0	At front 21 ft. 0 in.—at back 9 ft. 0 in.
Surgery	36 6 × 29 0	At front 16 ft. 0 in.—at back 4 ft. 9 in.
Chemistry	31 0 × 46 0	24 feet 6 inches.
Materia Medica	26 6 × 27 9	At front 14 ft. 0 in.—at back 8 ft. 3 in.
Practice of Medicine	27 0 × 24 0	10 feet 9 inches.
Midwifery	27 0 × 27 0	At front 14 ft. 9 in.—at back 6 ft. 9 in.

7. REPORT AS TO RETIRING ALLOWANCES TO AGED AND INFIRM PRINCIPALS AND PROFESSORS.

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

Report as to Retiring Allowances.

section XXI. 1 of the Act, 21 and 22 Vict. c. 83, for the improvement of the Universities of tland, your Lordships are empowered to pay out of such moneys, as may be provided by Parliament the purpose, such sums as the Commissioners under the Act shall recommend to be paid for provid- retiring allowances to aged and infirm Principals and Professors in the Universities. This provision he statute imposes on the Commissioners, during the existence of their powers, the duty of bringing subject of such retiring allowances under the notice of your Lordships, and of making such re-

* The Latin class-room is now used as part of the Library, as mentioned in the Commissioners' Report.

Report as to Retiring Allowances.

commendations in reference thereto as, upon due inquiry and consideration, may seem to them to expedient.

Circumstances connected with one of the Universities render it necessary that this subject sho be considered without delay.

In the University of St Andrew's, of nine Professors in the United College, there were, when Commissioners entered on their functions, three,—those of Humanity, Greek, and Chemistry,—w had, for some years, through infirm health, been unable to take any part in superintending the instr tion of their classes, and whose duties had therefore during that period been performed entirely deputy; the assistant or deputy in each case receiving his remuneration wholly at the expense of Professor. Of these three Professors, the Professor of Greek has since died, and another gentlen has been appointed to the office; but the classes of Humanity and Chemistry still continue to be c ducted entirely by deputy. The University Court of St Andrew's have, therefore, thought it to be th duty to bring this subject under the special notice of the Commissioners, by a minute of the 29th March last. That minute, after quoting the terms of a report of a Committee of the Senatus A demicus on the subject, states, that 'the University Court, taking into consideration the circumstan 'stated in the report of the Committee of Senatus, and being strongly sensible of the evils arising fr 'the Humanity and Chemistry Chairs having been so long necessarily taught by gentlemen, who, 'substitutes, have not enjoyed the full status and powers of Professors, and whose remuneration for t 'important duties which they discharge is wholly inadequate, would urgently represent to the Comm 'sioners the present position of these Chairs. The Court would express a hope, that the Commission 'would be pleased to take into immediate consideration the circumstances of these Chairs, as calling 'special provision and arrangement.'

It is necessary to observe, that the University Court have power, under section XII. 5 of the A of Parliament, upon sufficient cause shown, and after due investigation, to require a Professor, who incapacitated to conduct the business of his class, 'to retire from his office on a retiring allowanc The University Court, however, have refrained from immediately acting on this power, although dee impressed with the urgency of the occasion for its exercise, until the principle be determined upon whi the amount of superannuation allowances shall depend.

While, therefore, the present position of the Professorships of Humanity and Chemistry in t University of St Andrew's has been the immediate occasion of the Commissioners now bringing th subject under the notice of my Lords, they think it right that this report, and the recommendatio which they will offer, should not be confined to these particular cases, but should extend to the regul tion of the Universities generally.

There will be, in all, five Principals and eighty-eight Professors in the four Universities of Scotlar after the union of the Aberdeen Universities has been carried into effect. But of these, the Comm sioners understand, that, in addition to the two St Andrew's Professors, to whom they have alrea referred, there are not at present more than four, whose age or health renders it necessary or desirat that they should retire. Probably the number of six may be taken as a fair average for the future the number of Professors, who will at any one time be in receipt of retiring allowances.

In fixing the amount of provision, which should be made for Principals and Professors retiring the ground of age or infirmity, it is obvious that the special qualifications required for the office, and t age at which such appointments are generally made, as well as the amount of the emoluments, must l taken into consideration.

The qualifications for the efficient performance of the duties of Professors are necessarily high, a also of a very special nature.

The Commissioners are not possessed of any precise information to offer, as to the average age which Professors receive their appointments, but the age varies very much. They are persuaded, hov ever, that the appointment of a Professor under the age of 30 is of comparatively rare occurrence; an in the professional Faculties of Divinity, Law, and Medicine, it is probable that there are few appoin ments of men under 40.

The emoluments, in general, are composed partly of endowment or salary, and partly of fees; bu in the great majority of instances the income of the Chair is mainly, and in some cases entirely, depe dent on fees. Thus the Professorship of Anatomy in Edinburgh, the emoluments of which are th highest of those returned to the Commissioners, does not at present derive any income from endowmen but the Professor receives on an average as much as L.1900 a-year from class fees, subject to a deduc tion of about L.500, which he expends annually on salaries of Assistants, and otherwise for the purpos of his Chair. In some cases the emoluments are at present so small, as to reduce the Professorships t a mere existence in name, and to render them practically useless; but the Commissioners hope that through the operation of the changes contemplated by the statute, the emoluments of such Professor ships may be so far raised, that none of them will fall below from L.400 to L.500 a-year, except in th case of certain Chairs in the Faculties of Law and Medicine, in which a Professorship may, consistently with the proper performance of its duties, be held by persons deriving an independent income from othe pursuits. In these cases, the emoluments may, in some instances, not much exceed L.200 a-year.

In considering what general principle should be adopted in fixing a scale of retiring allowances fo aged and infirm Professors, the attention of the Commissioners has been directed to the provisions o the Superannuation Act of 1859 (22 Vict., c. 26), with reference to the superannuation allowances t be made to persons employed in the Civil Service of the State. The principle on which that Act pro ceeds, as my Lords are aware, is to give to a person who has been employed in the ordinary Civil Servic a superannuation allowance, after a service of at least ten years, of a sixtieth of the salary and emolu ments of his office for every year of service—no addition, however, being made beyond forty-sixtieths, or two-thirds, of such emoluments. The fourth section of the Act makes special provision for the case of persons employed in such offices as require professional or other peculiar qualifications, not ordinarily to be acquired in the public service, and empowers your Lordships, by order or warrant, which must be laid before Parliament, to direct that, in the event of a person who has held such an office retiring from the public service, a number of years, not exceeding twenty, shall, in computing the superannuation

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vance to be granted to him, be added to the number of years during which he may have served, also to direct that, in respect of such an office, the period of service required to entitle the holder to rannuation may be a period less than ten years. The ninth section of the Act makes provision for ase of special services, enabling a retiring allowance to be granted not exceeding the emoluments ed by the grantee at the time of his retirement.

It appears to the Commissioners, after full consideration of the provisions of this Act, that the iple on which it proceeds is not one which can fairly or with advantage be applied to the case of Principals and Professors in the Universities. The services of duly qualified persons have hitherto secured for these offices by the consideration, that the appointment was practically a life appoint-, and by the knowledge that, in the case of a Professor being disabled through ill health from per-ing the duties of his Chair, the employment of an assistant or deputy would relieve him from the en of the duties, while it secured to him the greater part of the emoluments, of his office. A sense e evil arising from such a system has induced the Legislature, by the above-mentioned provision of Universities Act, to empower the University Court to compel a Professor, who may have become npetent through ill health for the performance of his duties, to retire on a retiring allowance. If, ver, a principle were to be adopted in fixing the retiring allowances to be granted to such persons ch a nature, that, in the event of a Professor being disabled by ill health of a permanent nature, ould be forced to retire without any provision if he had not completed ten years' service, or, if he ompleted only ten years' service, on an allowance not exceeding one-sixth of his emoluments, the would be, either that the value of Professorships would be lowered in general estimation, and the of persons seeking such appointments would deteriorate, or that the University Court, considering ardship of such cases, would, when they occurred, be averse to exercising its power of compelling rement, and the object of the provision of the Legislature would in a great measure be defeated. e considerations, and the improbability of Professors being required to retire within so short a l as ten years after appointment, lead the Commissioners to recommend that no definite period of e be fixed, before the completion of which a Professor, forced to retire on account of permanent alth, should not be entitled to any retiring allowance.

The Commissioners, however, are of opinion, that the general principle followed by the Superation Act, of making the amount of allowance dependent in some degree on the length of service, be fairly and beneficially applied to the Universities. They would recommend, therefore, that the ng allowance of a Principal or Professor, required by the University Court to retire on the ground rmanent disability from ill health, should be thirty-sixtieths or one-half of the average annual uments of his office, if his period of service do not exceed ten years; but, if his period of service d ten years, that the allowance should be increased by two-sixtieths of the emoluments for every f service beyond ten, until it reach forty-sixtieths or two-thirds of the emoluments, beyond which rther increase should take place. They would further recommend, that the average should be cal-d on a term of five years preceding the date of retirement, as affording, probably, a fair estimate e emoluments of the office; that the allowance granted should not in any case be less than L.150, re than L.600 a-year; and that any retiring Principal or Professor should be entitled to calculate, period of service, the years during which he has filled the office of Principal or Professor in any r more of the Universities of Scotland.

The Commissioners have been hitherto considering the case of a Professor required by the Univer-Court to retire, as contemplated in section XII. 5 of the Universities Act. But it is necessary to le also for the case of a Professor applying to the University Court to be allowed to retire on the d of permanent disability arising from ill health; and it is not improbable that, even where the ersity Court might feel themselves called upon to interfere, they would prefer to invite the Pro-r to make such an application. The Commissioners have it, therefore, in contemplation to issue rdinance to provide, that a Professor, seeking to retire on the ground of disability arising from in-y or ill health of a permanent nature, should apply by petition to the University Court of his ersity, stating the grounds on which his application is rested; and that, upon their being satisfied is infirmity or ill health is such as to render him unfit for the discharge of his duties, and that it ely to be permanent, they should report the case to Her Majesty in Council, together with a state-of their opinion that the petitioner ought to be permitted to retire; and, in the event of the n of the University Court receiving the approval of Her Majesty in Council, that the petitioner d be entitled to retire, and to receive a retiring allowance, similarly to what is provided by the e with reference to the case of a requisition by the University Court on a Professor to retire. ssors permitted to retire in the manner just explained, with the sanction of Her Majesty in cil, would of course receive allowances on the same scale and conditions, as those required to retire e University Court.

In conclusion, the Commissioners must urge on the immediate attention of my Lords the necessity viding without delay for the cases of the Professors of Humanity and Chemistry in the Univer-f St Andrew's, mentioned above.

The average annual emoluments of the Professor of Humanity (Dr William Pyper), as returned e Commissioners, are,—

From Class Fees (average),	L.168	0	0
Fixed Endowment (including sums voted by Parliament),	131	11	0
Share of Surplus College Revenues (average),	128	0	0
Total,	L.427	11	0

Of the above-mentioned emoluments, the Professor allows at present to the gentleman who acts as puty the amount (L.168) derived from class fees; but it is obvious that no deduction ought to be in respect of this, in estimating the amount of the Professor's retiring allowance on the principles ined in this report. The Professor has been in office for sixteen years, and, therefore, on the

Report as to Retiring Allowances.

scale recommended by the Commissioners, he should receive two-thirds of his average emolument. Professor of Humanity, that is, L.285, 0s. 8d. a-year.

The average annual emoluments of the Professor of Chemistry (Mr Arthur Connell) are,—

From Class Fees,	L.78	15	0
Endowment,	75	0	0
From Candidates for Medical Degrees,	108	13	6
Total,	L.262	8	6

Under a new lease of the estate, which constitutes the endowment of this Chair, the income f that source will, from next year, be raised from L.75 to L.125.

Of his emoluments, the Professor allows at present to the gentleman who acts as his deputy L. a-year, and one-half of the fees from candidates for Medical degrees; but, as in the case of the l fessor of Humanity, no deduction ought to be made in respect of this, in estimating the amount of retiring allowance. The Professor has been for twenty years in office, and he should receive, theref two-thirds of his present emoluments, or L.174, 19s. a-year.

Given under the seal of the Commission at Edinburgh, this 22d day of June 1860.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF THE PRECEDING REPORT.

(1.) LETTER, The Secretary of the Treasury to the Commissioners.

Treasury Chambers, 23d July 1860.

Correspondence as to Retiring Allowances.

MY LORDS and GENTLEMEN,—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had un their consideration your report, dated the 22d ultimo, on retired allowances for aged and infirm Pr cipals and Professors in the Universities of Scotland, and their Lordships have directed me to info you, that, although the Act 21 and 22 Vict., c. 83, vests in you the right of recommending the su which should be paid for providing retiring allowances to aged and infirm Principals and Professors the Universities, the responsibility of submitting to the House of Commons an estimate of the sums be provided by Parliament for the purpose remains with this Board; and their Lordships would n feel themselves warranted in proposing a vote founded on principles which they could not justify.

My Lords are unable to reconcile the recommendations contained in your report with the princip which have hitherto governed the Legislature, in providing for the maintenance of incapacitated pub servants.

They cannot assent to the proposition, that no definite period of service shall be fixed, before t completion of which a Professor, forced to retire on account of permanent ill health, should not entitled to any retiring allowance. They are of opinion, on the contrary, that the limit of ten yea fixed by the Superannuation Act, is a wholesome limitation, applicable equally to the Professors of U versities as to other public servants. It is contended in the report, that 'if, in the event of a Profes 'being disabled by ill health of a permanent nature, he should be forced to retire without any provisio 'if he had not completed ten years' service, or, if he had completed only ten years' service, on an allowan 'not exceeding one-sixth of his emoluments, the result would be, either that the value of Professorshi 'would be lowered in general estimation, and the class of persons seeking such appointments wou 'deteriorate, or that the University Court, considering the hardship of such cases, would, when th 'occurred, be averse to exercising its power of compelling a retirement.' My Lords have to observe reply, that the admission of this principle might operate to prevent care in the selection of persons f the appointment to Professorships, and would entail on the public the risk of having to provide pensio for Professors, whom a short trial might prove to be unequal to their duties. As regards the apprehe sion that the University Court would be averse, under the circumstances supposed, to exercise its du of discharging incompetent Professors, my Lords trust that there is no reason to suppose, that th body would be less sensible of the responsibility which devolves upon them, than the heads of pub departments who are called upon to fulfil like unpleasant duties.

My Lords concur with you in opinion, that the general principle of the Superannuation Act m be fairly and beneficially applied to the Universities, but they are not prepared to depart from that pri ciple by assenting to the proposition, that a Principal or Professor should be allowed one-half of th average annual emoluments of his office, if his period of service do not exceed ten years, and that th allowance should be increased by two-sixtieths of the emoluments for every year of service beyond te until it reach forty-sixtieths or two-thirds of the emoluments.

The effect of this proposition would be, to give to a Professor the maximum scale of retirin allowance allowed by the Act after no more than fifteen years' service. My Lords are persuaded th the House of Commons would never assent to such a scheme, and they are of opinion that there ar no grounds for allowing to the University officers a higher rate of retirement, than that allowed by th Act, with the benefit of the 4th section.

Their Lordships are equally unable to perceive the force of the recommendation, that the retired allow ance should be in no case less than L.150 a-year, when it appears that the emoluments of Professo may in some cases not much exceed L.200 a-year.

With respect to the retirements proposed to be granted to the Professors of Humanity and Ch mistry in the University of St Andrew's, my Lords cannot agree to the grant of allowances based upo the principle of calculating the emoluments of these Professors without deduction on account of th payments made by them to their deputies. Such a principle would be altogether opposed to the syste on which compensation allowances have heretofore been granted to the holders of sinecure offices, an

ld in the present case actually give, on the scheme suggested, a larger amount of retirement than net emoluments of which the Professors are in receipt. My Lords could by no means assent to the osition of such a charge on the public revenues; but having regard to the fact, that, in the present , the parties have a life tenure of their appointments, their Lordships would be prepared to consent ıe grant of allowances equal to two-thirds of their net emoluments, according to the principle which been acted upon in the case of Life Patent Offices.—I have, etc.,

Correspondence as to Retiring Allowances.

GEO. A. HAMILTON.

The Scottish Universities Commissioners.

(2.) LETTER, The Secretary of the Commission to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Scottish Universities Commission, 36, *Moray Place, Edinburgh*, 1*st December* 1860.

SIR,—The Scottish Universities Commissioners desire me to acknowledge receipt of your letter he 23d July last, in reply to their report of 22d June, on retiring allowances to aged and infirm .cipals and Professors in the Universities of Scotland; and at the outset they desire me to observe, they were aware that the responsibility of submitting to the House of Commons an estimate of the s to be provided by Parliament for the purpose remained with my Lords. Indeed, had it been rwise, the Commissioners would not have been called upon to state at length in a report their reasons he recommendations, which they considered it their duty, under the directions of the Act, to make ıeir Lordships in reference to the exercise of that responsibility.

Setting aside for the present the two special cases in the University of St Andrew's, which will be ed presently, the Commissioners observe that the objections which my Lords have taken to the mmendations made in the report resolve themselves into three, viz.—

1*st*, The objection that there should be some definite period of service, before the completion of which, ofessor incapacitated through permanent ill health should not be entitled to a retiring allowance;

2*dly*, The objection to the proposed rate of retiring allowances, more especially in respect of its giving Professor the maximum allowance of two-thirds of his emoluments after no more than fifteen years' ce; and,

3*dly*, The objection to the proposal of a minimum retiring allowance of L.150 a-year.

1. The first of these objections is rested by my Lords on the ground, that the admission of the ciple, which the Commissioners have recommended, 'might operate to prevent care in the selection of sons for the appointment to Professorships, and would entail on the public the risk of having to vide pensions for Professors, whom a short trial might prove to be unequal to their duties.' n regard to this argument the Commissioners would observe, that, of the 93 Chairs in the four versities of Scotland, the patronage of 47 belongs to the Crown; of 19 to the University Courts of several Universities; of 23 to the body of Curators (either by themselves or along with others) spe- y appointed by the late Universities Act to exercise the patronage in the University of Edinburgh, y belonging to the Town Council; of 1 to the Synod of Aberdeen, who are bound to elect after a petitive examination of candidates; and of only 3 to private persons. Looking to this state of the onage in the Universities, the Commissioners cannot think that there is much ground for apprehend- the danger which my Lords seem to anticipate. But further, the Commissioners would ask my ls to advert to the terms of the Universities Act (21 and 22 Vict., c. 83, s. xii. 5), as showing that uestion is, in fact, not one of expediency, but of right. By that enactment the University Court is owered, without any limitation as to the time of doing so, 'to require a Professor to retire from his ce on a retiring allowance.' However short, therefore, the service of a Professor may have been, ould be entitled, in virtue of this provision, to some retiring allowance in the event of its being rced against him; and it is quite out of the power of the Commissioners, by Ordinance, to deprive of this right. At the same time, the Commissioners are persuaded, that the cases in which it is able that a Professor would become incapacitated, after a very few years of service, will be so rare, supposing my Lords to remain of opinion, that in any Ordinance that should be issued on the sub- a minimum period of service should be fixed, before which a Professor brought under this provision .e Act should not be entitled to any specific amount of retiring allowance, the Commissioners would atisfied were a period of three years' service limited for that purpose, with a distinct proviso, which ld be embodied in any such Ordinance, that any cases which might arise before that period of ce should be specially dealt with by the Treasury.

2. The ground of objection which my Lords have taken to the rate of retiring allowances proposed he Commissioners is, that the effect would be to give to a Professor the maximum scale of retiring vances provided by the Superannuation Act (two-thirds of the emoluments), after no more than n years' service; and my Lords further state, that they 'are persuaded that the House of Commons uld never assent to such a scheme; and they are of opinion that there are no grounds for allowing the University officers a higher rate of retirement than that allowed by the Act, with the benefit of 4th section.' Looking, however, to the much greater age at which Professors are ordinarily inted than that at which persons usually enter the Civil Service of the Crown, to the comparatively ed field from which Professors, who should be the most distinguished persons in their respective rtments, are chosen, and also to the peculiar qualifications, and in many cases lengthened training, h, more especially in the professional Faculties of Divinity, Law, and Medicine, are required of essors, the Commissioners are unable to concur in the conclusion at which my Lords have arrived, Professors should be treated in the same manner as persons employed in the ordinary public service. can the Commissioners believe that the rate of retirement, which they have recommended, would ar unreasonable to the House of Commons, when they see that in the Acts relating to the retiring vances of Sheriff-Substitutes in Scotland (1 and 2 Vict., c. 119, sec. 6, and 16 and 17 Vict., c.

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80, sec. 38)—a class of officers, whose average age of appointment certainly does not exceed that of I fessors—the allowance, which the Legislature has empowered my Lords to provide, is two-thirds of salary after fifteen years' service, and three-fourths when the service has extended to twenty years.

3. With regard to the proposal of the Commissioners to fix a minimum allowance of L.150, and which my Lords have objected, the Commissioners have to state, that, looking to the very heavy cha which in some cases, as in that of the Professor of Anatomy in Edinburgh, mentioned in the rep might be entailed on the public, were no maximum allowance to be fixed, the Commissioners though proper to propose to my Lords, that the allowance should not in any case exceed L.600 a-year; a having made this proposal, they thought, on the other hand, that it was only fair towards the body Professors, that a minimum amount should also be fixed; and they proposed the very moderate sum L.150 for that purpose, below which, the allowance, calculated on the ordinary footing, would in all p bability very seldom fall. The Commissioners, however, desire me to say, that they are prepared reconsider this part of their report, should the objections to it on the part of my Lords rem unremoved.

The Commissioners have now to advert to the cases of the Professors of Humanity and Chemis in the University of St Andrew's; and, with regard to these, the Commissioners are unable to see u what principle it could be proposed to bring the Professors under the operation of the Act, and at t same time not to give them the fair benefit of its provisions. It is obvious that, had the enactment b in force at the time they became unable to discharge their duties, they would not have been necessitat as they have been, to employ deputies, and their retiring allowances would have been calculated upon t whole emoluments of their offices, without any deduction on account of payments made to deputi To propose to make such a deduction now, would appear to the Commissioners to be most unjust; the effect of the proposition, my Lords will observe, would be, that the more conscientious the P fessor had been in employing an efficient deputy, the smaller would be his retiring allowance for the r of his life; and in one, if not both of these cases, so small, as hardly to leave the retiring Professor t means of subsistence. Indeed, the proposition appears to the Commissioners so unfair, that they a persuaded it would be impossible to carry it out, and that the result would be, that the system of co ducting their classes by deputy, which it was the object of the Legislature to prevent for the futu would be continued in the case of those Professors during their respective lives.—I have, etc.,

ROBERT BERRY, *Secretary.*

The Secretary of the Treasury, Whitehall, London, S.W.

(3.) LETTER, The Secretary of the Treasury to the Commissioners.

Treasury Chambers, 25th March 1861.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the correspondence, which is now under the consideration this Board, on the subject of the scheme to be adopted for granting retired allowances to Professors the Universities of Scotland, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury request, that you will have the goodness to obtain for my Lords a statement, certified by the Princip of the Universities, of the ages of the Principals and Professors now holding office in the several Un versities, and the dates of their appointments.—I am, etc., G. ARBUTHNOT.

The Commissioners for the Scottish Universities.

(4.) LETTER, The Secretary of the Commission to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Scottish Universities Commission, 36, Moray Place, Edinburgh, 22d April 1861.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 25th March last, on the subject of retired allowances to Pr fessors of the Universities of Scotland, I am desired by the Scottish Universities Commissioners enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, returns which have bee obtained from the several Universities, and which are certified by the Principals, of the dates of admi sion to present and former Chairs, and of the ages of the Principals and Professors now holding offi in the Universities.*—I am, etc., ROBERT BERRY, *Secretary.*

The Secretary of the Treasury, Whitehall, London, S.W.

(5.) LETTER, The Secretary of the Commission to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Scottish Universities Commission, 36, Moray Place, Edinburgh, 13th June 1861.

SIR,—With reference to the subject of retiring allowances for Professors in the Universities Scotland, on which the Scottish Universities Commissioners, in June last year, presented a report the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, and on which correspondence has since passed between the Lordships and the Commissioners, I am desired by the Commissioners to bring to the attention of the Lordships the existence of a case of great urgency in the University of Edinburgh, on which a repre sentation has recently been made to the Commissioners, and which renders it of the greatest importanc that a system of retiring allowances, as contemplated by the Universities Act, should be established an put in operation without delay.

The case, to which the Commissioners refer, is that of the Professorship of Medical Jurisprudenc in the University of Edinburgh. From the information laid before the Commissioners, it appears tha the present Professor (Dr Traill) is now, through the pressure of years and the effects of recent sever illness, so unable to discharge the duties of his Chair, that the great majority of the students, who woul otherwise have attended his lectures, now seek instruction elsewhere, and the Professor is so inaudible t

* These returns showed the average age of Professors at appointment to be between 38 and 39.

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ew who remain, that these openly manifest their impatience, and serious disorder is threatened. To trate the injury, which the continuance of this state of matters inflicts on the University, it is sufficio state, that the class, which numbered 100 in session 1855–6, has now dwindled to 25.

Dr Traill, the Commissioners desire further to inform their Lordships, has now lectured for twenty- years, and his age, which was stated in the return furnished to their Lordships on the 22d of April at seventy-nine, is, the Commissioners are informed, now above eighty.

The income of the Chair consists partly of a Parliamentary endowment of L.100 a-year, and partly lass and graduation fees; and, as returned to the Commissioners in the end of the year 1858, it unted in all to an average of L.461. The reduction of class fees in the last two years, from the nution of the number of students, must, however, have lowered this average.

The Commissioners desire me further to inform my Lords, that the death of Dr Pyper, late Pro- r of Humanity in the University of St Andrew's, has removed from consideration one of the two of urgency in that University, to which the attention of their Lordships is specially directed in Commissioners' report of June 1860. The other of those cases, however—that of the Professorship hemistry—still remains as urgent as ever, and the University Court has again recently addressed the missioners regarding it.—I have, etc.,

ROBERT BERRY, *Secretary.*

The Secretary of the Treasury, Whitehall, London, S.W.

(6.) LETTER, The Secretary of the Treasury to the Commissioners.

Treasury Chambers, 25th November 1861.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had e them your letters of 1st December 1860, and 13th of June last, respecting retiring allowances to and infirm Principals and Professors in the Universities of Scotland; and, in reply thereto, I am ed to state, that my Lords think it right to advert in the first place to your observation, that, the Universities Act (21 and 22 Vict., c. 83, sec. xii. 5), a Professor retiring on the ground of alth would be entitled, in virtue of the provision in question, to some retiring allowance, however his service may be.

My Lords cannot conceive, that Parliament would have intentionally recognised a claim so opposed principle on which retiring allowances are sanctioned in the case of other public servants; and, on ring to the Act, they observe that, immediately following the provision quoted in your letter, the ' or to deprive him of his office' occur, which appear to my Lords to give the University Com- ners absolute power to remove an incompetent Professor, before he may have rendered such service uld entitle him to a retired allowance. The question as to the exercise of this power rests with the missioners, and, having regard to the extensive discretion thus vested in them, my Lords do not der that it can be necessary to frame the regulations regarding the grant of retired allowances, so meet the construction put on the clause in your letter of 1st December 1860. If so anomalous a ion were really imperative by law, it would only, in the opinion of my Lords, be met by assigning ely nominal allowance to Professors retiring before a period of service up to a certain minimum.

With reference to the general question, my Lords must observe that the principle, on which retired nces are allowed by Parliament, is not that of enabling those who are responsible for the control blic establishments to get rid of the inconvenience of incompetent officers at the public expense, making suitable provision for those who have rendered valuable service to the State, and are d to retire from their duties on account of age or loss of health, and of encouraging zealous service e expectation of a pension in case of premature decay of health brought on by severe and continued r.

n the last Superannuation Act, the principle has been recognised, of allowing to those, who may into the service of the State professional experience, the advantage of reckoning a part of the pent in the private practice, which has afforded that experience, as virtually devoted to the public; his provision may be regarded as an extension of the principle on which, in various previous Acts rliament, rates of pensions, exceeding, proportionably to the periods of service, the retired allowances ed to ordinary civil servants, are allowed in the case of judicial offices. The retiring allowances eriff-Substitutes in Scotland, under the Acts 1 and 2 Vict., c. 119, sec. 6, and 16 and 17 Vict., sec. 38, to which you have called the attention of my Lords, afford a case in point; and my must remark, that, while you advert to the scale of allowances sanctioned by those Acts, you do otice the fact, which principally bears on the question under discussion, that there is no provision Sheriff-Substitute retiring before a term of ten years' service.

My Lords agree with you, that there is a close analogy between members of the legal profession ng the public service and those of learned professions accepting the Professorships in the Scotch rsities; but this analogy leads them to the conclusion, that the rule which applies to Sheriffs- itute, regarding the term of service which qualifies them for retiring allowances, should be ed in the case of Professors; and this rule agrees with that which is established by the Superan- on Act.

My Lords are, however, willing to reserve to themselves a latitude of deciding on any exceptional on their own merits, in which the strict enforcement of this rule may apply with peculiar ency.

As regards the scale of retired allowances to be granted to Professors, I am to observe, that my must regard the more recent legislation of Parliament as affording better evidence of the views ich it is now governed on this subject, than that which may be gathered from the Acts relating to ffs-Substitute.

The principle of an annually increasing scale, as established by the late Superannuation Act, instead cale increasing at quinquennial or septennial periods, and the rate of 1-60th of the emoluments for year's service, must be regarded as the system now to be observed; and there appear to my Lords no grounds, on which the Professors of the Scotch Universities should be treated on more liberal

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terms than those sanctioned by the 4th section of the Act in question, which applies to profession offices, and which my Lords proposed, by their letter of the 28th of July last, to extend to the case the Professors. By that section, this Board is authorized to direct that, in regard to any class offices coming within the spirit of the clause, a number of years, not exceeding twenty, shall, in computin the amount of superannuation allowance which may be granted under the Act, be added to the numb of years during which the person holding such offices may have actually served. My Lords, in layin down regulations under this section, have, on consideration of the position of different classes of office affected by it, fixed various terms of years to be added to those of actual service, applicable severall to each class; but in no case have they sanctioned a larger number than ten years.

This must, therefore, be considered as the most favourable application of the provision in th Act hitherto authorized; and it would appear, on general grounds, to be applicable to the case of th Professors of the Scotch Universities.—I am, etc., F. PEEL.

The Commissioners for the Scotch Universities,
36, Moray Place, Edinburgh.

(7.) LETTER, The Secretary of the Commission to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Scottish Universities Commission, 36, *Moray Place, Edinburgh*,
21*st January* 1862.

SIR,—The Scottish Universities Commissioners have had under consideration your letter of th 25th November last, respecting retiring allowances to aged and infirm Principals and Professors in th Universities of Scotland, from which the Commissioners regret to observe that they have not succeede in establishing an agreement between the Lords of the Treasury and themselves, as to the scale an conditions on which a system of retiring allowances should be established.

The conclusion, at which the Commissioners gather from that letter that my Lords have arrived is, that the principle of retirement to be adopted in the case of Principals and Professors should be tha applicable to the holders of professional and other special offices under the 4th section of the Superan nuation Act of 1859; and that, in calculating the amount of the retiring allowance in the case of Principal or Professor, the number of years to be added, in the manner provided by that section, to th actual period of service should be ten. The Commissioners further understand my Lords to be of opinion that there should be no maximum or minimum amount of retiring allowance, and that a period of ten years' service should, as under the Superannuation Act, be the minimum period entitling a Principal o Professor to a retiring allowance, as a matter of right. The Commissioners, however, understand m Lords to be willing that there should be reserved to them a latitude of deciding on exceptional cases, i which the strict enforcement of the rule of the Superannuation Act might operate with peculia stringency.

The Commissioners fully adhere to the opinions expressed in their printed report of 22d June 1860 and they would be glad to learn that the Lords of the Treasury were disposed to grant to the Universitie more liberal terms than those which they have now indicated. But the correspondence which has passe renders this so improbable, that the only course now open to the Commissioners appears to be to prepar and issue an Ordinance providing for a system of retirement in the Universities, on the scale an conditions of which they understand my Lords to approve.

The necessary steps for this purpose they will accordingly now proceed to take, unless they shoul be informed that they are mistaken as to the views entertained by their Lordships.—I have, etc.,
ROBERT BERRY, *Secretary*.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Whitehall, London, S.W.

(8.) LETTER, The Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of the Commission.

Treasury Chambers, 28*th January* 1862.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your Secretary's letter of the 21st instant further relative to the grant of retiring allowances to the Principals and Professors in the Universitie of Scotland, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, tha you have correctly understood the intentions of this Board, with the single exception of the admissio of *a right* on the part of Principals and Professors to the grant of retiring allowances as a matter o course. It must be understood, that the grants will depend on the usual conditions of incapacity fo farther service on account of ill health or age, and of good conduct.—I am, etc.,
GEO. A. HAMILTON.

The Scottish Universities Commissioners.

(9.) LETTER, The Secretary of the Commission to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Scottish Universities Commission, 36, *Moray Place, Edinburgh*,
12*th February* 1862.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 28th January, in which, on the part of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, you state that the Scottish Universities Commissioners have correctly understood the intentions of my Lords in regard to the subject of retiring allowances for Principals and Professors in the Universities of Scotland, with the single exception, that it must be understood that the grants will depend on the usual conditions of incapacity for farther service on account of ill health or age, and of good conduct, I am now desired by the Universities Commissioners to inform my Lords, that it never was their view, nor did they intend to imply, that the allowances should be granted on any other than these usual conditions.

Under these circumstances, the Commissioners have now, in accordance with the intimation coned in my letter of the 21st January, embodied in an Ordinance the terms to which the Lords of Treasury have agreed as to the rate of retiring allowances; and they desire me, for the information ny Lords, to transmit by this post a copy of the Edinburgh Gazette of yesterday, in which that linance is published, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., c. 83.—I have, etc.,

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ROBERT BERRY, *Secretary*.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Whitehall, London, S.W.

REPORT ON PETITIONS AGAINST ORDINANCES Nos. 5 AND 8, RELATIVE TO GRADUATION IN MEDICINE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

UNTO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL,

E REPORT of the Commissioners appointed by and for the purposes of the Act of the 21st and 22d year of Your Majesty's reign, chapter 83, intituled, 'An Act to make Provision for the better 'Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the 'Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen.'

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May it please Your Majesty,—

By an Order in Council, dated the 9th day of June 1860, Your Majesty was graciously pleased, in rsuance of the provisions of the above-mentioned Act, to refer to the Commissioners the following itions, viz.:—

1. Petition of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh;
2. Petition of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh;
3. Petition of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow;
4. Petition of the Royal College of Surgeons of England;

verally praying that Your Majesty would be pleased to withhold your approval of the Ordinances umed by the Commissioners on the 6th August 1859 and 19th March 1860, regarding degrees in Medicine d Surgery in the University of Edinburgh.

And Your Majesty was, by the said Order, pleased to direct that the Commissioners should hear the id petitioners, or such of them as might be desirous thereof, by Counsel, and should report specially Your Majesty in Council on the matter of the said several petitions.

The Commissioners, on receipt of this Order, proceeded to consider the several petitions thereby ferred to them; and they appointed the 2d of July instant for hearing the petitioners by Counsel.

At the meeting of the Commissioners on that day, Counsel appeared, and were heard, for each of e four petitioning bodies above mentioned.

After the Counsel for the several petitioners had addressed the Commissioners, Counsel were heard so for the Senatus Academicus of the University.

The Commissioners afforded an opportunity to the Counsel for the several petitioners to reply to e arguments of Counsel for the Senatus Academicus; but of this they did not think fit to avail emselves.

The arguments of Counsel were directed,—

I. To the right of the University to grant the degree of Master in Surgery, as proposed in the second Ordinance;

II. To the expediency of the University granting that degree, supposing it to have the power; and,

III. To the sufficiency of the qualifications required, under the Ordinances, for the degrees therein specified.

In the following special report, which the Commissioners humbly lay before Your Majesty, it may e convenient to consider these three subjects separately and in order.

I. The University rests its right to grant the degree of Master in Surgery on its inherent power s a University to grant degrees in any department in which it gives a full course of instruction.

In the charters of the University there is an absence of that minute detail as to its powers and unctions, which is to be found in the charters of the more ancient Universities of Scotland. In the harter of foundation by James the Sixth, in 1582, a grant is made in favour of the Magistrates of Edinburgh, authorizing the erection of sufficient buildings 'pro receptione, habitatione, et tractatione Professorum scholarum grammaticalium, humanitatis et linguarum, philosophiæ, theologiæ, medicinæ et jurium, aut quarumcunque aliarum liberalium scientiarum.' A subsequent Act of the Scottish Parliament of the year 1621, ratifying certain grants to the Magistrates of the city, bears that His Majesty 'als with advyce of the saidis Estattis, hes of new agane gevin, grantit, and disponit to thame' (the Magistrates of the city) 'and their successors, in favoures of the said burgh of Edinburgh, patrone of the said Colledge, and of the said Colledge, and of the rectors, regentis, bursaris, and studentis within the samen, all liberties, fredoms, immunities, and priviledges, appertaining to ane free Colledge, and that in als ample forme and lairge maner, as any Colledge hes or bruikes within this His Majestie's realme.' No express authority to grant degrees is given in any of the charters of the University; but, from the date of its foundation, the University has, without challenge, exercised this right as inherent in its constitution; and the right has been recognised in judgments both of the Courts in Scotland and of the House of Lords. From time to time also the University has introduced new degrees, as circumstances seemed to render expedient. Thus, in the Faculty of Arts, while the degree of Master of Arts appears to have been conferred from the earliest date, a chronological list of Masters of Arts being in existence from the year 1587 to the present time, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred for the first time so recently as 1843. In this Faculty, also, since the foundation, in 1845, of a Chair of Music, the University has, without any doubt as to its power of granting degrees in Music, drawn up regulations for conferring the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Music, although neither of these degrees has, as yet, been conferred. In the Faculty of Divinity, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was first

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conferred in 1709, and the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1841. In Law, no degrees were confer before 1695, when the degree of Doctor of Laws was first granted. In the Faculty of Medicine, which the first institution of a Professorship (that of Botany) occurs in 1676, the Commissioners unde stand that no record exists of degrees having been conferred before the year 1705.

It may be observed further, that the Act of the Scottish Parliament above quoted expressly confe on the University all the rights and privileges enjoyed by any other College then existing in Sco land. This includes all the rights already conferred on and enjoyed by the Universities of St Andrew of Glasgow, and of King's College, Aberdeen, each of which was in existence when the University Edinburgh was founded. On each of these the right of conferring degrees is expressly bestowed; ar a Bull of Pope Alexander VI., in 1494, is most explicit in conferring on the last-mentioned Universi all the privileges possessed by the Universities of Paris and Bologna, and, among others, that of granti the degrees of Bachelor, Licentiate, Doctor, and Master, in Theology, Canon and Civil Law, Medicin and the Liberal Arts, and in any other lawful Faculty.

Under these circumstances, the Commissioners think it cannot be doubted that the University Edinburgh possesses the right of granting degrees in all departments of knowledge in which it gives fu instruction; or, at all events, in all departments of knowledge in which it may be shown to be the practi of other Universities to grant degrees.

On either of these grounds, the right of the University to grant degrees in Surgery seems beyo question.

With regard to the means of instruction in Surgery, and in the Faculty of Medicine generall which the University of Edinburgh affords, it may be proper to state that the University now furnish as it has long done, a great teaching school of Medicine, and that the prosperity of the University h been owing in no small degree to the success and celebrity of that school. The Medical Faculty present contains Professorships of the Institutes of Medicine; of Dietetics, Materia Medica, and Pha macy; of Medical Jurisprudence and Police; of Chemistry and Chemical Pharmacy; of Surgery; Practice of Physic; of Anatomy; of Military Surgery; of General Pathology; of Midwifery ar Diseases of Women and Children; of Clinical Medicine; of Clinical Surgery; of Botany; and Natural History. The Chair of Military Surgery is not at present filled up, there being a doubt as the expediency of having a separate Professor of that branch, in addition to the Professors of Surge and Clinical Surgery. Clinical Medicine is, under the system adopted in the University, taught b certain of the Medical Professors, and the duties of the Chair are at present divided between the Pr fessors of the Institutes of Medicine and of the Practice of Physic. The Faculty thus consists present of twelve Professors, and it furnishes to the students of the University the amplest means instruction in every department of Medical Science, including Surgery as well as Medicine. The educ tion which it affords in Surgery is of the largest and most complete description. At the date of th report of the Royal Commission of 1826, the departments of Anatomy and Surgery were assigned one Professor; but, since the year 1831, distinct Professorships of the two branches have existed, ar they are now taught by separate Professors. A more complete system of instruction in the principl and practice of Surgery is not indeed afforded by any Medical school in the country. The number students in the Faculty of Medicine in the University ranges about 500; the number returned to th Commissioners for last session being 496. The Professor of Anatomy has an average of 270 studen attending his lectures on Anatomy; 276, his course of Practical Anatomy; and 258, his Anatomic Demonstrations. The Professor of Surgery has an average of 150 students; and the Professor Clinical Surgery an average of 121 during the summer, and 76 during the winter session. So far depends on the completeness of the education which the University affords in Surgery, its right to gra degrees in that department seems unquestionable.

The practice of other Universities is also entirely in favour of the right of the University to gra these degrees. It is true that, so far as the Commissioners are aware, the only Universities in th country which, before the passing of the Medical Act of 1858, granted degrees or diplomas in Surger were the University of Glasgow, which, since the year 1816, has granted the degree of Master in Su gery, and the University of Dublin, which has of late years granted licences in Surgery. On th Continent, however, degrees in Surgery are granted by those Universities which are most distinguishe as schools of Medicine; the title of 'Doctor in Surgery' being conferred by each of the Universiti of Paris, Vienna, and Berlin.

The Commissioners, therefore, have been at some loss to understand the grounds, on which th introduction of degrees in Surgery in the University of Edinburgh is represented in some of the pet tions as illegal. The circumstance that the degree has not hitherto been conferred, is no objectio to the right to grant it. Were the objection good, it would apply equally to the proposed degree Bachelor of Medicine, against the introduction of which, notwithstanding a doubt thrown out in th petition of the Faculty of Glasgow, no serious objection of illegality seems to be urged by the petitioner

That Surgery is in the Faculty of Medicine, cannot be disputed. It is treated as a branch Medical science, and a department of the Faculty of Medicine, both by the Medical Act and by th Universities Act.

The objection that Surgery is a mere craft, that there is no Faculty of Surgery, and that a degre must bear the title of some Faculty, is equally groundless. The most illustrious foreign Universities including that of Paris, on the model of which some of the Universities of Scotland were framed, confe degrees in Surgery, as in the Faculty of Medicine. In like manner, it is well known to be the practic of some foreign Universities to grant the degree of 'Philosophiæ Doctor,' although the Commissioner are not aware that it was ever contended that there was a distinct Faculty of Philosophy.

The Medical Act of 1858, which (section 15) entitles to be registered, as a medical practitioner every person who was then possessed, or who, subject to its provisions, should thereafter become pos sessed of, among other qualifications described in Schedule (A) thereto, that of Master in Surgery o any University of the United Kingdom, does not, of course, affect, either favourably or unfavourably the right of the University to grant the degree.

The Ordinances do not profess to confer that right under the Universities Act, as some expression

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he petitions would seem to imply. The University having, in the opinion of the Commissioners, undoubted right to grant the degree of Master in Surgery, as well as those of Bachelor of Medicine Doctor of Medicine, the Ordinances, recognising that right, propose to make such regulations as Commissioners conceive to be expedient and conducive to the public interest.

The Ordinances, indeed, having the effect of preventing the University from granting its degrees Medicine except under the conditions which they specify, may truly be regarded rather as restraining n enabling Ordinances.

II. The right of the University to grant the degree of Master in Surgery being thus apparently ond question, the next inquiry is, whether it is expedient that it should exercise the right.

On this question being first presented to the Commissioners last year, when they were engaged in ming the first of the two Ordinances now under consideration, they had not come to any determina- as to the expediency of new degrees in Medicine; and accordingly, in that Ordinance, the object which was to establish a higher standard of qualification for Medical degrees than the University required for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, the Commissioners abstained from specifying what ree or degrees the University should bestow, reserving that question for a future Ordinance, to be ed when they had been enabled to obtain more information on the subject, and to give it more ure consideration.

At that time, indeed, and before their attention had been specially directed to the provisions of the dical Act, and to the altered state of circumstances which had in consequence arisen, the Commis- ers were not impressed with the necessity of a departure from the system, which has hitherto pre- ed in the University, of conferring only one degree, that of Doctor of Medicine, as indicating a petent and thorough knowledge of the several branches of Medical science, including Surgery, as l as Medicine, in the more restricted sense of the word.

The Royal Commissioners of 1830, in view of the prominent position and great importance which e been assigned to the department of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, have collected and orded a large mass of valuable evidence bearing on instruction and graduation in that Faculty. ong other matters brought specially under their notice, appears to have been the question as to grant- degrees in Surgery. For example, at page 328 of the volume of evidence regarding Edinburgh, fessor Ballingall seems to have advocated the institution of the double degree now under considera- n, 'Medicinæ Baccalaureus et Chirurgiæ Magister,' as a good licensing degree, leaving the higher ree of Doctor of Medicine to be subsequently conferred as a mark of distinction; and the same ject appears on several occasions to have been brought to the attention of the Commissioners. Their nclusion, however, was, that it was not then desirable to alter the existing system of having only one ree, that of Doctor of Medicine. The passage containing the expression of their opinion occurs at e 191 of the report on Edinburgh. It is to be remembered that, at that time, although there were fessors of Military Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the University, the principles of Surgery were ght by the Professor of Anatomy; and that a separate Chair of Surgery was not instituted, until er the report had been drawn up and published. 'If a separate Chair of Surgery be instituted,' se Commissioners say, 'there seems no reason why degrees in Surgery may not be granted by the niversity; but there should be only one Medical degree. There seems to be much truth in what r Davidson has said in relation to this, "I cannot help concluding that there should be only one Medical degree in the University of Edinburgh, which is to insure complete education in all who have a diploma, and that the possessors, most of whom are to be general practitioners, must take their stations in society according to choice, talent, the accidents of fortune, public opinion, or caprice, and their own exertions or the recommendations of their friends." The public could not be expected distinguish between the two degrees, and, as has happened on the Continent, much bad humour ight arise among those on whom they had been respectively conferred.'

The present Commissioners were at first disposed to coincide in the opinion so expressed, and, bably, had circumstances continued unchanged, they would have seen no reason to depart from it. cept, it may be, within the bounds of the charters of the Glasgow Faculty and of the Edinburgh llege of Surgeons, the degree of the University gave a title to general practice throughout Scotland; d, as the distinction between Medicine, or Physic proper, and Surgery, is in ordinary practice never ended to, and indeed is somewhat difficult to define, it was calculated to prevent embarrassment to ntinue the system of having only one degree, indicating in the holders of it the possession of a com- tent knowledge of all branches of the Medical profession, sufficient to entitle them to practise generally Medicine, in the largest sense of that term, including Surgery.

Since 1858, however, through the operation of the Medical Act passed in that year, a total change circumstances has been induced, a full consideration of which has satisfied the Commissioners that would be highly inexpedient, and indeed most unjust to the University, that it should not now be owed to grant degrees in Surgery as well as in Medicine.

That Act, proceeding on the recital, that 'it is expedient that persons requiring medical aid should e enabled to distinguish qualified from unqualified practitioners,' establishes a general system of gistration of medical practitioners for the whole of the United Kingdom; providing, by section 15, above explained, for the registration of all persons then possessed, or who, subject to the provisions of e Act, should thereafter become possessed, of any one or more of the qualifications described in Schedule A) thereto annexed. Among the qualifications enumerated in the schedule are those of 'Doctor, or Bachelor, or Licentiate of Medicine, or Master in Surgery of any University of the United King- dom.' A 'General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom' is tablished for superintending the registration of qualified persons, and also for the purpose of insuring the manner pointed out by the Act, that the possession of the several qualifications specified in the hedule shall indicate in their holders the proper knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of their rofession. The 31st section provides, that 'every person registered under the Act shall be entitled, according to his qualification or qualifications, to practise Medicine or Surgery, or Medicine and Surgery, as the case may be, in any part of Her Majesty's dominions,' and then makes provision as to ne recovery by such persons of reasonable charges for professional aid.

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In interpreting the Act, some difficulty has been created by the words 'Medicine' and 'Medic being used sometimes in their more restricted sense as applied to Physic, in contradistinction to Surge and sometimes in their more ordinary and general sense, as including all departments of Medicine. I example, in the title, 'An Act to regulate the qualifications in Medicine and Surgery,' and in the 3 section above quoted, the word 'Medicine' has the narrower meaning; while, in the recital, 'pers requiring Medical aid,'—in the short title, 'the Medical Act,'—in the title of the General Council,— the words 'Medical Corporations,' in the 6th and 7th clauses, as including Colleges of Surgeons, as w as Colleges of Physicians,—and in other sections of the Act which might be quoted, the term has more general and comprehensive meaning. In consequence of the difficulty thus created, a doubt l arisen, which appears to have been much encouraged by the Medical Corporations in Scotland, whet the possession of the degree of Doctor or Bachelor of Medicine from a University, as for example fr the University of Edinburgh, was intended to be taken as indicating in its holder a competent knowle of the principles and practice of Surgery, as well as of the principles and practice of Physic.

This doubt appears to have occurred to some of the Government Boards, which require from p sons obtaining situations under them a competent knowledge of both branches of the profession. Th in August of last year, a communication was made by the Poor Law Board to the General Medi Council, in which, after mentioning that memorials had been addressed to the Board on the subject various bodies, including the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, the Colleges Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasg and after referring to the provisions of the 31st section above quoted, the Board requested to informed by the Medical Council 'how far the degrees, diplomas, or licences of the several bodies, ' whom memorials have been addressed to the Board, confer respectively the right of practising Me ' cine or Surgery, or Medicine and Surgery, and are evidence that the persons to whom they are gran ' have attained a competent knowledge of either or both of those branches of the profession.' A co mittee of the Medical Council, having been appointed to report on this communication, prepare report, which was presented to the Medical Council on the 10th of August, and which, after so preliminary observations, thus proceeds:—

'The question put by the Poor Law Board consists of two parts:

'1st, How far the degrees or licences of the several bodies above enumerated confer respectiv ' the right of practising Medicine or Surgery, or Medicine and Surgery? and,

'2d, How far the above qualifications are evidence that the persons, to whom they are grant ' have attained a competent knowledge of either, or both, of those branches of the professio

'With reference to the first part of the question, the Committee deem it only necessary to obser ' that, in the words of clause xxxi. of the Medical Act, "every person registered under this A ' " shall be entitled, according to his qualification or qualifications, to practise Medicine or Surgery, ' "Medicine and Surgery, as the case may be, in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, etc.;" and th ' the qualifications, conferred by the several bodies above enumerated, appear to the Committee to ' as follows:—

'University of Edinburgh,	Degree in Medicine.
'Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh,	Licence in Medicine.
'Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh,	Licence in Surgery.
'University of Glasgow,	Degree in Medicine. Master in Surgery.
'Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow,	Licence in Surgery.
'Marischal College and University of Aberdeen,	Degree in Medicine.
'King's College, Aberdeen,	Degree in Medicine.
'Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland,	Licence in Surgery.
'University of London,	Degree in Medicine.

'The second part of the question is, "How far the above qualifications are evidence that the pe ' " sons, to whom they are granted, have attained a competent knowledge of either, or both, of the ' " branches of the profession?"

'In reference to this the Committee desire to observe, that the several bodies above enumerated a ' Universities or Corporations legally entitled to grant degrees or licences in Medicine or Surgery, or ' both; that their curricula require an education on all the important branches of the profession; a ' that it is the opinion of the Committee, that a perfect equality of privileges should be maintain ' throughout the United Kingdom.'

'Upon this report being presented, the minutes of the Medical Council of the 10th of Augu proceed:—

'Moved by Mr Teale, and seconded by Dr Embleton, "That the report of the Committee a ' " pointed to report upon the communication from the Poor Law Board be adopted."

'Amendment moved by Dr Williams, and seconded by Dr Alexander Wood, "That the repo ' " be adopted, with the addition, after the word 'privileges' in the last line but one, of th ' " words 'among the graduates and licentiates of the bodies above enumerated according ' " their several qualifications.' "

'Votes taken: Amendment carried.'

With a doubt thus existing and fostered, as to whether the degree in Medicine of the Universi of Edinburgh was to be regarded as evidence that the persons, to whom it was granted, had attained competent knowledge of Surgery as well as of Medicine, the Commissioners have become convince that, notwithstanding the representations to the contrary made by the Medical Corporations, the vie pressed on them from the outset by the Senatus Academicus of the University is correct, that the alter state of circumstances renders it expedient, and indeed necessary for the preservation of the Medic School of the University, that it should put in force its undoubted right—a right exercised by the Unive sity of Glasgow, and by the Universities of the Continent most distinguished as Medical Schools— granting degrees in Surgery.

They have been further convinced, having regard to the practice, which prevails in the Englis

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iversities, of conferring first the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and afterwards that of Doctor of dicine, that, now that the whole of the United Kingdom is comprehended in one system of registra- by the Medical Act, it is desirable, with a view to uniformity, to alter the system existing in Scot- d, of conferring the degree of Doctor of Medicine, as the degree of the University qualifying for inary practice, and to institute the intermediate degree of Bachelor of Medicine for that purpose.

Consistently with this conviction, however, it seemed to them not impossible to provide also in stance, that the views expressed by the Royal Commissioners in 1830, and shared in by the present mmissioners, should be carried out, that the University degree or degrees should denote a competent wledge both of Medicine and Surgery, and that the University should not confer any degree on one was not sufficiently instructed in both. This object, the Commissioners were of opinion, could be attained, and in a manner to do justice to the University under the provisions of the Medical Act, providing that it should confer the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery simul- eously, after a sufficient course of education and examinations in both of these departments, but uld not confer the degree of Master in Surgery without that of Bachelor of Medicine. It seemed to m that the degree of Bachelor of Medicine should virtually take the position which the degree of Doctor Medicine now holds, conferring on its possessor the right to practise as a general practitioner; and that for any purpose, a candidate should be desirous that the University should confer on him a certificate ompetency in Surgery as well as in Medicine, he should receive also the degree of Master in Surgery, which his education and acquirements fully entitled him.

For the degree of Doctor of Medicine, to be conferred subsequently as a mark of honour or dis- tion, the Commissioners thought that it would be inexpedient that an additional examination in dicine should be required. That degree can confer no right of practice in addition to that which previous degrees have already conferred. By the etiquette of the profession, indeed, it is under- d that the possession of it is essential to the right to practise as a consulting Physician. But of the lification for that position of a man already in practice no examination could be a proper test; and examination, which should be a mere form, would be worse than useless. Let the test applied ore admission to practice be rigorous enough to prevent the possibility of unqualified persons receiv- the stamp of licensed practitioners. But, when a man has been allowed to embark in his profession, must be left to time and experience to decide whether he shall rise to eminence in it or not. To in- ute any examination as to his fitness for such a place in the estimation of his professional brethren the public would be useless, and would also be inexpedient, in so far as it would seem to imply that had already been allowed to practise with imperfect and insufficient knowledge.

In connection with the question as to the expediency of the University of Edinburgh granting de- es in Surgery as well as in Medicine, some of the petitioners have introduced an argument founded the 19th section of the Medical Act. For example, paragraph XI. of the petition of the College of rgeons of Edinburgh is in these terms :—'That the legitimate method of conferring a double quali- cation in Medicine and in Surgery is specially provided for in the Medical Act, clause xix. of hich enacts, that "any two or more of the Colleges and bodies in the United Kingdom mentioned in Schedule (A) to this Act may, with the sanction and under the directions of the General Council, unite or co-operate in conducting the examinations required for qualifications to be registered under this Act." That, in accordance with this provision, with a view to the convenience of candidates for double qualification in Medicine and Surgery, the Royal College of Surgeons offered to the Royal ollege of Physicians, and also to the University, to form a joint examination with each of these odies, the principle of which should be that of a joint examination on subjects common both to Medicine and Surgery, while the examination in Medicine and Surgery respectively should be con- ucted exclusively by the body legally authorized so to do; while each body at the same time remained t liberty to give its own diploma or degree separately by its own regulations. That the Royal Col- ege of Physicians accepted the arrangement, but that the University rejected it, and now seeks to ssume the function of licensing in Surgery as well as in Medicine, so as of itself and alone to endea- vour to confer a double qualification as equivalent to that conferred by the co-operation of two separate odies. But that, setting aside the question of the legality of the proposed course on the part of the University, it is in no way called on to adopt such a course, as it has the choice of either remaining an entirely separate graduating and licensing body in Medicine, or, in addition to conferring its degrees separately, of agreeing, like the Royal College of Physicians, to co-operate with the Royal College of Surgeons in conferring a legitimate double qualification.'

These petitioners seem to imagine that the provision of the 19th section, above quoted, affects in me manner the right of the University to grant degrees in Surgery. The argument, did it amount anything at all, could affect only the question of expediency; and, as bearing on that question, it nounts to this, that, if qualifications from two distinct bodies were required by the Act in order to en- tle a person to be registered as a practitioner both in Medicine and in Surgery, there would be no lvantage to the University in granting degrees in both, as its graduates could register only in either, nd would require a separate diploma from another body in order to be enabled to register in both.

It is, however, impossible to support the interpretation, which the petitioners seek to give to this rovision of the Act.

In the first place, irrespective of the circumstance that the clause is evidently merely permissive, it to be observed that the enactment provides, that 'any two *or more*' of the bodies in question may nite in conducting the examinations. It being, therefore, contemplated that three bodies may so co- perate, it seems impossible to contend that the view of the Legislature was confined to the case of one Medical and one Surgical body uniting for the conduct of their examinations. The enactment, it can- ot be doubted, is an enabling one for the general convenience of all the examining bodies, and, under s provisions, two Universities, two Medical or two Surgical Corporations, have the power of joining in onducting their examinations, just as well as one Medical and one Surgical body.

But further, the case of the University of Glasgow affords in itself a sufficient proof, that the in- ention of the Legislature was not that which it is represented to be by the petitioners.

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As stated in the report, above quoted, of the Committee of the Medical Council, with reference the inquiry made by the Poor Law Board, the University of Glasgow now confers, as it has done sin the year 1816, the Mastership in Surgery as well as a degree in Medicine. The Commissioners al believe that the statement contained in several of the petitions is correct, that it is the only Universi in the United Kingdom which, at the date of the Medical Act, conferred that degree. It is obviou therefore, that the practice of that University was in view of the Legislature, when it specified the d gree of Master in Surgery as a qualification for registration under the Act. And, as that Universit like the other Universities in the United Kingdom, then conferred a degree in Medicine also, the poss bility of a qualification both in Medicine and Surgery from one University was evidently contemplat as within the scope of the statute.

It is obvious that this argument is not at all affected by any question as to the right of the Unive sity of Glasgow to grant the degree, which in some of the petitions the petitioners profess an intentic now to dispute. The provision of the Act was unquestionably directed to the degree as granted by t University of Glasgow. Accordingly, since the date of the Act, persons who have no other qualific tion have been registered, and are practising in respect of it; and persons, having the degrees both Doctor of Medicine and of Master in Surgery from that University, have been registered in respect the double qualification.

It will be observed from the passage quoted from the petition of the Edinburgh College of Su geons, that that body has united with the College of Physicians in examining for a double qualificatic under the Act. This circumstance has the closest bearing on the question as to the expediency of t University giving to its students a degree in Surgery as well as in Medicine. The manner, in whic the two Corporations have agreed to carry out this scheme of a joint examination and a double quali cation, is announced in a notice, dated the 1st of September last, which is prefixed to the regulations c the subject issued jointly by the two bodies. This notice states:—

'The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and the Royal College of Surgeons of Edi 'burgh, while they still continue to give their diplomas separately under separate regulations, hav 'made arrangements by which, after one series of examinations, the student may obtain two licences— 'one in Medicine, and one in Surgery.

'The general principle of this joint examination is, that it shall be conducted by a Board, in whic 'each body is represented, for examination in those branches which are common to both Medicine an 'Surgery; but that the College of Physicians shall take exclusive charge of the examination in Medi 'cine, and the College of Surgeons of the examination in Surgery.

'The object of the joint examination is to give to students facilities for obtaining from two separat 'bodies, and at less expense, a double qualification in Medicine and in Surgery. Students, passing tha 'examination successfully, will be enabled to register two qualifications under the Medical Act—Licen 'tiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and Licentiate of the Royal College of Sur 'geons of Edinburgh.'

This system of granting a double qualification by these two bodies, it is to be observed, is wholl new, and has been organized only since the passing of the Medical Act, and with a view to the prov sions of that Act. The College of Surgeons, previous to that date, granted a large number of licence annually; but the licence of the College of Physicians had fallen practically into disuse, no candidate for it, as the Commissioners are informed, having presented themselves for many years. The change however, in this respect, which is likely now to be effected by the prospect of the double licence, ma be judged of by the circumstance, that, within a year after the coming into operation of the Medical Act the College of Physicians admitted to its licence, it is understood, above 1000 persons, who were alread licentiates of other corporations, and whose object in seeking the licence of the College of Physician must therefore have been the possession of a double qualification.

It is obvious, then, that, if these corporations were to succeed in preventing the University fro certifying by its degrees that its graduates were fully qualified both in Medicine and Surgery, thi system, which they have established, of conferring a double qualification after an examination by on Board of Examiners, would hold out to persons entering the medical profession inducements so power ful, that the vast majority of such persons would become candidates for the double diploma in preferenc to the University degree; and graduation in the University would ultimately be almost entirel superseded.

The Commissioners, therefore, in view of the formidable competition thus established at the gate of the University, do not hesitate to express the opinion, that to prevent the University from granting the degree of Master in Surgery would be to inflict a most serious injury on its interests as a Medica School.

The Commissioners observe, that some of the petitioners argue against the expediency of the degre in Surgery on the ground that it is not called for in Scotland, as, setting aside the University of Glas gow, there are already two bodies—the Edinburgh College of Surgeons and the Glasgow Faculty— which confer diplomas in Surgery. This argument is found in section IV. of the petition of the forme body.

It seems sufficient, in reference to the ground of expediency here taken, to remark, that the argument would equally support an endeavour to prevent the University from granting degrees in Medicine there being already the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, which grants diplomas in that department. The Medical Act, it is to be observed, contemplates (section 49) the last mentioned College being erected into a College of Physicians of Scotland, and (section 50) the Edinburgh College of Surgeons and the Glasgow Faculty being united into one College of Surgeons of Scotland. Probably, therefore, as in the department of Physic, there will shortly be only one College in that of Surgery, in Scotland.

In fact, the question of expediency on general grounds, thus raised, seems to be settled by the provision of the Medical Act enabling graduates in Surgery of the Universities to be registered under it. It is evident that the Legislature did not consider it expedient, that the right of registration for practitioners in Surgery should be confined to the licentiates of the Surgical Colleges.

It is further to be observed in regard to the views of the Legislature on the question of expediency,

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t, although Glasgow was the only University which, at the date of the Medical Act, conferred the ree of Master in Surgery, the Act does not confine the right of registration to Masters in Surgery of t University, but extends it to all persons who might obtain that degree from any University of the ited Kingdom. The institution of the degree by other Universities having the power to grant it, but ich might not then have exercised the power, was clearly contemplated and provided for. And to no iversity could this ground of expediency apply with greater force than to the University of Edinrgh, which affords within its walls probably a more complete system of instruction in Surgery and all er branches of Medical science than any University in the kingdom.

It seems, indeed, a little difficult to understand the surprise now expressed by the Edinburgh corations at the proposal that the University should grant degrees in Surgery as well as in Medicine, h a view to its graduates being recognised as fully qualified in both branches of the profession. It is long since those corporations held different views on this subject. In Appendix No. 3 to the Third port of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Medical Registration in 1848, page 362, rinted a document entitled, 'Suggestions for Alterations in the Heads of a Bill for regulating the ractice of Medicine and Surgery, so as to render it more applicable to the state of existing Medical nstitutions in Scotland, agreed to by the Subscribers, representing in London the University of Edinurgh, the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinurgh.' Among these suggestions the following occurs (clause 10):—'Register to comprise also the ames of those receiving the degrees of M.D., and of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery, granted by e Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, in conformity with the clauses which follow respecting cottish Universities;' the third of which clauses is, 'these Universities to grant the degrees of octor of Medicine and Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery. The Doctor of Medicine to have the me privileges with other Doctors of Medicine under this Act; the Bachelors of Medicine and Surgery have the same privileges with general practitioners under this Act.'

For the reasons which have been stated, and seeing that the University of Edinburgh affords within walls as ample means of instruction in Surgery as exist in any institution in the kingdom, the mmissioners cannot doubt that, regarding the question of expediency beyond the mere interests of the rgical corporations, the proposal of the Ordinances to allow the University to grant the degree of aster in Surgery, along with a degree in Medicine, is fully justified.

III. It remains only to consider the question raised by the petitions, as to the sufficiency of the alifications required by the Ordinances for the degrees which it is proposed the University should fer.

On this question it is to be observed at the outset, that the complaint made by the petitioners does t appear to be, that the qualifications which the Ordinances require are insufficient to secure the ssession by its graduates of the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of their profesn. Were that their complaint, their course would no doubt be, not to petition Your Majesty to disprove of the Ordinances of the Commissioners, but, by bringing the matter under the notice of the eneral Medical Council, to induce that body, under section 20 of the Medical Act, to represent the fect to Your Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, with the view of the remedy there pointed out ing applied.

On the contrary, the complaint of the petitioners is, that the requirements proposed are not conderably higher than those of the Medical corporations, which they contend it is desirable that they ould be. The argument may be gathered from the words used by the Edinburgh College of Surgeons, clause XXI. of their petition, which states 'that, as compared with the ordinary or *minimum* licence for he general practitioner, a University degree should, as commonly understood, be distinguished, *first*, y a decidedly higher preliminary examination in literature and science, so as to give it an academic haracter, and, *second*, by a more extended period of study, as well as a higher age, so as to insure hat knowledge and maturity, which a University degree is commonly supposed to imply.'

The Commissioners gather that the petitioners are not dissatisfied with the amount of requirements r the degree of Doctor of Medicine, supposing that no lower degree were to be conferred; but they ntend that no degree should be given on lower requirements than those provided for that degree, and pecially, that no degree should be conferred on any candidate below the age of 24.

At the same time, they have stated to the Commissioners through their Counsel, that they consider ere is no objection to the licences of the Medical and Surgical Colleges being conferred at the age 21.

The effect of this, it is obvious—and the Counsel for the petitioners fully admitted it—would be, at the number of University degrees would be seriously diminished, and that all, or nearly all, th dy of persons intending to become general practitioners would take the licences of the corporations, the exclusion of the degrees of the University. Thus the University degrees in Medicine would come mere honorary distinctions; and, indeed, it is the hardly disguised object of the petitioners to ake them so. Such a system would, in the opinion of the Commissioners, insure the ruin of the niversity as a Medical School.

It being, then, in the opinion of the Commissioners, most inexpedient that the requirements of the niversity, more especially in point of age, should be so much higher than those of the Medical corporaons, as to attract the mass of practitioners to the latter bodies, and drive them from the University, it mains to consider, whether the requirements proposed by the Ordinances are such as Your Majesty ught to sanction.

On this question it is to be observed, that the education for the Medical profession is at present, artly through the recent operation of the Medical Act, and partly owing to other causes, in a state of hange and uncertainty; and considerable doubt prevails as to the best manner of effecting an improvement in the very various systems which exist throughout the country. The requirements which the rdinances propose, while they proceed on a similar system to that which exists in the University, of ot prescribing with minuteness the course of study which a student shall follow, and the amount of ttendance which he shall give to the instructions of Professors and Lecturers, yet exhibit, in the amount f attendance required, an increase over that which candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine

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must show under the present regulations of the University. The Ordinances, in fact, enjoin attendan on every branch of Medical and Surgical study without exception. The Commissioners, howev think that, in present circumstances at all events, it would be premature and undesirable to speci the number of courses in any particular subject which a student should attend, or to enter too minute into the details of the curriculum.

The opinion of the Commissioners is in accordance with those of some of the highest authorities Medical education, who regard it as inexpedient to prescribe too closely a definite and invaria curriculum of study, and consider it preferable, while indicating to the student the departments of kno ledge which he should apply himself to master, to leave much to his own discretion in determining wh classes it may be profitable for him to attend more than once. Experience soon teaches the stude that, in order to succeed in the examinations, it is necessary for them to attend certain classes twice, even three times. No one, for example, would think of presenting himself to be examined in Dissectio who had not attended more than one course of Practical Anatomy; for, were he to do so, his failu would be certain. By the examinations it has been the invariable practice of the University to test student's knowledge of the various departments of his profession; and the proposed introduction by t Ordinance of three independent Examiners, to be chosen, not by the Senatus, but by the Universi Court, will place beyond suspicion the genuineness of the test so applied.

The circumstance, that the Ordinances make no provision for any repetition of attendance classes, may explain a slight apparent inferiority in the aggregate amount of attendance required the Ordinances as compared with that required by some of the corporations, as, for example, the Edi burgh College of Surgeons. The duration of study is, however, in fact the same, the candidate either case being able to obtain his degree or diploma at the end of the fourth winter session, that after a period of three years and six months from the commencement of his Medical studies.

There is no foundation for the insinuation contained in the petitions, that there is reason to fear t University degrees may be conferred on persons with lower qualifications than the corporations requi from their licentiates. The Commissioners would deplore such a result, and against even the possibility it they desire earnestly to guard. It is believed that there is no serious apprehension of this in any quarte and the Counsel for the petitioners refrained from pressing such an argument on the Commissioners.

It has been already stated that education for the Medical profession is at present in a state transition. This is especially the case with regard to the preliminary education, the requirements which have been hitherto of a very limited nature; all that the University now requires from its canc dates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine being, that they should show 'a competent knowledge of t 'Latin language.' Some advance in this respect is imperatively required. But it is obvious that gradual and not a sudden change is the most desirable course. On this subject the Commissioners ca not do better than quote the opinion expressed in the Report of the Education Committee of t General Medical Council issued in August last, that 'they are impressed with the conviction, that it wou 'be prudent to beware of proceeding too suddenly, or of attempting too much towards the remedy of 'wide-spread and long existing evil.' The Ordinances, therefore, while the requirements which th introduce are considerably in advance of those now in force in the University, do not propose at onc to exact so high a degree of preliminary education as the Commissioners think desirable, and as it wi be proper ultimately to reach. Thus, while it is proposed to make a knowledge of Greek essential onl to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, the Commissioners think that hereafter an examination in Gree should be passed by all candidates for Medical degrees in the University; and they do not doubt tha ere long this will be accomplished.

The Commissioners are at the same time persuaded of the propriety of limiting the number subjects, and the area of examination, and of requiring a thorough knowledge of the subjects prescribe An array of subjects affords no test of the scale of proficiency, by which the qualifications of candidat are measured.

In connection with the question, whether the Ordinances provide a sufficient security that th graduates of the University shall possess a proper knowledge and skill in their profession, there has bee introduced in the petitions an objection to the proposed constitution of the Examining Board fo degrees. The Glasgow Faculty, for example (paragraph XVI.), is of opinion, that 'the non-professoria 'Examiners ought to constitute at least three-fourths of the Board, and be nominated by the Roya 'Colleges of Edinburgh and the Faculty of Glasgow in equal proportions, the University Courts havin 'the privilege of exercising a veto, to a defined extent, against the persons so nominated.'

Without noticing the somewhat novel proposition here made as to the bodies by which the Univer sity Examiners are to be nominated, it seems right that the Commissioners should explain, with referenc to the appointment, which their second Ordinance proposes, of three non-professorial Examiners, tha hitherto in the University, in the Faculty of Medicine as in the Faculty of Arts, the only Examiner for degrees have been the Professors themselves. The Royal Commissioners of 1826, while they recom mended the appointment of independent Examiners in the Faculty of Arts, reported that, after du consideration, they saw great difficulties in the way of introducing a similar system in the Faculty o Medicine. The present Commissioners, however, think it desirable, both for the public satisfaction, an with the view of placing the degrees of the University beyond the possibility of suspicion, that there should be in the Examining Board a certain number of independent Examiners. The three proposed by the Ordinance will be amply sufficient to operate as a check on any possible disposition to laxity on the part of the Professors. An increase in number would entail an increase of expense, without, in the opinion of the Commissioners, any corresponding additional advantage. While difficulty might not impossibly, from time to time, be experienced in finding a larger number of persons beyond the Univer sity fully competent to act as Examiners in the various departments of Medical education, requiring, a these do, a constant and unremitting study to maintain an exact acquaintance with them, and still more to keep pace with the increasing discoveries of science, it would certainly be inexpedient, for many reasons, to enlarge the number of independent Examiners to such an extent as to throw the examinations entirely into their hands.

To complete the security that the examinations shall afford a thorough test of the proficiency of

Report on Petitions against Ordinances Nos. 5 and 8, as to Graduation in Medicine in Edinburgh.

ndidates, the Commissioners, in making financial arrangements for the University of Edinburgh, end to remove from the Professors all interest in the number of degrees to be conferred, by providing t the graduation fees shall be payable, not, as they are at present, to the Professors, but to a fund plicable to the general purposes of the University.

A question as to the amount of attendance on Extra-Academical Teachers, which ought to be owed by the University in candidates for its degrees, is raised in some of the petitions. It is not erred to in the petition of the College of Surgeons of England, but the other petitioners all introduce n their petitions. The Edinburgh College of Physicians, for example, complains that the Ordinances nable the University of Edinburgh, for the pecuniary benefit of its own Professors, to oblige the tudent to attend a considerable part of his curriculum of study within its own walls.' This 'considerble part' is only one of the four years of Medical study which the first Ordinance requires, involving essarily the attendance within the University of only two out of the sixteen courses specified in that dinance. The Edinburgh College of Surgeons and the Glasgow Faculty also complain that the ount of recognition conceded to Extra-Academical Teachers is too small.

With reference to the recognition of Extra-Academical Teachers in Edinburgh, it may be proper explain, that since 1854, under regulations then made for the University by the Town Council, the tures of all members of the College of Physicians or College of Surgeons of Edinburgh have been ognised, to a certain defined extent, as qualifying for University degrees in Medicine. While some mbers of the Senatus Academicus are favourable to such a recognition, the Senatus as a body has ays been opposed to it; and, on its establishment being first proposed some years ago by the Town uncil, the Senatus raised at law the question as to the power of the Town Council to enforce it on University. This question was ultimately decided by a judgment of the House of Lords in favour the Town Council, who thereupon, in 1854, issued the regulations under which the system now sts. According to these regulations, all members of the Colleges of Physicians or Surgeons, whether duates of the University or not, and without limit as to the number of persons teaching any parular branch, are, on passing an examination by a Board nominated by their College, entitled to have ir lectures recognised by the University. The result is, that in some branches there may be found at e time, competing with the University Professor, as many as three or four Extra-Academical Teachers, ne of them not members of the University, but all having their lectures recognised for its degrees to extent allowed by the Town Council. It is therefore, perhaps, not unnatural that the Senatus uld desire that an end should be put to this system. The Lecturers, however, on the contrary, tead of being satisfied with the amount of their present recognition, which the second Ordinance tually continues to them, advocate (as they say, in the interests of the University) a farther extension their privileges; and so far do they carry their views, that they have recently addressed to the Comssioners the somewhat extravagant request, that their students, if aiming at a University degree, hough not attending any classes in the University, should be allowed to enrol in the ordinary Univer- Matriculation Book, instead of in a separate book, as provided by the second Ordinance—seeking, in t, to obtain for their students all the privileges of matriculated students of the University. To their luence in their respective corporations may be traced the circumstance, that the Edinburgh corporans have introduced into their petitions the question as to extra-academical teaching, and have thought to allege that the recognition conceded to the Lecturers is illiberal and insufficient. A similar luence has probably also operated in the case of the Glasgow Faculty.

In truth, however, the charge against the Ordinances of illiberality in point of recognition of achers out of the University is so groundless, that none of the Counsel for the petitioners thought fit press it on the Commissioners. The Ordinances allow a very large proportion of the classes absoely required to be attended under Extra-Academical Teachers; and, besides, in all cases of repetition classes for which, as has been above explained, the Ordinances abstain from making provision, the ole of the additional attendance may be given beyond the walls of the University.

The latitude thus afforded is large and liberal—if, indeed, it does not extend too far. But the views ich the petitioners urge, as to the adoption of a system of unrestricted competition in teaching for iversity degrees, tend manifestly to the total subversion of the proper functions of the University, no s than those which some of them think fit to advocate regarding the appointment of its Examiners by n-academical bodies. The Commissioners, who are bound to regard both of these questions apart m the mere interests either of competing Lecturers or of the Medical corporations, do not conceive that would be for the public advantage, that the University should so far abdicate its functions, as to con- its degrees on persons who have never studied within its walls, at the bidding of a Board of Exainers in whose appointment it has had no share.

In conclusion, the Commissioners consider it their duty to state, that a careful consideration of these titions, and of the arguments of Counsel, instead of creating in their minds any doubt as to the expeency of the Ordinances, has only convinced them that it is most desirable, for the interests of the niversity, that effect should be given to them without delay; and above all things, that a decision ould be obtained before the commencement of next session. It may not be surprising that the Edinrgh corporations, which have themselves promptly instituted a system of conferring a double qualifition in Medicine and Surgery through a joint examination by one Board, should believe that they are tuated by a single desire of giving strength and consistency to their own system, while they are in uth throwing difficulties in the way of the University being allowed to adapt its course of study and grees to the altered state of circumstances under the Medical Act. But the Commissioners think at the opposition thus established at the very gates of the University, and the injury which delay is erefore calculated to inflict on its Medical School, afford the strongest reasons why the uncertainty as its course of study and degrees, which has existed for one session, should not be allowed to extend into nother.

Given under the seal of the Commission, at Edinburgh, this 18th day of July 1860.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

8. CORRESPONDENCE WITH SECRETARY FOR WAR AS TO REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE MEDICAL SERVICE OF THE army.

(1.) Letter, The Chairman of the Commission to the Secretary of State for War.

Scottish Universities Commission, 36, *Moray Place, Edinburgh*, 8*th April* 1861.

Correspondence as to Regulations for Admission to Medical Service of the Army.

My Lord,—The Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 21 and 22 Vict., c. have requested me, as their Chairman, to call your Lordship's attention to a subject of the great importance as affecting the reputation and prosperity of the Scottish Universities.

Professor Syme, of the University of Edinburgh, has communicated to the Commissioners a let dated the 24th February last, which he has received from your Lordship, on the subject of regulati for admission to the Medical service of the army, stating that a representation has been made to y Lordship, which, the Commissioners regret to find, conveys an impression entirely erroneous, and c culated seriously to prejudice the interests of the University of Edinburgh in connection with cert regulations recently made by the Commissioners regarding degrees in Medicine in that University.

In the passage, quoted in your Lordship's letter, from the representation to which the Comm sioners refer, it is stated that the regulations in question have been framed for the University Edinburgh, and are to be extended to other Scottish Universities, 'avowedly fixing a much lo 'standard of education than the Commissioners would otherwise have sanctioned, in order to ena 'those Universities to compete successfully with the Medical and Surgical Colleges in the number 'licences conferred by them.'

The Commissioners desire me to say, that this statement is wholly destitute of foundation. T Commissioners have not fixed a lower standard for the University degrees than, after full considerati they were satisfied would insure to their possessors a thorough knowledge of every department of th profession; nor have they fixed any lower standard than they would otherwise have sanctioned, in or to enable the Universities to compete with the Medical and Surgical Colleges in the number of licen conferred by them. The Commissioners have never said or done anything that could justify or acco for this representation.

The regulations made by the Commissioners are contained in two Ordinances framed under provisions of the Universities Act, 21 and 22 Vict., c. 83, and dated respectively the 6th August 18 and the 19th March 1860; and of these Ordinances copies are herewith enclosed. Heretofore, in University of Edinburgh, the only degree in Medicine which has been granted has been the degree Doctor of Medicine. By the second of these Ordinances, the Commissioners, with special reference the provisions of the Medical Act of 1858, introduced the new degrees of Bachelor of Medicine a Master in Surgery, which in the schedule (A.) of that Act are specified among the legal qualificati for practice. On the second of the two Ordinances being issued, and before either of the Ordinan had, under the provisions of the Universities Act, been submitted for the consideration of Her Maje in Council, the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, the Faculty of Physicians a Surgeons of Glasgow, and the College of Surgeons of England, in May 1860, petitioned Her Maje in the manner provided by the 15th section of that Act, to withhold Her approval of both Ordinanc directing their objections especially to the introduction of the degree of Master in Surgery. Her Maje having thereupon been pleased, in terms of the same section of the Act, to order the Commissioners hear the petitioners by Counsel, and to report specially to Her Majesty on the matter of their petitio the Commissioners, after hearing Counsel accordingly, presented to Her Majesty a special report, dat the 18th July last, of which also I enclose a copy for your information. This report alone contai any authoritative statement of the views and principles on which the Commissioners proceeded in frami the Ordinances in question. Your Lordship will not find there a single expression to justify the stat ment quoted in your letter, to which the Commissioners have referred. The paragraph on page 12 which explains that, although the requirements in general preliminary education introduced by t Ordinances are considerably in advance of those previously in force in the University, the Commissione have not thought it desirable at once to raise the requirements to so high a standard as they think it w be proper ultimately to reach, does not even afford a colour for the statement in question.

The Commissioners desire me further to inform your Lordship, that subsequently Her Majesty w pleased to refer the report of the Commissioners to a Committee of Privy Council, who, after heari Counsel for the petitioners and for the Senatus Academicus of the University, advised Her Majesty confirm the Ordinances; and Her Majesty accordingly was pleased so to confirm them by Order Council of the 4th February last. In this manner the right of the University of Edinburgh to gra the degree of Master in Surgery, as well as those of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, and the suf ciency of the proposed qualifications for those degrees, were placed beyond question.

The object of the Commissioners in introducing the degree in Surgery, in addition to degrees Medicine, was, as explained in their report to Her Majesty, to enable the University to give to i Medical graduates a clear title to practise both Medicine and Surgery, in terms of the Medical Act 1858. This title being now secured to the graduates of the University, and it being unnecessary tha in order to practise in both branches of the profession, they should show any qualification in addition the two University degrees, it appears to the Commissioners that, in regard to fitness for the Medic service of the various departments of Government, it must be assumed, in justice to the University, ar in the absence of any inquiry into the respective standards of qualification of the several graduating ar licensing bodies, that its graduates are equally qualified in both branches with the graduates or licentiat of any other body or bodies to whom the same privileges of practice belong. Indeed, the possession such a legal title appears, under these circumstances, to constitute the only criterion which can fairly b

* *Ante*, p. 228.

Correspondence as to Regulations for Admission to Medical Service of the Army.

pted by the various departments of the public service in judging of the competency of candidates. h, the Commissioners understand, is the principle acted on in the case of the Medical service of the y, for which the requirement is, that each candidate should 'possess such a diploma as would qualify ivilian to practise Medicine and Surgery.' Nor do the terms of the rule applicable to the army ear to exclude the operation of the same principle, the requirement being, that, in addition to a legal ification to practise Medicine, the candidate for examination must possess 'a diploma in Surgery, or icence to practise it from the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Scotland, or Ireland, or from e Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, or from some other corporate body legally entitled grant a diploma in Surgery or a licence to practise it.' This regulation does not in terms require the diploma in Surgery (which expression, the Commissioners presume, is intended to include a ee in Surgery) must have been obtained from a body different from that which has conferred on candidate the qualification to practise Medicine.

The Commissioners, however, observe from your Lordship's letter that qualifications from separate es are in fact required in the case of the Medical service of the army, and that this rule has been pted on the ground that by such a requirement a special knowledge of Medicine and Surgery is more y to be obtained, than if qualifications were admitted from only one body; while, at the same time, said that justice is done to all those bodies which can grant only one qualification. The Commis- rs beg me to state to your Lordship, that they are quite unable to see the force of either of these ons. They see no ground for believing that certificates of competency in both branches of the pro- on from a body like the University of Edinburgh, legally qualified through its degrees to grant such ficates, are less likely to insure in their possessors an adequate knowledge of both branches, than certificates from two separate bodies, each legally qualified to grant a certificate only in one. It ot be questioned that the University of Edinburgh is competent to ascertain the fitness of persons ractise Surgery; neither can it be questioned that it is competent to ascertain the fitness of persons ractise Medicine. Nor will any one acquainted with the subject venture to dispute, that the course nstruction furnished in the University of Edinburgh, both in Medicine and Surgery, is second to e in the United Kingdom.

With regard to the argument that justice is, by the rule in question, done to all those bodies which e the power of granting only one qualification, I must observe, that the rule involves a serious stice to Universities which, like the University of Edinburgh, are legally entitled to confer qualifi- ns both in Medicine and Surgery, seeing that by its operation the Universities are, as respects the ice of the army, practically prevented from granting a qualification in one or other of the depart- ts of Medicine, and in so far are deprived of the rights conferred on them by the Legislature in the lical Act.

Without reference to the special case of the University of Edinburgh, the adequacy of whose re- ements has been established by Her Majesty's approval of the Ordinances of the Commissioners, I ld apprehend that the departments of the public service must presume that each graduating or nsing body exacts a sufficient test for such degrees or licences as it is entitled by law to confer, so as these are recognised as registrable titles to practise. To prevent an improper lowering of its ifications by any body, with the view of attracting candidates, your Lordship is no doubt aware that Legislature has instituted a machinery through the operation of the General Medical Council, and, ecessary, of the Privy Council, which is empowered to suspend the right to registration of the diplomas ny body in which the standard of qualification may be shown to be insufficient.

The Commissioners, therefore, conceive, that the only proper and legitimate test of the fitness of a lidate to be admitted to examination for the Medical service in any of the public departments is his ession of a legal qualification to practise Medicine and Surgery in terms of the Medical Act. Thus r does it appear possible with justice to avoid the institution of those inquiries into the respective dards of qualification of the several graduating and licensing bodies, which your Lordship states to eside the proper functions of the departments of Government, and which, probably, it would be cult for any of them to prosecute with fairness or success.

I have thought it right to explain fully the views of the Commissioners, as well as the true state of s as regards their proceedings, not only on account of the great importance of the subject, but because ust be in the highest degree detrimental to the public interest, that a misunderstanding should exist he War Department, or any other department of Government, respecting any of the new regulations te by the Commissioners under their statutory powers. I have only, in conclusion, to request that r Lordship will be good enough to give to the subject serious and early consideration.—I have, etc.,

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

The Lord Herbert, War Office, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

(2.) LETTER, The Under-Secretary of State for War to the Chairman of the Commission.

War Office, 17*th May* 1861.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, that he has had under careful consideration the representations contained in your letter of the 8th April last, and in other munications which have been addressed to him, respecting the regulations for admission to the army lical service.

The result of the farther inquiries, which he has caused to be instituted into the question, has been atisfy him that the competitive examination affords sufficient security for obtaining competent men; his Lordship has therefore determined so far to modify the existing regulations, as to admit to mination for commissions all persons of suitable age and moral character, who are borne on the lical register as licensed to practise Medicine and Surgery.—I have, etc.,

EDWARD LUGARD.

The Lord Justice-Clerk of Scotland.

9. REPORT ON PETITIONS AGAINST ORDINANCE No. 19, RELATIVE TO GRADUATION IN MEDICINE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREW'S.

Report on Petitions against Ordinance No. 19, as to Graduation in Medicine in St Andrew's.

UNTO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL,

THE Report of the Commissioners appointed by and for the purposes of the Act of the 21st and 2 years of Your Majesty's reign, chapter 83, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the bet 'Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating 'Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberde

May it please Your Majesty,

By an Order in Council, dated the 11th day of October 1861, Your Majesty was graciously plea in pursuance of the provisions of the above-mentioned Act, to refer to the Commissioners the follow petitions, viz.:—

1. Petition from the Governors of Middlesex Hospital, praying Your Majesty to withhold Y approbation from so much of the Ordinance of the Commissioners of the 10th June 1861 (Or nance No. 19, St Andrew's No. 3), as tends to exclude the students of that Hospital from acquisition of degrees in Medicine in the University of St Andrew's;

2. Three Petitions from the Governors of Guy's, St Thomas's, and St Bartholomew's Hospit praying Your Majesty to withhold Your approbation from the 8th section, and such other pa of the same Ordinance, as purport to give to the Medical students of King's or University Colle in London any privileges, as respects admission to degrees in the University of St Andrew's, wh are not thereby accorded to the Medical students of Guy's, St Thomas's, and St Bartholome Hospitals.

And Your Majesty was, by the said Order, pleased to direct that the Commissioners should h the said petitioners, or such of them as might be desirous thereof, by Counsel, and should report specia to Your Majesty in Council on the matter of the said several petitions.

The Commissioners, on receipt of this Order, proceeded to consider the several petitions there referred to them; and they appointed the 11th of November last for hearing the petitioners by Coun Thereafter, on the urgent application of the petitioners, the hearing was postponed to the 23d of N vember, when the four petitioning bodies appeared, and were heard, all by the same Counsel.

The Commissioners now humbly lay before Your Majesty the following special report on the mat of the petitions.

Before referring to the case of the petitioners, as presented in the petitions and in the address Counsel, the Commissioners think it necessary to offer some explanations as to the existing system Medical graduation in the University of St Andrew's, with reference to which they have conceive to be their duty to frame the provisions of the Ordinance under consideration.

The system is peculiar, and altogether different from that of the other Universities of Scotland.

In each of the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, there is a complete Medi School, furnishing to students ample means of instruction in every department of Medical science; a there is a large body of students engaged in qualifying themselves for the Medical profession, by atte ance on the lectures of the Professors, and by the opportunities of Hospital practice afforded at University seat.

The University of St Andrew's is in a totally different position. There are, indeed, a Professor Medicine and a Professor of Chemistry; and, by means of a recent Ordinance of the Commissione provision has been made for the teaching of Natural History. The lectures, however, of the Profess of Medicine and Chemistry have rarely, if ever, been attended by students with the view of qualifyi themselves for the Medical profession. Independently of this deficiency in the means of instructi the smallness of the population of the town of St Andrew's, amounting only to about 5000, and want of an Hospital, present insuperable obstacles to the existence of a Medical School.

But, notwithstanding that there are no Medical students attending the University, the degrees Medicine conferred by the University of St Andrew's have of late years been much sought after, as w be obvious from the following list of the number of degrees in that Faculty, granted by the Univers in each of the last ten years, viz.:—

Years.	Number of Degrees.	Years.	Number of Degre
1852, . . .	65	1857, . . .	68
1853, . . .	68	1858, . . .	73
1854, . . .	65	1859, . . .	93
1855, . . .	53	1860 . . .	84
1856, . . .	84	1861, . . .	107

The import of these figures may be judged of from a comparison with them of the numbers Medical degrees conferred in the same years by the University of Edinburgh, at which there is attendance of about 500 Medical students. These were in

Years.	Number of Degrees.	Years.	Number of Degre
1852, . . .	51	1857, . . .	94
1853, . . .	85	1858, . . .	58
1854, . . .	56	1859, . . .	60
1855, . . .	54	1860, . . .	57
1856, . . .	69	1861, . . .	67

It may, indeed, be safely stated, that the University of St Andrew's is now conferring a lar number of degrees in Medicine than any other University in the United Kingdom; and, consideri the privileges of practice conferred on its graduates by the Medical Act of 1858, the number, unc the existing system, is not likely to diminish.

Of the schools, from which the candidates for the St Andrew's degree proceed, the Commission

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informed by the Senatus Academicus of the University, that no official record has been preserved. the authority, however, of the Professor of Medicine, whose duties in connection with the subject e afforded him the best means of forming an estimate, they are enabled to present the following ement, as exhibiting, as nearly as possible, the proportions in which the different Medical schools oughout the country furnish candidates to St Andrew's:—

	Per Cent.
Scottish Universities, ...	0
Oxford, Cambridge, Trinity College Dublin, and Queen's Colleges in Ireland,	0
University and King's Colleges in London, ...	8
Middlesex, Guy's, St Thomas's, and St Bartholomew's Hospitals, . .	50
Other London Schools, ...	10
English Provincial Schools (such as Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, etc.), ...	9
Extra-Academical School in Glasgow, ...	12
Do. Edinburgh, ...	2
Do. Dublin, ...	9
	100

It thus appears that 68 per cent. of the St Andrew's candidates come from London schools, and per cent. from these and the provincial schools of England together.

The Medical Examiners of candidates for graduation in St Andrew's are the Professor of Medicine the Professor of Chemistry, and, in addition, certain Assistant Examiners introduced from the a-academical schools of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Under regulations issued by the University ecently as November 1858, these Assistant Examiners were only two in number; but, under subuent regulations issued in 1859, it was provided that, for the future, there should be one additional aminer (or two, who should act alternately) for each of the three following subjects, viz.:—(1.) erapeutics and Practice of Medicine; (2.) Surgery, including Surgical Anatomy; and (3.) Midery and the Diseases of Women and Children. Still, even under these regulations, the number of aminers of any set of candidates is, including the two Professors, only five,—a number not sufficient nsure an adequate examination in each of the various branches of a complete Medical education.

There were, till lately, two ordinary periods for graduation in Medicine in the University in each r. In 1859 these were increased to three,—viz., in January, May, and September. The University admits candidates to examination at other periods, on payment of a special fee.

The fee for the degree of Doctor of Medicine is twenty-five guineas, including the stamp duty of 0, still charged on the degrees of the Scotch Universities. In the event of a candidate being found ualified, he forfeits one-third of the graduation fee, which, however, is accounted for to him, should pass his examination at a subsequent time. The special fee, paid by candidates coming forward at ifferent time from the ordinary periods of examination, is fifty guineas. The degree of Bachelor of dicine has, as yet, hardly ever been conferred by the University, a single instance only being stated he returns from 1852 inclusive, which have been furnished to the Commissioners; but, when it is ferred, the fee appears to be eighteen guineas.

Out of the fee paid by each candidate for the degree of M.D. the Professor of Medicine receives ee guineas, and the Professor of Chemistry one guinea and a half, and from this source a considere income is derived by these two Professors.

Until last year, the Assistant Examiners in Medicine were also remunerated by receiving a certain re of the fee paid by each candidate; but their remuneration now consists of a payment of seven neas for each day on which they are engaged in oral examination.

The only other member of the Senatus Academicus, besides the two Professors above mentioned, o, until lately, received any payment from Medical graduation fees, was the Professor of Latin, to whom, Examiner in Latin, a fee of 7s. 6d. was paid for each candidate. But the late Professor of Latin (Dr per) having, in 1859, resigned his office of Examiner, a new arrangement was then made. At a meetg of the Senatus, held on the 14th December in that year, the following resolutions were adopted:—

'That, in view of the inconveniences that have arisen from the absence of Professors at the Medial graduations, and the unseemliness of diplomas professing to impart the authority of the University eing signed by only three or four names, Medical degrees shall be henceforth conferred only in the resence of a full quorum, fixed by the Universities (Scotland) Act to be one-third, of the Senatus.

'That, in order to secure this end, no less than one-half of the Senatus shall be annually nominated t the ordinary meeting in January, to be present at the three annual occasions of Medical graduation, o give their assistance in the general superintendence of the examination, and specially to sign the iplomas.

'That the present examination in Latin (Dr Pyper having resigned, from ill health, his office of Latin Examiner), as well as the other branches of the preliminary literary and scientific examination, respectively arranged, shall be conducted by the members of Senatus thus nominated, according to pecial appointment, to be fixed at the same meeting in January.

'That a fee of two guineas per day shall be given to each Professor, who, according to his appointnent, shall be present in person at the examinations and the conferring of Medical degrees, and assistng therein.'

In addition to the payments thus made to Professors and Examiners, there has been received by e University Chest, for a number of years, after payment of all expenses, and of an allowance to the niversity Apparatus Fund, a clear surplus income from Medical graduation fees, above, on the average, .500 a-year.

The operation of the system may be illustrated by the figures for the year ending the 21st January 61,—the University accounts being made up from January to January, and that being, therefore, the st complete year for which returns have been made, as well as the only year since the new regulations, garding the payment of Professors and Examiners, took effect.

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During that period 112 persons received the degree of M.D. at the three ordinary periods of grad tion (May and September 1860, and January 1861), three received the same degree on special exa nation, and one received the degree of M.B. There appear also to have been 21 rejected candida The income and expenditure of the fees for the year were as follows:—

INCOME FROM MEDICAL GRADUATION FEES.

Fees for Ordinary Examination,			L.2888 18 0
Do. Special Examinations,			157 10 0
Do. Rejected Candidates,			183 15 0
		L.3230	3 0
Less Stamps,		1159	9 6
Net income,			L.2070 13 6

EXPENDITURE.

Professor of Medicine,	L.422	2	0
Do. Chemistry,	211	1	0
Other Professors,	198	9	0
Assistant Medical Examiners,	168	0	0
Servants and Miscellaneous,	101	18	0
University Apparatus Fund,	152	2	0
		1253 12	0
Remained clear surplus,		L.817 1	6

The figures for the year in question, and the surplus, are undoubtedly larger than the average previous years. But they afford an illustration of the system, and of the powerful interest which t University has to foster it.

At the period of the last general Commission of Inquiry into the Universities of Scotland (1826–3 the circumstances of St Andrew's, in regard to its possessing no Medical School, were similar what they now are; and the manner in which Medical degrees had been conferred appears to h been exceedingly discreditable, being such as to elicit the strongest expression of disapprobation fr that Commission. By regulations, however, introduced about the time when the Commission began inquiry, an improvement was effected, at which the Commissioners express their satisfaction (Report St Andrew's, p. 412), noticing with approval that the result of the new regulations had been, to redu the number of degrees from about 20 annually to two in a period of above three years, from Mar 1826 to August 1829.

The present Commissioners would guard themselves against being supposed to imply, that the are in the present system of Medical graduation in St Andrew's abuses at all approaching in charac those mentioned in the report of the former Commission, in which, at the passage above referred to, is stated that even 'personal attendance was not required, no proof of a University education was nec 'sary, and the degree may safely be said to have been given to all those who paid for it.' Abuses of flagrant a nature the Commissioners do not believe that the University would now be disposed countenance, and probably there is no chance of their recurrence. But it is, to say the least, ine pedient, as it is certainly unnecessary, that candidates should be attracted in large numbers to Andrew's from London schools, and other schools throughout England, which qualify for the degree the University of London. Bearing in mind that 77 per cent. of the St Andrew's candidates co from England, and 68 per cent. from London, the extent to which this attraction now operates may judged of, by comparing the number of degrees conferred annually in St Andrew's and in London. making such a comparison, it is proper in regard to the University of London to state the number M.B. degrees only, and not the aggregate of the degrees of M.B. and M.D., as the Commissioners a informed by the Registrar of that University that the latter degree has hitherto been conferred only candidates who have previously graduated in the University as M.B. The numbers in the two Univ sities for the last ten years were as follows:—

Years.	No. of St Andrew's Degrees.	No. of London Degrees.
1852	65	13
1853	68	10
1854	65	12
1855	53	14
1856	84	9
1857	68	30
1858	73	23
1859	93	13
1860	84	24
1861	107	20
Total for ten years,	760	168

These figures are significant, when it is considered that English students cannot be attracted to Andrew's by any superiority in the reputation of its degree, nor yet even by the lowness of its gradu tion fees, which are higher than those in the University of London.

On becoming aware of these circumstances, the Commissioners were at once persuaded that it w highly inexpedient to allow a system to continue, which seemed to them neither creditable to the Un

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sity nor consistent with the public interests. It did not belong to the Commissioners to entertain question as to the expediency of the University of St Andrew's possessing the power of granting dical degrees, as the Commissioners were not conferring that power on the University, and had no hority to take it away. But it appeared to them to be their duty to consider in what manner the tem might be regulated, so as to insure, as far as possible, that the power which the University unbtedly possesses should be exercised with due regard to the credit of the University and the interests the public.

To remedy, therefore, to some extent the evils of the existing system, and to restrict within narer limits the exercise by the University of its power of graduation, the Commissioners framed the linance now under consideration. Among the provisions which it contains, is one (sec. xvii.) reasing the number of the Examiners in professional subjects. Considering the variety of distinct nches of Medical science, in each of which it is proper that the knowledge of a candidate should be ertained, the Commissioners were assured, on the best professional authority, that a smaller number Examiners than seven would not be sufficient to prevent the graduation of persons of inferior qualifiions. The Commissioners, therefore, fixed seven as the minimum number of Examiners, and specil in the Ordinance the respective departments in which they should be specially qualified to examine.

The Commissioners also inserted in the Ordinance a provision (sec. xxvi.) removing, as far as sible, after the incumbencies of the present Professors of Medicine and Chemistry, all interest in ividual Professors to promote a system of easy graduation.

But it appeared to the Commissioners that additional checks were necessary. An increase of the nber of Examiners, and of the subjects of examination, cannot alone secure that a searching test of ficiency shall be applied; and the Commissioners therefore concluded, that it was expedient also to it considerably the class of schools from which candidates for graduation might be admitted to St drew's, so as to assimilate, as far as possible, the system of St Andrew's to that of the other Univerjes of Scotland.

In the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, the Commissioners, by their Ordinances the regulation of Medical degrees, required, that of the four years of professional study, through ich every candidate must have passed, two at least should have been spent in some University en- ed to grant degrees in Medicine, and one at least in the University in which the candidate proposes graduate. The other two years of Medical study were allowed to be spent either in such Univerjes, or in certain other schools, including the Hospital schools of London. This rule is practically the ne as that which has existed in the University of Edinburgh for a considerable number of years, and h the best results.

To have adopted the same rule in regard to St Andrew's would probably have been to put an end Medical graduation in that University altogether, as very few candidates, if any, would have been luced to spend a year there in studying Medicine. Besides, the rule was obviously not calculated to se the standard of the acquirements of candidates for the St Andrew's degree. The Commissioners, refore, did not think it expedient to make a year's study in the University of St Andrew's imperae; and, while they left it open to candidates, if they pleased, to attend such courses of lectures in St drew's as the University might afford, they resolved to modify the rule prescribed in the other Unisities to this extent, that the two years of University Medical study might be taken in any University Universities in the United Kingdom in which instruction in Medicine is given. The Commissioners ther thought it expedient to extend the rule, so as to embrace within the general description of niversity study the instruction received in University College and King's College in London, as being lleges instituted for the purpose of giving instruction both in Arts and in Medicine, in close connecn with the University of London.

The Commissioners ascertained from the Counsel for the petitioners, that, if University College l King's College had not been included among the schools in which candidates might give attendance ring the two necessary years of University study, the petitioners would not have objected to the dinance. But it is stated, that the petitioners are aggrieved by those two Colleges being placed in t respect on a different footing from the Hospital schools.

It does not, however, appear to the Commissioners, that the case of the petitioners has been made t, either by the statements in their petitions, or through the address of Counsel. They cannot, therere, report to Your Majesty, that, in their opinion, any sufficient cause has been shown why the Ordinance should be altered.

The Commissioners are anxious that it should be distinctly understood, that, so far from intending the slightest degree to disparage the Medical schools represented by the petitioners, they are fully nsible of their present high efficiency, and of the valuable services which they have for a long time ndered to Medical education. In including University College and King's College among the hools at which the whole education for the St Andrew's degree might be taken, and allowing only a rtion of it to be taken in the Hospital schools, there was no intention on their part to institute comrison between the present teaching of the Colleges and the Hospitals. But the Commissioners think impossible to overlook the distinction in principle between the objects of the respective foundations— e primary object of the two Colleges being education, while that of the Hospitals is the relief of ffering. Each of the Hospitals, indeed, existed a long time before any Medical school was established connection with it; and each might now return to its former position, and abandon the function of aching, if the Governors thought it expedient to do so.

It may be proper here to correct a statement, which appears in the petitions of Guy's, St Thomas's, d St Bartholomew's Hospitals, to the effect that the students of the Medical schools in connection with em have, in common with the students of the other Hospital schools of London, always been in the same sition in every particular, as respects admission to degrees at all the Universities within the United ingdom, as the Medical students of the two London Colleges. In the University of Edinburgh, the age of which has in many respects been followed by the Commissioners in framing rules for the other niversities, it has never been so. The two Colleges were in 1838, as appears from a minute of the edical Faculty of the University of Edinburgh in that year, recognised by the University, from the

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dates of their respective foundations, as on the same footing with teaching Universities. That recognition entitled candidates for the Edinburgh degree to study in either of the London Colleges during a the portion of their professional course, which might be taken elsewhere than in the University itself that is, during three of the four necessary years of Medical study; and the rule has continued the same ever since. The Hospital schools, on the contrary, were not recognised at all as qualifying for the Edinburgh degree until 1846; and the recognition, which has since then been extended to them, has never exceeded two of the four years of Medical study.

Were the Commissioners to admit the schools in connection with the Hospitals represented by the petitioners, as schools in which all the education for the St Andrew's degree might be taken, they think it would be impossible to exclude many other schools throughout the country, which it may be are less celebrated, but which cannot in principle be distinguished from them, and to admit which it appears to the Commissioners would be highly inexpedient.

Where a University is purely an examining and graduating body, it is more peculiarly necessary to surround the system of graduation with safeguards against the admission of persons of inferior qualifications, than in the case of a University, which undertakes the instruction of the candidates for its degrees, and has in the course of their studies opportunities, in different ways, of judging of their characters and attainments, and which furnishes a staff of highly qualified Professors to act as Examiners. Such safeguards may be furnished in the University of London, which, the Commissioners are aware, admits candidates from a great variety of schools in different parts of the country; but in St Andrew's it is practically impossible to introduce them.

The Commissioners, for these reasons, are of opinion, that it would be inexpedient to admit, as qualifying to the full extent of the necessary studies, the schools in connection with the four Hospitals represented by the petitioners.

They also think, that a strong reason for the same conclusion is afforded in the large proportion, amounting to 50 per cent., furnished by these schools, of the candidates for the St Andrew's degree. To these candidates, if a Medical degree was an object, the University of London was open; or, by means of the diplomas of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in London, they had it in their power to be admitted to practise under the Medical Act. It was therefore quite unnecessary, that they should look elsewhere than to London for a degree or a qualification to practise.

Before concluding, the Commissioners think it right to advert to an alternative, which is suggested by the prayers of the petitioners. Each of the petitions, with the exception of that of Middlesex Hospital, which body, however, was represented before the Commissioners by the same Counsel with the others, and would be satisfied with the same result, concludes with a prayer, that Your Majesty in Council may be pleased to withhold your approbation of the 8th section, and of any other parts of the Ordinance, which purport to give to the Medical students of King's College or University College any privileges or advantages, as respects admission to degrees in the University of St Andrew's, which are not thereby accorded to the Medical students of the Hospitals. While the Commissioners are of opinion, that it would be decidedly inexpedient to admit the students of the Hospitals to the same privileges, in regard to graduation in St Andrew's, with students of Universities, there appears to them to be more force in the objection, that University College and King's College are not Universities, but are substantially on the same footing as the schools represented by the petitioners. The Commissioners have already explained the reasons, which induced them to extend to those two Colleges the same recognition as is given to Universities; but, if it shall appear to Your Majesty, that it is inexpedient on public grounds, or injurious to the petitioners, to place the two London Colleges in that favoured position, the object of the petitioners might be fully attained, by striking out University College and King's College from the list of Universities and Colleges in section viii. of the Ordinance, and inserting them in section ix. 1, as bodies on the same footing with the Hospital schools. That course, the Commissioners were assured by the Counsel for the petitioners, would satisfy them.

Given under the seal of the Commission, at Edinburgh, this 20th day of December 1861.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

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10. REPORT ON PETITIONS AGAINST ORDINANCES Nos. 28 TO 52, RELATIVE TO BURSARY FOUNDATIONS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

Report on Petitions against Ordinances Nos. 28 to 52, as to Bursary Foundations in Aberdeen.

UNTO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL,

THE REPORT of the Commissioners appointed by and for the purposes of the Act of the 21st and 22d years of Your Majesty's reign, chapter 83, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better 'Government and Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the 'Course of Study therein; and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen.'

May it please Your Majesty,

By an Order in Council, dated the 7th day of June 1862, Your Majesty was graciously pleased, in pursuance of the provisions of the above-mentioned Act, to refer to the Commissioners the following forty-four Petitions against the Ordinances Nos. 28 to 52, Aberdeen Nos. 8 to 32, inclusive, of date the 11th of April 1862, viz.:—

I. From the Kirk-session of the Parish of Lochbroom and County of Ross;
II. From the Kirk-session of the Parish of Belhelvie;
III. From the Kirk-session of Knockando, The Honourable George Henry Essex Grant, and The Honourable Lewis Alexander Grant;
IV. From the Minister, Elders, and others, Parishioners of Abernethy, Strathspey;
V. From the Kirk-session of the Parish of Dallas, in the County of Moray;

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VI. From the Kirk-session of the Parish of Oyne, in the Presbytery of Garioch, and Synod of Aberdeen;
VII. From the Kirk-session of the Parish of Cabrach;
VIII. From the Kirk-session of the Parish of Alvie;
IX. From the Kirk-session of the Parish of Mortlach, in the County of Banff;
X. From the Kirk-session and Inhabitants of Boharm;
XI. From the Kirk-session and others of the Parish of Aboyne;
XII. From the Kirk-session and others in the Parish of Premnay;
XIII. From the Kirk-session and Parishioners of Inveraven Parish;
XIV. From the Ministers, Elders, and others, Inhabitants of the Parish of Cairney;
XV. From the Minister, Elders, and others, of the Parish of Boyndie, in the County of Banff;
XVI. From the Minister, Elders, and others, Inhabitants of the Parish of Glass;
XVII. From the Minister, Elders, and others, in the Parish of Auchindoir, Aberdeenshire;
XVIII. From the Inhabitants of Birnie;
XIX. From the Inhabitants of the Town of Grantown, in the united Parish of Cromdale and Inverallan, County of Inverness;
XX. From the Inhabitants of the Village of Portessie, Banffshire;
XXI. From the Inhabitants of the Village of Findochty, Banffshire;
XXII. From the Inhabitants of the Village of Portknockie, Parish of Rathven;
XXIII. From the Inhabitants of the Burgh and Parish of Cullen, in the County of Banff;
XXIV. From the Inhabitants of the Town of Whitehills, County of Banff;
XXV. From the Inhabitants of the Parish of Banff;
XXVI. From certain of the Inhabitants of the Parish of Urquhart, in the County of Elgin;
XXVII. From the Inhabitants of the Parish of Marnoch, in the County of Banff;
XXVIII. From the Ministers and Inhabitants of Buckie and surrounding district;
XXIX. From the Minister and others of the Parish of Deskford;
XXX. From the Minister and Inhabitants of the Parish of Fordyce;
XXXI. From the Ministers, Feuars, and other Inhabitants of Portsoy;
XXXII. From the Parishioners of the Parish of Rothes, Morayshire;
XXXIII. From the Parishioners of Kirkmichael, Banffshire;
XXXIV. From the Parishioners of Drainie, near Elgin, and others;
XXXV. From the Heritors, Ministers, and others, of the united Parishes of Urquhart and Glenmoriston;
XXXVI. From the Heritor, Minister, Elders, and others, of the Parish of Duncansburgh (Fort-William), within the County of Inverness;
XXXVII. From the Heritors, Ministers, and others, of the Parish of Kilmonivaig, Inverness-shire;
XXXVIII. From the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the Royal Burgh of Banff, in Council assembled;
XXXIX. From the Presbytery of Fordyce;
XL. From Messrs Robert Maclure and W. D. Geddes, Professors of Classics in the University of Aberdeen;
XLI. From the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City and Royal Burgh of Elgin, in Council assembled;
XLII. From the Heritors, Ministers, and others, within the Parish of Old Deer;
XLIII. From Heritors, Ministers, and others, of the Parish of Bellie;
XLIV. From the Landholders, Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace of the County of Aberdeen, in General Meeting assembled;

lso the following six Petitions against the Ordinance No. 52, Aberdeen No. 32, [Redhyth Foundation], viz.:—

XLV. From the Earl of Seafield;
XLVI. From the Minister and Elders of the Kirk-session of the Parish of Banff;
XLVII. From certain of the Trustees under the Deed of Mortification of Walter Ogilvie of Redhyth;
XLVIII. From Landed Proprietors, Justices of the Peace, Ministers, Elders, and Gentlemen, residing in the Parish of Keith, and County of Banff;
XLIX. From the Minister, Elders, and other Inhabitants of the Parish of Cromdale, Strathspey;
L. From the Inhabitants of the Parish of Grange;
lso LI. The Petition of the Provost and Bailies of the Burgh of Old Aberdeen against the Ordinance No. 30, Aberdeen No. 10, [Watt Foundation];
lso LII. The Petition of the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Aberdeen, against Ordinances No. 28, Aberdeen No. 8; No. 49, Aberdeen No. 29, [Liddell Foundation]; and No. 48, Aberdeen No. 28, [Cargill Foundation];
lso LIII. The Petition of the Moderator and Kirk-session of the Parish of Mortlach, against Ordinance No. 42, Aberdeen No. 22, [Dr John Lorimer's Foundation].

Along with the Order in Council of the 7th of June, the Commissioners received intimation from ıe office of Your Majesty's Privy Council, that, in addition to the fifty-three petitions so referred, even other petitions on the same subject would be laid before Your Majesty at the next Council for eference to the Commissioners. These eleven petitions were the following, viz.:—

LIV. From the Kirk-session of Alvah;
LV. From the Kirk-session of Turriff;
LVI. From the Kirk-session of Monquhitter;
LVII. From the Kirk-session of Gartly;
LVIII. From the Kirk-session of Speymouth;
LIX. From the Parishioners of Fyvie;
LX. From the Parishioners of Ordiquhill;
LXI. From the Commissioners of Supply of Banffshire;
LXII. From Ministers and others of Duthil; and

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LXIII. From Heritors, Ministers, and others, of Daviot and Dunlichity; such ten last mention Petitions being severally directed against Ordinances Nos. 28 to 52, Aberdeen Nos to 32, inclusive;

And LXIV. Petition of the Rev. James Allan, Minister of Grange, against Ordinances Nos. 41 a 42, Aberdeen Nos. 21 and 22, [Lorimer Foundations].

By a subsequent Order in Council, dated the 19th of July 1862, Your Majesty was pleased to ref such last mentioned eleven petitions to the Commissioners.

By the said Orders, Your Majesty was further pleased to direct that the Commissioners should he the petitioners, or such of them as might be desirous thereof, by Counsel, and should report specially Your Majesty in Council on the matter of the said several petitions.

On receipt of the Order in Council of the 7th of June, the Commissioners intimated its terms the several petitioners therein named, and gave notice that, in pursuance of its directions, they h appointed the 21st of July last for hearing by Counsel such of the petitioners as should be desirous be so heard.

At the same time, the Commissioners intimated to the several petitioners named in Your Majesty Order in Council of the 19th of July, that their petitions would be laid before Your Majesty at the ne Council for reference to the Commissioners; that, under such reference, it would be the duty of th Commissioners to hear by Counsel such of them as should be desirous to be so heard; and that th Commissioners had accordingly appointed the 21st of July for that purpose.

At the meeting of the Commissioners on the 21st of July, Counsel appeared and were heard f the Landholders, Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace, of the County of Aberde (Petition XLIV.).

Counsel also appeared and were heard for the Earl of Seafield (Petition XLV.), and the san Counsel appeared also for certain of the Trustees under the Deed of Mortification of Walter Ogilvie Redhyth (Petition XLVII.), and for the Minister and Inhabitants of the Parish of Fordyce (Petitio XXX.), in so far as their petition relates to the Ordinance No. 52, regarding the Redhyth Foundatio

Counsel also appeared and were heard for the Provost and Bailies of the Burgh of Old Aberdee who have petitioned against the Ordinance No. 30, regarding the Watt Foundation (Petition LI.).

No Counsel appeared for any of the other petitioners.

The Commissioners have considered with care the several petitions and the arguments of Counsel, an they now humbly lay before Your Majesty the following Special Report on the matter of the petitions

The Commissioners will first address themselves to the cases presented by those petitioners wh have appeared by Counsel before the Commissioners.

Petition of the Landholders, Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace of the County of Aberdeen.

The petition of the Landholders, Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace of the count of Aberdeen (XLIV.), after referring to the issuing of the twenty-five Ordinances, Nos. 28 to 52, b the Commissioners, states, that by these Ordinances the number of bursaries in the University of Abe deen will be reduced from 255 to 189, and that, with the funds obtained by the suppression of 66 bu saries, the Commissioners propose to institute 12 Scholarships, which can only be competed for b students who have obtained the degree of Master of Arts. The petition then brings before You Majesty the enactment of the Universities Act, under which the Commissioners have proceeded i framing the Ordinances; and after representing, that the foundations which are affected have bee granted for the purpose of aiding poor boys to obtain the benefit of a liberal education, and that th diminution in the number of bursaries will be attended with injurious results, proceeds to express specia dissatisfaction with the provisions of the Ordinance No. 52, regarding the Redhyth foundation, i which it is contended that, by alienating revenue intended for the maintenance of poor boys during their academic course, and bestowing it on students who have finished the curriculum of Arts at th University, the Commissioners have exceeded the powers conferred by the Act. The petitioners the represent, that no adequate or corresponding advantage can be gained by the endowment of scholarship as proposed by the Commissioners, and that the suppression of so many bursaries will detrimentall affect the cause of education in the North of Scotland. They then submit that the Ordinances ar inexpedient and unjust, as sacrificing the interests of the many to those of the few, of the poorer to th more wealthy classes, and as interfering with the rights of patronage and the privileges of those wh have the strongest claims for these bursaries. They further submit, that the Ordinances are not i accordance with the designs and intentions of the founders, and that their tendency is to retard, not t promote, the interests of religion and learning. They conclude with expressing apprehension, that th diversion of revenues from the specific purposes signified by testators, which the Ordinances are assume to involve, will, if carried into effect, tend to prevent persons in future from devoting property to educational purposes. For these reasons, the petitioners pray Your Majesty not to approve of the Ordinances.

In the address of Counsel in support of this petition, it was urged, in the first place, that serious evils are likely to arise from what is called the 'suppression' of 66 bursaries. Hitherto, it was said, the bursaries have been very numerous, and very easily attained, and they have conferred the greatest benefit on very many poor students, who, but for the assistance afforded by them, would have been debarred from a University education. Many of the bursaries were, no doubt, of very small value; but, until recent regulations made by the Commissioners, and now sanctioned by Your Majesty in Council, they were, it was said, in reality more valuable than their nominal amount represented, seeing that to all holders of bursaries under a certain annual amount (L.11 in Marischal College, and L.12 in King's College) the fees payable to the Professors were modified according to a graduated scale, so as to enable the bursars to defray the class fees out of the amounts of their bursaries. But now, after depriving the holders of small bursaries of this privilege, the Commissioners, it was said, proposed further to diminish the number of the bursaries, and so to increase the difficulties already thrown in the way of poor students proceeding to the University.

In the next place, it was urged that the conditions, which the Ordinances introduce into the com-

ition for bursaries, tend to place young men from country schools at a serious disadvantage; and t the competition would be unfair, because it would be open to students sufficiently well prepared, on ering the University, to be admitted to the higher classes of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics. It s represented that the result would be, that candidates from town schools, whose previous education l been attended with greater advantages, would carry off all the bursaries, or at least the more valuable them, from those who had received only such an education as could be afforded in the country schools.

Lastly, it was contended that the proposed diversion to other purposes of a portion of certain funds, herto applied to bursaries tenable during the undergraduate course, was not in accordance with the in design of the founders, and was therefore illegal, as well as inexpedient. In particular, this com-int was urged against the appropriation of part of the income of the Adam foundation, by Ordinance . 33, to the purposes of the General University Fund therein mentioned, and temporarily towards liquidation of a debt which exists on the manses or dwelling-houses belonging to the University, and inst the institution from the Fullerton, Moir, and Gray foundations, by Ordinance No. 47, of eight olarships to be competed for by graduates in Arts. A similar objection was also said to apply to the gulations introduced by Ordinance No. 39, with regard to the disposal and tenure of the Boxill Bur-y. It is unnecessary to enter here into a detail of the grounds on which these objections were ported, as these will be stated hereafter, when the Commissioners come to explain the provisions of e foundations in question, and the manner in which they have been dealt with by the Ordinances.

It has been seen that, in their petition, the gentlemen of the county of Aberdeen express special satisfaction with the Ordinance No. 52, regarding the Redhyth foundation. Their Counsel, however, l not address any argument to the Commissioners against that Ordinance, but claimed for his clients e benefit of the argument of Counsel for the Earl of Seafield, whose petition relates exclusively to t Ordinance, and will form the subject of a subsequent part of this Report.

The complaint regarding the diminution in the number of Bursaries relates, as the Commissioners derstand, to the bursaries in the Faculty of Arts, as it is in that Faculty alone that any such diminu-n is proposed by the Ordinances; and the numbers 255 and 189, stated by the petitioners as repre-nting the present number of bursaries, and the proposed number, as reduced by the Ordinances, are y nearly correct, if understood to apply to the Faculty of Arts. The actual number, in either case, slightly above that stated by the petitioners, the reduced number under the Ordinances being 193 tead of 189.

The number of students in the Faculty of Arts is about 400. Last session (1861–2) it was 399. ere is still, therefore, under the Ordinances, nearly one bursary for every two students.

If it be said that the proper mode of estimating the proportion of bursaries to students, is to com-re the average number of bursaries falling vacant in each year with the number of students then tering the University for the first time, the proportion will still appear very large. Of the 193 rsaries in the Faculty of Arts, the Commissioners estimate that 95 are competition bursaries in the pointment of the Senatus Academicus; and, as these are distributed over a cycle of four years, the mber belonging to each year will be, as nearly as possible, 24. Of the remaining 98 bursaries, 85 are sentation bursaries, *i.e.*, bursaries in the gift of private persons or corporations, and 13 are bursaries ich, although in the gift of the Senatus Academicus, are subject, in a greater or less degree, to strictions as to the persons by whom they can be held. These 98 bursaries not being arranged in a cle like the competition bursaries, a larger proportion of them will, through casual vacancies, be ailable in each year for students entering the University; and the number so available may therefore estimated with safety at 26. The number of students entering the University is about 120 yearly, that, with 24 competition bursaries and 26 presentation and restricted bursaries, there would be 5 rsaries for every 12 students.

But the petitioners object that, whether this proportion be great or small, the effect of the Ordi-nces in diminishing the present number of bursaries will be to prejudice rather than to promote the terests of religion and learning.

Before expressing an opinion on this subject, or assigning the reasons of their opinion, the Com-issioners think it right to explain certain circumstances connected with the reduction of the number of rsaries under the Ordinances.

The present large number of bursaries is to a very considerable extent the effect of an illegal ractice, which has prevailed in the case of many of the foundations, of increasing the numbers of the rsaries much beyond those authorized by the founders, and that although not unfrequently the result s been to diminish the value of each bursary far below what is either desirable or consistent with a gard to the object of the foundation. Thus, on one fund (Dr Cargill's), which was bequeathed for e maintenance of 4 poor scholars, there are at present 8 bursaries of L.10 a year each; on another he Redhyth), the Commissioners find 20 bursaries instead of 8, as directed by the founder; on a ird (Dr Adam's), 19 instead of 3; and on a fourth (Dr Moir's), 20 instead of 4. In this manner it ill be found that the aggregate number of bursaries under the Ordinances, although considerably less an the present apparent number, falls very little short of that which the founders themselves have thorized. That the number on any foundation is less than that which the founder directed, is owing most entirely to the circumstance, that, in many cases, the value of the fund has in the course of time, om the depreciation of money or other causes, fallen so low as to render it necessary, in the view of e Commissioners, to diminish the number and increase the value of the bursaries, in order to render em available for the purposes for which they were destined.

It may be said that a different principle has been followed in the provisions of Ordinance No. 47, garding Mr Gray's foundation of two Mathematical bursaries in Marischal College. But, as will be xplained in a subsequent part of this Report, the peculiar conditions attached to that foundation appear the Commissioners fully to justify the course which they have adopted in reference to it.

But, besides that the effect of the Ordinances is to a large extent merely to abolish bursaries, hich have been illegally added to the foundations, many of the small bursaries, which the Com-issioners have united into bursaries of greater amount, are now, from their insignificant value,

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frequently left vacant, and are therefore of little importance at present in any view. That a diminuti in the number of such small bursaries will not to the same extent diminish the number of availa bursaries, may be inferred from the fact, that the whole of the twelve Elphinston or King's Colle Foundation Bursaries, the present value of which is L.5 each, were ascertained by the Commission to be vacant during last session. In like manner, the smallness in value (L.5) of the six bursaries Dr Liddell's foundation has been assigned by the Patrons, the Town Council of Aberdeen, as one the reasons why, during nine years for which returns were furnished to the Commissioners, it has be found impossible to fill up any one of these six bursaries.

The present number of small bursaries is very considerable, there being more than 70 of an annu value less than L.10 each, and of these above half are under L.6. The general effect of the Ordinanc is to consolidate these insignificant bursaries into a smaller number of bursaries, of a value in no ca less than L.10 each.

By section XXIII. of the Universities Act, the Commissioners are directed, in the exercise of th powers, to have special regard to the Reports presented by the three Royal Commissions of 1826–30, 1836–7, and of 1857. There is no reference in the Report of the Commission of 1857 to the subje of bursaries, but it engaged much of the attention of both the former Commissions.

The Commissioners of 1826–30, at page 75 of their General Report, state their opinion follows:—

'The influence and effects of the great number of small bursaries, which exist in several of t 'Universities, have been the subject of our serious consideration.

'At King's College, Aberdeen, there are 134 bursaries, being about one bursary to every thi 'student; and at Marischal College there are 106 bursaries, being more than one to every third studer 'taking the Divinity students who attend both Colleges as included in the number attending King 'College.

'At the United College of St Andrew's there are 55 bursaries, being nearly one to every four 'student.

'It is evident, from the information before us, that the number of bequests for the foundation 'bursaries is progressively increasing, and almost every year sums are left for that purpose by ind 'viduals who have been educated at these Universities.

. . . . . .

'From the information contained in the evidence before us, and particularly from the statemen 'of several of the Professors, we entertain very strong apprehensions, that the laudable object which 'is proposed to promote by such bequests has not been very satisfactorily or usefully accomplished, an 'that the number of small bursaries has been attended with consequences very prejudicial to the interes 'of the Universities. The number of the bursaries is greatly beyond the proportion necessary for th 'encouragement of extraordinary merit, or to provide for individual cases of unusual poverty an 'hardship.'

These Commissioners, then, after stating that it was completely proved that many persons wer attracted to the University in the hope of obtaining a bursary, and adverting to the evil effects whic often resulted to such persons, proceed to say:—

'The evils resulting from this state of things are serious and manifold. The character of th 'instruction afforded at the Universities will be insensibly lowered, with a view to the numbers attracte 'by these bursaries without adequate preparation or instruction. The resort thus artificially created 'mistaken for a general tendency of persons of the same description in life to attend the Universities 'and the feeling is very naturally entertained by the Professors, that the paramount object of thei 'exertions is to adapt their instruction to the wants and previous education of this class of students. I 'is to this cause that we are inclined to ascribe the views, which have been so strongly urged upon ou 'attention by the Masters of King's College, Aberdeen, in regard to the objects to which the Norther 'Universities ought in their opinion to be devoted, and the character and standard of instruction whic 'they consider it to be necessary to afford. From these views we entirely dissent. We are convince 'that no good can ever result from lowering the standard of instruction afforded in the Universities, i 'order to suit the attainments of students who come to College without any reasonable preparation 'Neither is such a lamentable sacrifice in any degree required, with a view to enable young men o 'strong natural talent and decided turn for instruction to overcome the difficulties and hardships t 'which poverty may subject them. Where such talents and dispositions exist, we believe that, in mos 'cases, if corresponding advantages and means of improvement are afforded, the highest attainment 'will be ultimately gained by students. These are in almost every instance the students, who, before 'entering the University, will have profited most by their previous education, and have derived the 'most advantage from the means of early instruction, however limited and scanty. To such students 'no course of education which the University can afford can be pitched too high, or carried too far: 'their industry, ardour, or natural genius, will conquer all difficulties; and their object will not be obtained, 'or justice done to them, if the instruction afforded by the Universities shall be lowered in order to 'suit the capacity and acquirements of persons solely attracted to College by the advantages of a 'bursary.

'It would, in our opinion, be infinitely more important for the interests of learning, and more 'useful for the ultimate advantage of the students from the poorer classes of society, if, instead of a 'great number of bursaries of small value, the funds could be appropriated for the purpose of instituting 'a smaller number of endowments with larger allowances, which should be awarded after public compe- 'tition at an advanced period of attendance at the University, as a reward for established merit, and to 'enable those, whose exertions have proved that they can benefit by such education, to prosecute still 'further the studies to which they are devoted.'

The Second Report of the Aberdeen Universities Commission of 1836–7 also adverts to the subject of the large number of bursaries in Aberdeen. At page vi. of that Report, the Commissioners, after condemning as an abuse the practice of increasing the number of bursars on different funds, in place of dividing the increased revenue among the number appointed by the founder, say:—

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'We consider this practice as objectionable, not only as it involves a violation of charters, but as increases the number of small bursaries, which we agree with our predecessors in thinking a source manifest evil to the interests of education, at the expense of a smaller number of liberal endowents, which might be made highly conducive to the promotion of those interests.

'The practice ought to be the more sedulously guarded against, that the personal interests of the rofessors afford considerable temptations to it, as it both increases their patronage, and enlarges the roportion of the burse funds which come to themselves in the shape of fees; the practice being to tain the Professors' fees out of the sums paid to the bursars.'

The Commissioners desire to express their entire concurrence in the opinions thus recorded in the orts of these two Royal Commissions. They are satisfied that the existence of a large number of all bursaries operates prejudicially to the interests of education, by attracting to the University persons se state of preparation is insufficient. It is difficult in many cases for the Professors to reject bursars unfit to enter the University, and they are therefore led by degrees to lower the standard of their inaction, in order to suit it to the attainments of persons of inferior education. In this manner the tone d character of the University come in time to be seriously impaired, while to compensate this evil no responding benefit is conferred on those who are admitted to the University without due preparation.

Entertaining these views, therefore, and fortified by the strongly expressed opinions of former mmissions, to whose reports they are bound to have special regard, the Commissioners have considered heir duty to diminish to some extent the number of small bursaries in the University of Aberdeen. the same time, by consolidating many of these small bursaries, which now, through the want of sons to fill them, frequently continue vacant, into bursaries of greater value, additions have been de to the number of available bursaries in the University, so that practically the total diminution ich has been effected is considerably less than the petitioners represent. There are still left in the culty of Arts, as has been stated, 193 bursaries to 400 students—a proportion larger than that which eared excessive to the Commissioners of 1826. It seems, indeed, hardly possible to maintain, that proportion under the Ordinances is too small, or that a number of bursaries has not been left, ply sufficient both to encourage deserving students, and to assist those whom it is desirable to assist obtaining a University education.

It has not, the Commissioners believe, been suggested, that the proposed diminution of the number bursaries will permanently lessen the number of students at the University. It certainly ought not ave that effect, and there is in reality no ground for the apprehension. It is a circumstance not worthy of notice, that the University of Glasgow, which, of the four Scottish Universities, has the allest number of bursaries, has at the same time the largest number of students in Arts. The number Arts bursaries in that University is only 53, while the students in Arts amount to about 700, the nber for last session being 677. This number of students is by no means accounted for by the ge population of Glasgow; the Commissioners having ascertained, in the course of their investigations he year 1860, that less than one-fifth of the students are natives of Glasgow. In Glasgow, also, as ll as in Aberdeen, the majority of the students are in very poor circumstances.

It is not necessary for the Commissioners to discuss the expediency of abolishing the rule as to modiing the class fees to all holders of bursaries below a certain value, as that rule is abrogated by an Ordiice (No. 27, Aberdeen No. 7), which has already received the approval of Your Majesty in Council.

The objection, which was stated on behalf of the petitioners, to the conditions provided by the rdinances as to the competition for bursaries, is one which the Commissioners have some difficulty in derstanding. It appears to them to be, in fact, an objection to the application of the principle of mpetitive examination to University bursaries. For a long period, however, all bursaries, in the pointment of the Senatus Academicus, not confined by the foundations to particular classes of pers, have in Aberdeen been bestowed on that principle.

But students, it is said, will now be admitted to the competition, whose previous education has been ch as to fit them at once to enter the senior classes of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics; and, consequently, students, whose early opportunities have been less favourable, will be placed at a disadvantage. urging this objection, the petitioners seem not to be aware that, so far from admitting to the rsary competition any students who are now excluded, the Ordinances in reality limit the competition ore narrowly than at present. Hitherto all students, not already the holders of bursaries, have been missible, in whatever stage of their University course they may be; whereas under the Ordinances .g., Ordinances Nos. 33, 36, 37, 38, and 47) the competition is confined to students entering on their st or second session.

The Ordinances, however, taken in connection with a previous Ordinance, No. 14, applicable to the Universities, which received Your Majesty's approval in the course of last year, introduce an portant change into the conditions of tenure of the competition bursaries, which it may be proper re to explain.

Before the passing of the Ordinance, No. 14, which now regulates the course of study for degrees Arts in the several Universities, there was in the University of Aberdeen a fixed and invariable urse of study prescribed for all candidates for a degree. This course extended over four sessions or ademical years, during the first of which the student attended the junior classes of the Professors of atin and Greek, during the second, the senior classes of those two Professors and the junior class of e Professor of Mathematics, and, during the third, the senior class of Mathematics. It is unnecessary re to specify the other classes on which attendance was required. The course of study was the same all students, whatever might be their state of knowledge and preparation. To the tenure of a rsary, however, there was attached the condition, that every student, when he obtained a bursary, hether on his first admission to the University, or after having been a student for one or more sessions, ould enter the junior classes of Latin and Greek, and proceed through the course prescribed for a egree, in the same manner as if he were then for the first time commencing study in the University.

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The alteration effected in these regulations by Ordinance No. 14 is as follows. While it requi under ordinary circumstances, attendance for two sessions on each of the classes of Latin, Greek, Mathematics as heretofore, it provides, 'that any student, who, at the time of his entrance to the U 'versity, shall satisfy the Professors in the Faculty of Arts on examination, that he is qualified to att 'the higher classes of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, or any of them, shall be admitted to such hig 'class or classes, as the case may be, without having previously attended the first or junior class 'classes in the same department or departments;' and further, 'that, where a student has been admit 'to the higher classes both of Latin and Greek, without having previously attended the first or ju 'Latin and Greek classes, his course of study for the degree of Master of Arts may be completed wit 'three winter sessions instead of four.'

This provision, the Commissioners believe, will be of advantage, not merely in relieving the bet prepared students of an attendance on classes which are unsuited to their advanced attainments, from which, therefore, they cannot be expected to derive benefit, but also in giving to the Professors Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, whose incomes depend largely on the numbers of their students, direct interest in raising the standard of qualification for admission to their junior as well as to th senior classes, so as ultimately to lead to students of such advanced attainments giving attendance both the junior and senior class of a Professor. Nor can it well be objected, that the improvement the standard of qualification for admission to the University will have the effect of discouraging disqualifying young men, who have received their elementary education at parish schools, from comi up to the University; for the elevation of the standard ought to be, and cannot but be, gradual; a it is surely not unreasonable to hope that it will, among other beneficial effects, stimulate the teach of schools, and lead, in the same gradual progress, to their sending their pupils to the University in more advanced and satisfactory state of preparation than at present.

The clause of the Ordinance No. 14, which has been quoted, is not confined in terms to students w are not bursars, and the Commissioners did not intend so to limit its operation. It would be most inc pedient, as well as unreasonable, unless there were something in the conditions of the particular foundati which rendered it imperative, that a student, because he obtained a bursary, should be required attend classes, of attendance on which it was otherwise considered desirable that he should be relieved

It was suggested, however, by persons whose interests are supposed to be affected by the chang that, as the Ordinance does not mention bursars expressly, it must be held to apply to other stude only, and that it is necessary for bursars still to submit to the former rule of the University, requiri them, on obtaining their bursaries, to commence with the junior classes of the first year.

To prevent the possibility of such a construction, the seventh clause of the Ordinance No. 28 h been introduced, which provides, that 'no student, obtaining a competition bursary in the Faculty 'Arts in the appointment of the Senatus Academicus, shall be required, as a condition of his tenu 'thereof, to enter the first or junior classes of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, or any of them, unle 'otherwise he would have been required to attend such classes or any of them, in proceeding to t 'degree of Master of Arts; nor shall any such student be required to attend any class or classes, 'addition to those required from other students in proceeding to the said degree.'

It is obvious, from this explanation, that the conditions attached by the Ordinances to the comp tition for bursaries do not throw any new difficulties in the way of poor students. A certain advanta in the competition must always exist in favour of students, who have had a higher education at schoo and, if the Commissioners had proposed, for the first time, the extraordinary expedient of excluding th best students from the competition, they would justly have been charged with introducing a regulatio calculated directly to lower the standard of scholarship among students entering the University. Th petitioners profess an anxiety on behalf of students whose early training has been deficient. But it h been shown, that the larger portion of the bursaries in the University are in the hands of private patron or are bestowed on other considerations than success in the annual competition. There is therefore n want of means for assisting such students in obtaining a University education.

The Commissioners have, in the last place, to notice the objections which were raised on behalf these petitioners to particular Ordinances.

The first of these related to Ordinance No. 33, regarding Dr Alexander Adam's foundation.

By a single deed, dated the 10th of August 1691, Dr Adam founded three bursaries in King College, and two bursaries in Marischal College. The lands, which he conveyed for this purpose, wer different in the case of the two Colleges, and the two foundations therefore have been preserved distinc from each other. The Ordinance affects only the foundation in King's College.

The deed, which is printed at length in the Appendix to this report, bears, that the granter thereb sells and dispones to, and in favour of, the University of Aberdeen (*i.e.*, King's College), the Masters and their successors, and to the Marischal College of New Aberdeen, and unto the Hospital of Old Aberdeen, and unto the Hospital of New Aberdeen, for the maintenance of bursars in each of the said Colleges, and of a beadman in the said Hospitals, 'allowing forty pounds for each bursar by the year 'and twenty pounds to each of the beadmen by year, as after limited,' all and whole those crofts etc. After a description of the lands which he destines for the foundation in King's College, he proceeds, 'All this I dispone unto the Masters and Regents of the Old Town College, for the maintenance 'of three bursars in the said College for four years, being of my kindred or, etc.' Then follows a portion of the deed relating to the proposed foundation in Marischal College, after which directions are given, that 'the said Principal, Masters, and Regents of the King's College of Aberdeen, may be infeft 'in the said crofts, . . . ; they with rents of the said crofts maintaining three bursars of Philosophy 'for four years space, . . . and that the said Masters pay, or cause to be paid, out of the said rents, 'twenty pounds Scots to the Beadhouse or Hospital of Old Aberdeen, for the maintenance of a 'beadman, etc.'

The effect of this deed, in the opinion of the Commissioners, is to make a gift of the lands in question to King's College, subject to the burden of the College maintaining, out of the rents, three bursars at the specified rate of L.40 Scots, or L.3, 6s. 8d. sterling, each, and one beadman at the rate of L.20 Scots.

The Commissioners are not aware what was the original value of the property included in Dr Adam's gift to King's College. The present net annual value available for all University purposes, excluding bursaries, amounts to L.404 annually; and a provision for three bursaries, at L.3, 6s. 8d. each, would leave a net annual surplus to the College of L.394. The University, however, has not confined the number of bursaries to that provided by the founder, nor has it limited the allowance to each bursar to that which was fixed by him. The number has been increased from time to time, until there are now nineteen bursaries on the foundation, at sums varying from L.10 to L.20, and amounting in the aggregate to L.293 a year. The last addition to the number was made in 1860–1, the first year of the union of the Colleges, when two new bursaries, of L.10 each, were created.

These arrangements are destitute of all legal authority, and the Commissioners do not think it desirable that such a system should be continued.

By the Ordinance No. 33, the number of bursaries is fixed for the future at nine, three of which shall be of the annual value of L.20 each, and six of the annual value of L.15 each; and it is directed that these nine bursaries shall be open to competition, the bursaries on this foundation having been so bestowed for a very long period. The remainder of the net income of the fund (L.254), is by the Ordinance made applicable to the purposes of the General University Fund, instituted by a previous Ordinance No. 12, *i.e.*, to such purposes as the payment of the expense of apparatus and museums, and the support of the University Library. In the meantime, however, one-half of the surplus is directed to be placed to the account of a sinking fund for the extinction of a debt of about L.2000, secured on certain manses or dwelling-houses, belonging to the University. These manses are six in number, and the right to occupy them is assigned, as part of their emoluments, to the holders of certain Professorships. The debt in question has been incurred by the University, from time to time, for repairs and alterations on the manses, and a burden is at present imposed on the incumbents of these Chairs of paying, in name of rent, a percentage on the amount of the debt. The Commissioners propose to provide for the liquidation of the debt, by setting apart temporarily a portion of the surplus income of Dr Adam's foundation to establish a sinking fund for the purpose, the occupants of the Chairs being, in the meantime, bound to continue payment of the same rents as they now pay, until the whole of the debt is extinguished.

In taking these steps, the Commissioners consider they are fully justified in point of law, by the provisions of sections XV. 2 and XV. 8 of the Universities Act. By the former of these sections, they are empowered to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of any gift or endowment of the nature therein specified, which has taken effect for more than fifty years, if it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as is consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment. The latter section empowers them to provide, by means of any of the funds, property, rents, revenues, and endowments of any University or College, for the payment and extinction of any debts forming a present burden on such rents, revenues, or endowments respectively.

The Ordinance provides for a larger number of bursaries, as well as for a larger payment to each bursar, than that which the founder directed. The complaint, therefore, that there are too few bursaries, cannot be maintained; and it has not been suggested that the allowance proposed for each bursar is too small.

After thus making full provision for nine bursaries on Dr Adam's foundation, the Commissioners had to consider in what manner the surplus income of L.254 could best be applied for the interests of the University. In doing so, they were much impressed with the insufficiency of the means which the University now possesses for the support of the Library, and for other necessary expenses. Its present means for such purposes consist almost exclusively of the matriculation and examination fees of students, and the income which it derives from this source is quite inadequate. In particular, the funds for the support of the Library are very insufficient, owing mainly to the circumstance, that the compensation allowance to the University under the Copyright Act has been fixed at a very low rate. While in the University of Edinburgh this allowance is L.575 a year, in St Andrew's L.630, and in Glasgow L.707, the University of Aberdeen receives only L.320. The Commissioners, therefore, concluded that their proper course was to apply the surplus income of Dr Adam's fund to assist in the maintenance of the Library, and in meeting other general University expenses, for which, at present, there is but a scanty provision.

The temporary application of a portion of the surplus income to a fund for extinguishing a debt on University buildings is also, they consider, within the scope of their authority, and in the highest degree expedient, with the view of placing on a proper footing the Professorships to which the manses are attached.

The petitioners objected, through their Counsel, in the next place, to the institution from the Fullerton, Moir, and Gray funds, by Ordinance No. 47, of eight scholarships, to be competed for by graduates in Arts. The following are the circumstances of these several foundations.

By his will, dated the 25th of January 1692, Mr James Fullerton of Halstead, in Essex, directed his lands and houses, lying at Bockin in that county, to be sold, and the proceeds to be invested in land in Scotland, and settled upon the University of Old Aberdeen for ever, 'for the bringing up as many scholars of my nearest relations as the revenue of the same will maintain, and, for want of such relations, then my will is, it shall be disposed of for the maintaining as many poor scholars as the governors of the said University shall think fit.'

It appears that, in 1695, shortly after Mr Fullerton's death, articles of agreement were drawn up on the subject of his foundation between the Masters of the College and certain persons whom he had appointed to be overseers of the foundation. Under this agreement the number of bursars, and the allowance to be made to each, were to be determined by these parties, 'by ane paper under their hands when the money is settled.' The Commissioners understand that no such document is now in existence, but it is probable that the number of bursaries was fixed in this manner at ten, that having been the number on the foundation in the year 1704. From time to time, however, as on other foundations, the

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number has been increased, until it now amounts to as many as twenty-nine, the last creation of bursaries having been in 1860–1, when three bursaries, of L.10 each, were added to the foundat The present allowances to the bursars vary from L.10 to L.14, 10s., and amount in the aggregat L.373. The present net income of the fund is L.476. The bursaries have for a long period been o to competition.

By the will of Dr Alexander Moir of the island of St Croix, of uncertain date, but of which University first received information in 1763, a sum of L.600 was bequeathed to King's College ' 'the support and education of four poor students annually in that College, and subject to such regulati 'as the foresaid Alexander Moir shall, by a separate writing, make concerning this benefaction.' such regulations were ever communicated to the University, nor is the Senatus Academicus aware t any separate writing on the subject ever was executed by the testator. Under these circumstances bursaries have been bestowed at the yearly competition.

The number of bursaries, as fixed by the founder, was four, but this has been raised by degree twenty, the present number. Of these, four bursaries, of L.10 each, were first added in 1860–1. T bursaries vary in value from L.10 to L.17, and amount in all to L.284. The total net income is L.4

By a deed, dated the 19th day of December 1768, Mr John Gray, of King Street, Covent Gard bequeathed to the Principal and Professors of Marischal College the sum of L.1000, for the foundat of two Mathematical bursaries. The sum was paid to the College in 1770. The deed contains v minute regulations as to the manner in which the bursaries should be bestowed, and as to the conditi of their tenure. To be admitted to the competition, it was to be necessary for each candidate to h proceeded regularly in the prescribed academical course in the Faculty of Arts, to have studied un the Professor of Mathematics for two sessions and no more, and to have made himself well acquain with certain specified branches of Mathematics. Candidates were to be students of Philosophy, hav at least one year of the ordinary course of Philosophy to run, and they were to obtain the bursaries ' 'an open and solemn comparative trial,' the examination being conducted, in presence of the Princi and Professors, by the Professor of Mathematics on oath. A casual vacancy in either bursary was be filled up in a similar manner for the residue of the term of its tenure, after a competition of candida qualified to compete at the time of its commencement. After providing for an annual allowance L.12 to each bursar, to be increased if the income should admit of it, and for the payment of cert fees to the Professor of Mathematics, it was directed that the term of tenure of the bursaries should two years, and that, during that period, the bursars should reside in Aberdeen 'and apply themsel 'assiduously, under the direction of the Professor of Mathematics, to the study of Conic Sections, Opti 'Mechanics, and Mechanical Philosophy, Astronomy, Fluxions, the Quadrature of Curves, and otl 'branches of the higher Geometry, and in general to all such parts as form the complete Mathematicia It was also directed that any bursar, on leaving College, should receive a gold medal, if he should appe 'to have a very fine genius for Mathematics.'

The present annual value of this foundation is about L.84, of which L.60 is paid to two bursars L.30 each, and L.8, 8s. as fees to the Professor of Mathematics.

Difficulties, however, are now experienced in carrying out the minute directions of the found These difficulties were first brought under the notice of the Commissioners by a memorial from t Senatus Academicus, dated the 23d of April 1861, in which they requested the Commissioners 'to rel 'the conditions on which the Gray bursars at present hold their appointments, and which it has been fou 'impracticable to carry out, so as to be productive of much advantage to the bursars or to the Universit It was subsequently explained to the Commissioners, that the condition, requiring the bursars, aft obtaining their bursaries, to continue the prosecution of the study of Mathematics, had 'been fou 'almost nugatory in practice, as in most cases the prosecution of Mathematical studies, after the completi 'of the curriculum in Arts, interferes with the purely professional studies or active duties of the bursar

Under these circumstances, it was suggested as desirable by the Professors of Mathematics ar Natural Philosophy, after giving much attention to the subject, that the value of the Gray bursari should be awarded annually to the candidate, who should most distinguish himself at the examinatic for graduation with honours in Mathematics, which includes an examination in pure Mathematics ar in Natural Philosophy. The same Professors further proposed, that the Simpson Mathematical pri and the Boxill bursary, to which foundations another Ordinance (No. 39) relates, should be award in conjunction with the value of the Gray bursary to those candidates who came next in order of meri

The course so suggested for the future regulation of the Gray foundation appeared to the Commi sioners in direct furtherance of the main design of the donor, which was the encouragement of advance Mathematical study. But, after careful consideration, the Commissioners were of opinion, that this en would be more effectually attained by the institution of Mathematical scholarships, to be competed f by graduates in Arts in the manner provided by Ordinance No. 47.

The Commissioners will now explain the provisions of that Ordinance in regard to the thre foundations with which it deals.

On the Fullerton foundation it fixes the number of bursaries at fourteen, of which five are of th annual value of L.20, and nine of the annual value of L.15 each.

This number of bursaries, although considerably less than that which the Senatus Academicus no has on the foundation, is greater than the original number (ten). The income exhausted by thes bursaries is L.235, leaving, of the total net income of L.476, a surplus of L.241, applicable to th scholarship fund created by section viii. of the Ordinance.

On the Moir foundation, the Ordinance also fixes the number of bursaries at fourteen, of whic four are of the annual value of L.20, and ten of the annual value of L.15 each. This number is les than that which now exists, but is much larger than that (four) provided by the founder. The tota amount of the bursaries under the Ordinances is L.230, leaving, of an income of L.465, a surplus o L.235 applicable to the scholarship fund.

The income of the Gray fund being L.84 a year, the total annual amount of the combined scholar ship fund is estimated at L.560, and from this the Ordinance provides for the foundation of eigh scholarships of L.65 each, to be called the Fullerton, Moir, and Gray scholarships. It is provided that

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ese scholarships shall be tenable for four years, that they shall be competed for by graduates in Arts of University under two years' standing, that four shall be awarded for distinction in Classical Literature d Mental Philosophy, and four for distinction in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and that two holarships, and no more, that is, one in each of such two departments, shall be awarded annually.

It appears to the Commissioners that these provisions will promote at once 'the interests of religion nd learning, and the main design of the donors.' The foundations of Mr Fullerton and Dr Moir are general in their terms, as to admit of great latitude in disposing of the funds belonging to them for encouragement of education in the University. On the other hand, the purposes of Mr Gray's ndation will be more effectually advanced, by the institution of the four Mathematical scholarships, which his foundation contributes, than by maintaining his two bursaries fettered with conditions, ich it has been found impracticable to carry out in a manner advantageous either to the bursars or University. As, therefore, each of these foundations has taken effect for a period much beyond y years, there cannot be a question that the provisions of the Ordinance are within the powers con-red on the Commissioners by the Legislature.

It also appears impossible to entertain any doubt of the expediency of the institution of these eight holarships. 'The main defect in the system of the Scotch Universities,' as is observed by the Com-ssioners of 1826–30 (General Report, p. 36), 'is the want of adequate motives and encouragement or continued and vigorous application.' Those Commissioners therefore insist very strongly on the portance of furnishing to students stronger motives to exertion, and greater opportunities of gaining utation at the University, than now exist. The defect which they point out is still a subject of gret to all who are interested in the improvement of the Universities of Scotland. To remedy it, the st powerful, if not the only effectual means, will, it is believed, be found in the institution of pecuniary wards attainable, as fellowships in the English Universities, by distinguished graduates in Arts. To s object already, in the University of St Andrew's, one third of the income of the Ramsay founda-n, the most valuable of the bursary foundations in that University, has, with the liberal concurrence Sir Alexander Ramsay, the patron, been devoted by an Ordinance, which has received Your Majesty's nction; and in the University of Edinburgh a similar use has been made of a fund, recently bestowed the University by the surviving trustees of the Pitt Club of Scotland. With the same view, it is pposed by the Ordinance now under consideration, to institute eight scholarships in the University of erdeen; and the Commissioners are persuaded, that the benefit which their institution will confer on University cannot be too highly estimated.

It was explained, indeed, by the Counsel for the petitioners, that they do not question the propriety instituting scholarships in the University, but that they object to the employment, for the purpose, any portion of the revenues connected with the bursary foundations. It was suggested, on their part, t probably the necessary funds might be obtained from other quarters, and there is no doubt as to source which was thus indicated. The Commissioners, however, think it would be unwise to trust the public Exchequer for the foundation of scholarships in the Universities.

It was further suggested by Counsel, that at all events the Ordinances ought to have contained ne provision, securing a continued connection with the University on the part of the holders of the holarships. The Commissioners have considered this subject very fully, not only in regard to the holarships in Aberdeen, but also in regulating the conditions, now approved by Your Majesty in uncil, of the scholarships instituted in St Andrew's and in Edinburgh; and the conclusion at which y have arrived is, that it would not be expedient to attach to the scholarships, as a condition of their ure, a continued attendance and study at the University. The period for which they are to be held only four years; and it will greatly increase the advantages which they will afford, if the holders are owed, should they think fit, to prosecute their studies elsewhere than in the University at which they ve obtained their scholarships. The provision of section ix. of Ordinance No. 28, empowering the natus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, to suspend any scholar from, or to prive him of, his scholarship, on account of gross misconduct, affords a sufficient check against any rious abuse of this privilege, the possibility of which was suggested by the Counsel for the petitioners.

With regard to the provisions of the Ordinance No. 39, which relates to the regulation of the bur-ry on the foundation of Dr William Boxill, the arguments of Counsel were exceedingly general, and d not contain any special reference to the terms of the founder's will. The will, as far as is material, in the following terms:—'I give the said sum of L.700 consolidated annuities to the New Town College of Aberdeen, as a Mathematical bursary, the dividends and income thereof to be gained by ompetition in the usual way; and I direct the said sum of L.700 to be transferred to the treasurer, rustees, or other officers of the said College, to be held by them in trust for the purposes aforesaid.'

It has been already stated, that, in suggesting to the Commissioners the introduction of new condi-ns regarding the Gray foundation, the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy proposed at the Simpson Mathematical prize and the Boxill bursary should be awarded, in conjunction with the come of the Gray foundation, to the most distinguished students in the examinations in the depart-ent of Mathematics at the examination for graduation with honours. The Commissioners, while they ncluded that the funds of the Gray foundation could be more beneficially employed in another manner, lly concurred with those Professors as to the expediency of the proposals which they made for the ture regulation of the Simpson and Boxill foundations. These proposals, accordingly, have been nbodied in the Ordinance No. 39.

Neither of the two foundations has taken effect so long as fifty years, and it would therefore be t of the power of the Commissioners to alter any of the conditions or directions, which the founders emselves have provided. But these are so general, as to leave in a great measure to the University thorities the regulation of the manner in which the prizes are to be bestowed. On this principle, as e Commissioners are assured, the foundations have uniformly been dealt with by the respective Senates King's and Marischal Colleges.

The Ordinance, therefore, does not contain any regulation inconsistent with the provisions of Dr oxill's will. His bursary will still be, as he directed, a Mathematical bursary gained by competition.

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His will is silent as to the stage of a student's course at which the competition is to take place, and also as to the term of the tenure of the bursary. The Ordinance professes to regulate these matters only by providing that the last year of the course shall be the time of the competition, and, in effect, that the period of tenure shall be one year.

It may be proper to explain, that the sanction of an Ordinance of the Commissioners to an arrangement of the two prizes on one system was thought desirable, as no such arrangement had hitherto existed, owing to the circumstance that one of the foundations belonged to King's College, and the other to Marischal College.

In concluding their observations on the petition of the gentlemen of the county of Aberdeen, who alone have appeared by Counsel to maintain an opposition to the Ordinances as a whole, the Commissioners think it right to point out, that, while the provision of the Universities Act, under which these petitioners appear, is one enabling any University or College, or the trustees or patron of any foundation or any person directly affected by an Ordinance, to petition Your Majesty against its approval, the petitioners are not the trustees or patrons of any foundation in the University, and have no very clear title or interest to appear as opponents of the Ordinances. That they have been very ready to assume the position of opponents, and have done so without much consideration, may be inferred from the fact that, at the time when they presented a petition to Your Majesty, charging the Commissioners with 'diverting revenues from the specific purposes signified by testators,' they had not even made themselves acquainted with the circumstances and conditions of the foundations to which this charge related; for their Counsel, while protesting against what he represented to be the confiscation of Dr Adam's fund was compelled to admit, at the hearing, that he had not even then been informed of the terms of Dr Adam's deed of foundation. The Commissioners think it would be unfortunate, if the University, whose welfare these Ordinances intimately concern, were allowed to suffer from an opposition undertaken with so little consideration, and proceeding from persons whose title to appear is so doubtful, and whose interest is so remote.

Petitions of the Earl of Seafield, of certain of the Trustees under the Deed of Mortification of Walter Ogilvie of Redhyth, and of the Minister and Inhabitants of the Parish of Fordyce.

The petitions of the Earl of Seafield (XLV.), and of five of the trustees under the deed of foundation of Walter Ogilvie of Redhyth (XLVII.), relate exclusively to the Ordinance, No. 52, regarding the Redhyth foundation. The Counsel for these petitioners appeared also for the Minister and Inhabitants of the parish of Fordyce (XXX.), but only in so far as their petition, which is in form against the whole of the Ordinances, is directed against the Ordinance No. 52.

The terms of the foundation of Walter Ogilvie of Redhyth are contained in his deed of the 16th of September 1678, as modified, in some respects, by a subsequent deed, dated the 1st of November 1680.

By the deed of 1678, which is set out at length in the Appendix, the founder granted and mortified to the ministers of the parishes of Fordyce, Banff, Inverboyndie, Mortlach, and Ordiquhill, and to the Principal and Professors of the King's College of Aberdeen, and their several successors, the lands and barony of Redhyth, for the use of twenty boys to be bred and educated at the school of Fordyce and King's College, and he appointed the said ministers and members of the College 'sole and absolute 'patrons and overseers, managers and administrators,' of the foundation, subject, however, to the directions set forth in the deed, which are to the effect, that each boy should remain at the school for five years, and immediately thereafter at the College for four years; that only twelve of the boys should be together at the school, and eight at College, for which end only two boys yearly should be admitted to the foundation; that, until the full number of twenty boys should be completed, the surplus of the yearly rents should be accumulated, as this would 'much contribute to their better maintenance and subsistence 'their last four years in the College, which requires a better provision;' that each boy, while at school, should receive a specified allowance in grain for his maintenance and clothing (two pecks victual weekly for meat and drink, and two bolls victual for their clothing, yearly), in addition to a payment of forty shillings Scots to the schoolmaster of Fordyce for his instruction; that a fixed allowance (19 bolls, 2 firlots, 2 pecks meal, and ten pounds money) should be provided for the chamberlains appointed to draw the rents; and that the income, arising from any accumulations made as above directed, should be employed for the use of the eight boys who should from time to time be at College, in addition to their receiving the like allowance in grain to that provided for the boys at school. The deed further directs, that none but poor boys should be admitted to the foundation; that they should be past eight years of age before admission to the school; that a certain order of preference in names and conditions of birth should be observed in their selection; and that, failing boys possessed of such qualifications, any poor boys might be chosen, whom the patrons might think fit. The patrons were further directed to examine the boys periodically, and, in case they should find any of them, after being four years at school, 'not to have a 'genius and inclination for letters, and unfit to be scholars,' to take such boys from the school, and give them a year's salary to assist in putting them out in trade, and, after the expiration of the year to which such year's salary was applicable, to fill the places of the boys so taken away for the remainder of the nine years then to run. The deed further appointed Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Boyne, and his heirs, controllers of the foundation.

The deed specifies the rent of the lands, at its date, as 189 bolls, 2 firlots, 2 pecks meal and bear of victual rent, and L.100 Scots of silver rent. Leaving out of consideration the direction as to the disposal of the surplus rents for the benefit of the eight bursars at College, and estimating the allowance for each College bursar at the same rate as that provided for each boy at school, the aggregate of the several allowances specified in the deed would exhaust the rent of the lands, with the exception of a sum of L.66 Scots.

The lands of Redhyth, as is stated in the deed, were held by the founder under a wadset from the Earl of Findlater, subject to a power of redemption on payment of the amount of the debt. Under this power they were subsequently redeemed, and other property was acquired by the trustees for the purposes of the foundation.

By his deed of 1st November 1680, the founder recommended to the members of the College d the other overseers of his foundation, to grant to Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Boyne, and his heirs and ccessors, a right of presenting the bursars, and also appointed him conjunct patron of the foundation ng with them. A deed, giving effect to this recommendation, was executed by the members of the llege and the other overseers on the 24th of December 1680.

In 1765, the right of presenting the bursars was purchased from the heir of Sir Patrick Ogilvie by Earl of Findlater and Seafield, then Chancellor of King's College, through whom the Earl of Sea- ld, the present patron, derives his title to the patronage. The Commissioners observe that a right of verseeing' or 'controlling' the foundation appears also to be claimed by the Earl of Seafield in virtue the purchase; but it may be open to question how far such a right could be a subject of sale.

At the time when the right of presentation was so purchased, the number of bursaries was the same that fixed by the founder. Shortly afterwards, however, a system of increasing the number on the ndation was introduced, through which it has been gradually raised, until it now amounts to forty. these forty bursaries, twenty are attached to the school of Fordyce and twenty to the University of erdeen, so that, in increasing the number, the trustees and patron, on whose authority the increase ts, have not even had regard to preserving the proportion between the school and the University rsaries, which was necessary for maintaining the connection between them.

The first addition to the number of bursaries appears to have originated in a proposal from the rl of Findlater and Seafield shortly after his purchase of the patronage. In the year 1767, the fol- ing letter was addressed by him to the Principal of King's College:—

'*Cullen House*, 31*st October* 1767.

'Sir,—Having considered the state of Redhyth's mortification which you left with me, and ob- rved the annual excrescence of the funds above what is at present applied for the use of the bur- aries, it is my opinion and inclination that one bursar more should be added to the College at the rate which they are presently maintained. I think the allowance for the boys at the school is too small, d am of opinion that a crown a quarter more should be given to each of them.

'I have talked to some of the ministers here, who approve of this regulation, and think it may be ry properly established upon my proposal, by a College meeting approving of the regulation, and ansmitting a copy of their minute to the ministers concerned, to make their objections within a onth. Allow me, therefore, to beg the favour of you to lay this letter before a meeting of the Col- ge for their consideration, and to present my best respects. . . .

'Findlater and Seafield.'

The minutes of the College bear, that 'in consequence of this letter, the Masters, having considered e state of Redhyth's mortification, do approve of his Lordship's proposal, and agree that a new rsar be added at the College, and that the bursaries at the school of Fordyce shall have an augment five shillings quarterly, ... and they appoint the Master of Mortifications to quaint the ministers concerned in the management of this mortification of the above proposal and greement of the masters, and that he will pay the bursars accordingly, if no reasonable objection to e above plan is offered by them within six weeks.'

The number of the bursaries at College was thus raised to nine. Subsequently, farther additions e made from time to time to the number of these bursaries, and, beginning with the year 1803, to school bursaries also; the last addition having been made in 1849, when the number was raised n 17 at school and 17 at College, to 20 at school and 20 at College. In that year the following cor- ondence passed between the College and the Earl of Seafield:—

'*King's College*, 8*th August* 1849.

'My Lord,—I have been instructed by the Senatus of King's College to call your Lordship's at- ntion to the present condition of the Redhyth mortification, and respectfully to submit the following ints connected therewith, one of which, they are happy to know, that your Lordship has already nder consideration.

'By reference to the accounts, it appears that there is at present an annual surplus of about L.100, large proportion of which may be safely applied to the immediate objects of the foundation. This e College propose to do in one or other of the following ways, according as your Lordship and the her trustees may deem more expedient, viz., 1st, by adding three bursaries at the school of Fordyce, d the same number at the College, of the same value as those now in operation, thus making the tal number to be 20 at the College and 20 at the school, or, 2ndly, by retaining the same number as present, and increasing the value of each of the College bursaries to L.20 annually. The latter ode may appear to be more in conformity with the words of the deed, that any surplus shall be ap- lied to the "better maintenance and subsistence" of the bursars "their last four years in the College, which requires a better provision;" while, on the other hand, the fact of the fund having far ceeded in amount anything that the founder could possibly have anticipated, would justify the rmer step, if the present sum of L.16, 10s. be regarded as sufficient for the maintenance of a bursar College.

. . . . . .

'In conclusion, I am instructed to express to your Lordship, in the most respectful terms, the hope ntertained by the Senatus, that, in presenting young men to bursaries on this foundation vacant at e College, your Lordship will, as far as possible, keep in view the founder's express desire, that the ursars at the College shall be selected from among those educated at the school.—I have, etc.,

'David Thomson, Secy.

'To Right Hon. Earl of Seafield.'

'*Cullen House*, 28*th August* 1849.

'Sir,—I take this, the earliest opportunity in my power, to acknowledge the receipt of your letters the 8th instant, which were forwarded to me whilst visiting in Ireland.

. . . . . .

'With regard to the Redhyth bursaries, I am humbly of opinion that their present value is abun- ntly adequate for the maintenance and education of young men of prudence, and there is reason to

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'fear that anything beyond what is actually required for these purposes might not in the majorit
'cases be so well applied as it should. This, coupled with your remark, that the fund at present
'exceeds in amount anything that the benevolent founder could possibly have anticipated, induces
'to think more favourably of the proposal to augment the number of bursaries, than to increase
'value of the existing ones.

. . . . . .

'Your concluding remarks call upon me to say, that, as patron of these bursaries, it always
'been, as I trust it will ever be, my anxious endeavour to bestow them, without partiality, upon
'most deserving, and that, too, in so far as practicable, with a view towards the fulfilment of
'founder's express desire in each particular case.—I have, etc., 'SEAFIELD

'Professor Thomson.'

This correspondence was communicated by the members of the College to the five ministers, t
co-trustees, who replied, that they were 'unanimously of opinion that the suggestion of the Earl of S
'field to increase the number of these bursaries should be adopted.' The number of bursaries
therefore raised to 40, its present number.

Each of the 20 school bursars now receives, in addition to the allowance in grain provided by
deed, a sum of L.2, 16s. 8d. annually in money, this being the amount of certain augmentations m
from time to time—the first in 1767, in accordance with the proposal contained in the letter of the E
of Findlater and Seafield above set forth, and the last in 1849, the same year in which the number
bursaries on the foundation was increased by six. The average value of the present annual allowa
to each boy at school is between L.11 and L.12. The allowance under the deed would be betw
L.8 and L.9.

The schoolmaster of Fordyce receives a fee of L.1 annually for the instruction of each bursar
school, the payment having been gradually raised from that (40 shillings Scots) provided by the de
No other payment on account of the bursars is made to the master.

The allowance for each of the 20 bursars at the University is L.16, 10s. a year. That rate w
fixed in 1827, at a time when the number of bursars was 13 at the school and 12 at the University, a
it has since remained unaltered. The bursars have for a very long period, and probably always, p
the same fees to the Professors as other students.

The aggregate of the several allowances thus made is stated by the University factor to be
follows :—

Bursars at school of Fordyce—			
Allowance in grain (about)	L.170	0	0
„ money,	56	13	4
	L.226	13	4
Schoolmaster's salary,	20	0	0
University bursars,	330	0	0
Total,	L.576	13	4

leaving, of an average net revenue of about L.614, a surplus of about L.37.

All the changes, which have been introduced into the foundation, rest solely on the authority of t
trustees and the patron, and there cannot, the Commissioners think, be a question as to their illegali
The number of bursars, both at the school and the University, was definitely fixed by the founder. I
also fixed definitely the allowance to each school bursar, and, it is important to observe, that he fixed
in grain, so as to insure it against any great diminution in value, to which it might have been liable h
it been fixed in money. The allowance to the University bursars, on the other hand, was left indefini
and the tenor of the deed shows the intention of the founder to have been, that the income arising fr
any surplus should be applied to the better maintenance of the bursars while at the University, 'whi
'requires a better provision.' It seems beyond a doubt, that the only manner, in which the truste
could legally apply the surplus, was in increasing the allowances to the eight bursars at the Unive
sity.

The course, however, of increasing the number of the bursaries beyond that fixed by the found
was adopted by those on whom it devolved to administer the foundation. The effect of such an increa
undoubtedly was to bring to the Professors an additional income from class-fees, and to the patron
enlargement of his patronage; and these interests may possibly have led to a course of administrati
which is entirely illegal.

While the alterations, which have thus been introduced into the foundation, are destitute of leg
authority, they are also, in the opinion of the Commissioners, highly inexpedient.

The attention of the Commissioners was first called to the position of this foundation by a memor
addressed to them by the Senatus Academicus in April 1861, which contains the following statement :-

'The Senatus would respectfully request the particular attention of the Commissioners to th
'Redhyth bursaries, as being susceptible of greatly improved administration.

. . . . . .

'Considering the number and value of these bursaries, the Senatus are of opinion, that it is of gre
'importance to the University that every care should be taken to select properly qualified persons to hol
'them. This, they regret to state, has not always been done, and thus the delicate duty of rejection h
'often fallen on the Senatus, under circumstances in which it is both difficult and painful to exercise i

'The Senatus would, therefore, express the hope that the Commissioners would establish regulatio
by which the appointment of properly qualified persons might be insured.'

While the character of the bursars whom the present system sends to the University is found to b
unsatisfactory, the alterations which have been made most effectually defeat the intention of the dono
that the foundation at the school should educate the bursars for the University.

The disproportionate increase of the number of bursaries at the University, as compared with thos

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the school, has, of course, rendered it necessary that at all events some presentations should every ir be made to the University direct.

But, besides, of those boys who are educated on the foundation at the school, comparatively very y are now promoted to bursaries at the University. Through information obtained from the present oolmaster of Fordyce, the Commissioners understand, that, during seventeen years which have elapsed ce his appointment as schoolmaster, only seventeen boys, being one-fourth of those who were eligible, e proceeded on the foundation from the school to the University.

It may be proper here to state the explanations of this apparent weakness of the tie between the ool and the University bursaries, which have been given by the schoolmaster, and by the patron.

In a letter dated the 16th of December 1861, to the Secretary of the University, the schoolmaster s:—'In answer to your favour just received, I beg to say that, in issuing University presentations, I n not aware that the noble patron of the Redhyth Bursaries attaches any particular weight to the ct, that the candidate has been educated at the Fordyce school; but he has granted presentations at my quest to several young men who have studied at this school, though not on the list of bursars.' He n gives a list of those bursars who have during his incumbency been promoted to the University from school, and proceeds:—'The above list will seem, I doubt not, unaccountably small; but the fact is, any of the boys have no view to the University, and merely study for mercantile or other professions. f such there are not a few filling respectable situations throughout the country and in foreign lands. wo of my farthest advanced scholars, and who were prepared for the University at the commencement this session, preferred clerkships in banking offices.'

The explanation of the patron is contained in a letter dated the 27th of March 1862, in reply to a mmunication from the Chairman of the Commissioners, and is as follows:—

'You state in your letter, that the connection between the school bursaries and those at the Uni-ersity has in a great measure been given up, and that, as a rule, the University bursars are not persons ho have been educated at the school of Fordyce. It is true, that some of the bursars presented at ing's College have not been bursars at the school of Fordyce, but this has arisen from circumstances er which the patron had no control. A great proportion of the boys presented to bursaries at Fordyce e content with the education that the school affords, and do not aspire to a College education. It ight be argued, that the patron should not present but such boys as are likely to continue through ie whole curriculum, but it is found that many of the most clever boys cease to pursue their studies eyond the school, and it has therefore been found necessary to fill up the vacancies from other sources. has also to be kept in view, that the patron, in carrying out to the best of his ability the intentions the founder, has to be guided by the precedence to be given to certain names and classes, and cannot erefore insure that the presentees will have the ability or inclination to follow out a College education. n practice, it is found that the boys, who have been chosen as bursars at the school of Fordyce, being enerally the sons of poor parents, or of those having large families to support, in many cases decline accept of College bursaries, being satisfied with that amount of education, which enables them to nter the business of life in somewhat of the same sphere as their parents, while a great proportion of nose seeking College bursaries are of rather a higher class, who are able and willing to give their ildren a school education, and are ambitious for a College education for their sons, but whose means e insufficient to enable them to do so, were it not for the assistance provided by these bursaries. But have to state, and I beg to call the attention of the Commissioners specially to the fact, that every oy presented to a bursary at the school of Fordyce has it also in his option to go to College; and I in-ariably, before issuing the presentations to the College, ascertain from Mr Stephen, the schoolmaster t Fordyce, if any of the bursars are willing and prepared to go to College, and in no case, that I am ware of, have any such been refused. I cannot therefore admit that the connection between the school ursaries and those of the College has been given up, or that the intention of the founder of the mor-fication has not been carried out in this respect in the letter and in the spirit, as any deviation has risen from circumstances, which the founder could not have foreseen, nor the patron prevented. I nerefore contend that the application of the surplus funds, arising from this mortification, to the in-rease of the number of bursars and their allowances, is no departure from the directions of the founder, ut in accordance with the whole spirit and import of the deed, and is carrying out, as far as human allibility will allow, the wishes of the founder, who states that his object is the glory of God, the honour f his native county,* and the good of his neighbours.'

Without considering how far these explanations sufficiently show the reason, why so few of the niversity bursaries are now held by students who have been bursars at the school, the Commissioners nk it is clear, that a state of circumstances is disclosed, which it is impossible to justify under the terms the deed of foundation.

The object of the Ordinance No. 52, is to put an end to a system so unsatisfactory in every respect, d to regulate this valuable foundation in a manner more consistent with a regard to the design of the nder and the interests of education. The Commissioners will now state the effect of the Ordinance.

The first three clauses simply direct a reduction of the number of the school and University bur-ies to that fixed by the founder.

Clauses iv., v., and vi., regulate the manner in which boys are to succeed from school to Uni-rsity bursaries. The calculations, on which the founder proceeded in making arrangements for this rpose, appear to have been inaccurate. In one place he directs that only two boys shall be presented d admitted yearly; but it is obvious that, with a five years' course, it would be impossible in this anner ever to complete the full number of twelve at the school. It is necessary that more than two ould in some years be admitted to, as well as leave, the school; and provision must therefore be made r the contingency of fewer bursaries being vacant at the University, than the number of bursars from e school, who are eligible for them. It is also necessary to make provision for the occurrence of casual cancies. The Commissioners have further thought it expedient to open the University bursaries, in

* The word quoted 'county' in the Earl of Seafield's letter, ought to be 'country.' It appears from an explanation, ich subsequently took place, that the mistake arose from an error in the copy of the deed possessed by his Lordship.

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the first instance, to boys who have, for as many as three years, been educated on the foundation at t school, instead of five as provided by the founder; so as to admit of boys being sent to the school at age, when it is possible to form a more definite judgment as to their future course than at an earli period, and with the view of insuring, as far as possible, that boys shall be admitted to the foundati who are intended afterwards to proceed to the University.

To assist also in preserving the connection between the school and the University, provision is ma in section vi. for University bursaries being kept vacant, until there shall be school bursars applyi for them. In no case, however, is a bursary to be kept vacant for a longer period than one year.

Did the Ordinance close with section vi., the foundation would be left almost exactly on the foo ing on which the founder placed it, with the exception of the introduction of such alterations, as expe ence has shown to be necessary to enable the system of succession from the school to the University operate satisfactorily. Each bursar at the school would be confined to the allowance in grain, and t schoolmaster to the payment in money, provided by the deed, and each of the eight University bursa would receive, during his four years' course in the Faculty of Arts, an annual allowance of abo L.60.

The Commissioners, however, in consideration of the connection which exists between the Un versity and the school, have thought it expedient to preserve the allowance to each school bursar at th which the trustees have thought desirable; and they have also thought it expedient to increase the ra of the schoolmaster's fee from L.1 for each of 20 boys, to L.2 for each of 12 boys at school. Sectio vii. of the Ordinance embodies the necessary provisions to that effect.

After these payments for the maintenance and instruction of the 12 bursars at school, there remai a net income of about L.450, to the application of which the subsequent sections of the Ordinance relat

While the Commissioners are of opinion that a simple division of that sum among the eight Un versity bursars, giving to each an allowance of about L.56 a year, would be an improvement upon th present system, by the inducement which the value of the bursaries would present, to send boys to th school who were intended afterwards to proceed to the University, they think, at the same time, tha much may be done to raise the character and stimulate the exertions of the bursars, if the distributio of the sum is regulated in a different manner. A bursary of L.56 would be considerably larger tha any of the present bursaries in Aberdeen, and would, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be unneces sarily large. It appears to them, that, by securing to each bursar, while a student in the Faculty o Arts, an allowance such as is afforded by the best of the present bursaries in that Faculty, and by hold ing out the prospect of a farther provision in a scholarship attainable by him after graduation, in th event of his distinguishing himself at the University, the end will be attained of enhancing the value o the bursaries, while, at the same time, the foundation will be rendered useful in elevating the standar of education in the University, instead of furnishing to it a source of embarrassment, as it now does Such a distribution of the fund the Commissioners also believe most likely to prove beneficial to th bursars themselves.

Proceeding on this view, the Commissioners have, by section viii., fixed the present allowance t each bursar, while an undergraduate at the University, at L.25 a year, which they consider quite suffi cient; and, by sections ix. to xiv. inclusive, they have provided for the institution of four Redhyt Scholarships, tenable after graduation in Arts. These scholarships are to be of the value of L.60 a yea each, and to be tenable for four years, an appointment being made to one, but not more, in each year. The patronage of the scholarships is to be vested in the patron of the Redhyth Bursaries, who, in select ing the scholars, is to be confined in the first instance to bursars educated on the foundation, who have graduated in Arts with honours within two years before the time of making the appointment; and, in the event of there being no Redhyth bursars who have so graduated, the patron may then appoint any person who has within the same period graduated with honours. There is, further, a provision requiring the University to furnish yearly to the patron the information necessary to enable him to appoint to each vacant scholarship, and giving a right of appointment to the Senatus Academicus, in the event at any time of the patron failing to appoint within three months after such information has been furnished.

Section xv. provides for the payment of the small residue of the income of the foundation, and of the income of any vacant scholarship, to a fund called the Common Bursary Fund of the University, established by the Ordinance No. 28. By the first section of that Ordinance, it is provided that there shall be a Common Bursary Fund, into which shall be paid the surplus income of each foundation, which by Ordinance is directed to be so paid, and also the net unappropriated income of each of the bursary foundations in the administration of the Senatus Academicus. The second section directs, that certain necessary expenses connected with the examinations for scholarships and bursaries in the University shall be defrayed out of the fund, and that the surplus, after these are met, shall be invested and accumulated with the capital from time to time; while the third section provides, that each foundation shall have a claim on the fund for augmentations of the bursaries, scholarships, or prizes on the foundation, and for any necessary purposes, corresponding as nearly as may be to the amount of its contributions. By thus uniting the surplus income of a large number of foundations, many of them of inconsiderable value by themselves, so as to afford facilities of investment and accumulation, which otherwise would not exist, the Commissioners think it likely, that the several foundations, which contribute to the fund, will be largely benefited. This principle of combination has already been applied with success by the University to several of the foundations which it administers, and the Commissioners are of opinion that the application of the principle may be extended with advantage.

Objections were raised by the Counsel for the petitioners, both to the legality and the expediency of the provisions of this Ordinance.

On the question of legality, it was urged that the foundation, being one instituted not for the benefit of the University, or of students in the University, exclusively, but one in which the school of Fordyce also has an interest, it is altogether beyond the power of the Commissioners to deal with it under the provisions of the Universities Act. In particular, it was said that the Commissioners have no authority to deal with a surplus income, in which, but for the provisions of the Ordinance, the school might be allowed to share.

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With regard to this objection it is to be observed, that the powers vested in the Commissioners by tion XV. 2 of the Act, extend to the 'respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations estowed on any of the said Universities or Colleges, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, r others therein.' These terms are sufficiently large to include the Redhyth foundation, and it can dly be maintained that it is excluded from their operation by the provision of section XXVII., that hing contained in the Act 'shall be construed to affect any trusts now vested in, and administered y, the Senatus Academicus of any University or College, or in the Principal and Professors, or any them, for purposes unconnected with such University or College.'

The objection to the Ordinance, as affecting the funds of the foundation, applies in strictness only he clauses subsequent to section vi. With regard to these, it is undoubtedly the duty of the Comsioners to take care, that the Ordinance shall not profess to transfer to the University any portion he revenues which belongs to the school. They conceive, however, that the Ordinance is not open such an objection, seeing that it provides to each school bursar, and to the schoolmaster, a larger wance than that which was fixed by the founder, whose intention sufficiently appears from the deed have been, that the University, and not the school, should receive the benefit of any subsequent rease in the income of the foundation.

It was further urged, that, supposing the foundation to be one to which the powers of the Commisners extend, they ought to exercise their powers, not in the manner which the Ordinance proposes, so as to legalize an increase in the number of bursaries, similar to that which now exists on the hority of the patron and trustees. By so employing the revenue, it was said, the Commissioners uld be carrying out the intention of the founder, that his bounty should be applied for the education poor boys, whereas the provisions of the Ordinance were calculated to defeat that object. The Comsioners, however, are unable to concur in this view of the petitioners. They have already adverted he evil effects of the system of multiplying bursaries, which has prevailed so largely in the Universi of Aberdeen; and, looking to the dissatisfaction expressed by the Senatus Academicus with the racter of the students, who are now presented to the Redhyth bursaries, they are not led to conclude, t benefit has arisen from the increase in the number of bursars on that foundation. They think it a rse more likely to promote the interests of education, and to carry out the purposes of the founder, trengthen the tie between the University and the school, which has come in a great measure to be egarded, and to furnish the bursars with inducements to a diligent prosecution of study at the Uniity. There is no ground for the suggestion, that the provisions of the Ordinance are in any respect erse to the employment of the fund for the education of poor boys. The Ordinance, indeed, does contain any clause which interferes with the discretion of the patron in appointing to the bursaries; the Commissioners think, that greater benefit will be conferred on students from the poorer classes ociety, by the assistance which the proposed scholarships will afford, than by the institution of a large nber of bursaries of inconsiderable value, such as at present exists. In this view they are confirmed he recorded opinion of the Commissioners of 1826–30, which has been quoted in a former part of report.

An objection was raised to the provisions of section iv. as inexpedient, under which bursars are le to a forfeiture of their bursaries, in the event of their failing to pass the ordinary University minations required of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts. The same rule, however, been made applicable to bursaries on other foundations, both in Aberdeen and in the other Univers, and experience does not seem to justify a departure from it in the case of the Redhyth bursaries. s further to be observed, that, in order to prevent the possibility of any ease of real hardship occurring ough a too strict application of the rule, the Commissioners have introduced into another Ordinance p. 69), which has recently received Your Majesty's sanction, a provision relative to all the Universi, by which the Examiners, instead of rejecting a student as having failed to pass an examination, are powered, if they think fit, to adjourn his examination to a future occasion, which will not have the ct of causing a forfeiture of any bursary of which he may be the holder.

There is one objection raised by the patron in his petition, which was not pressed on the Commisers by Counsel, but which it is proper to notice. After mentioning the purchase of the patronage he bursaries by the Earl of Findlater and Seafield, for a sum of L.650, it is stated that the Ordinance eatens to inflict on the petitioner, his successor, a manifest injustice, 'by depriving him of a moiety his rights as patron of these bursaries, and substituting therefor the patronage of the intended holarships, which, with the conditions annexed thereto, is quite an illusory honour.' In stating this ection, it must have escaped the notice of the patron, that, at the time when the right of presentation purchased by his predecessor, the number of bursaries was limited to that fixed by the founder, viz., ive at the school and eight at the University, and, that the patronage which appears now to be med, is, partly through the increase of the bursaries from twenty to forty, and partly through the nner and proportions in which that increase has been made, much more than double of that to which laim can be established. The Ordinance, in truth, far from depriving the patron of any of his ts, preserves to him the patronage of the whole of the foundation, and, at the same time, renders patronage more valuable, than if the bursaries were restored to a simple conformity with the ctions of the founder, which is the only possible alternative to an intervention of some statutory hority, such as that vested in the Commissioners. There is no reason to anticipate that the patronof the scholarships will be an illusory honour; and, if it should appear eventually that the patron little choice in making the appointments, this will result only from few of the Redhyth bursars ng found qualified to graduate with honours. The Commissioners hope and expect that, among the rovements which the Ordinance will effect, many of the bursars on this foundation will be found irous and fitted to obtain distinction in the University. The condition of graduation with honours is from being a stringent one, and a free choice is left to each bursar, in qualifying himself as a canate for a scholarship, to select any one of the four departments of Classics, Mental Philosophy, thematics, and Natural Science, in which to study for honours.

The Commissioners think it right to notice, that the petition of the five parish clergymen who are stees of the Redhyth Foundation, although bearing to be the petition merely of 'the undersigned trus-es,' is described in the Order in Council as that of 'the trustees under the deed of mortification of

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'Walter Ogilvie of Redhyth.' None of the members of the Senatus Academicus of the University Aberdeen, who constitute the majority of the trustees, attended the meeting at which the petition w adopted. That meeting was summoned by the Earl of Seafield, although the Commissioners believe th it has not been the practice for the patron to summon meetings of the trustees. It was also sur moned on an exceedingly short notice, and Banff was named as the place of meeting instead of Abe deen, where the majority of the trustees reside. On receiving the summons, the Principal of t University forwarded to the Earl of Seafield's agent a protest, on behalf of himself and of the Senat Academicus, against the proposed meeting being regarded as a meeting of the Redhyth trustee Under these circumstances, the only persons, besides an agent for the Earl of Seafield, who attended t meeting, were three of the trustees who sign the petition (the Rev. Dr Bremner, the Rev. L. W. Gra and the Rev. James Grant), and the resolution, which these gentlemen adopted, was 'to draw up a 'forward a petition, signed by the individual trustees, who disapprove of the said Ordinance.' T petition, therefore, is not that of the trustees of the foundation, and it is signed only by a minority their number.

Petition of the Provost and Bailies of the Burgh of Old Aberdeen.

The petition of the Provost and Bailies of the burgh of Old Aberdeen (LI.), is directed against th Ordinance No. 30, regarding the bursaries on the foundation of the Rev. James Watt of Snaith, on t ground that that Ordinance injuriously affects an interest of the petitioners in the foundation.

Two deeds were executed by the founder relative to this foundation, the one in 1623, and the oth in 1625. These deeds are in precisely similar terms, but they convey separate lands; and, as they d not contain any reference to each other, it seems to have been the intention of the founder to institu two bursaries, one by each deed. Both deeds are in Latin, and the earlier is set out nearly in full in t Appendix.

By this deed, Mr Watt, after reciting his zeal for the orthodox religion, then publicly professed Great Britain, and his affection for the University and King's College of Old Aberdeen, conveyed ce tain portions of land to his father, Arthur Watt, and his brothers, for their respective lives, failin whom, to the King's College of Old Aberdeen and the members of the same, and in particular to student of Theology of the degree of Master or at least Bachelor of Arts, of the name of Watt, Barclay, or Chalmer, or to some other student of Theology, a Master of Arts, born in the canonry or cit of Old Aberdeen, and his successors, they being actually engaged in the study of the reformed religio then publicly taught in the University by the Professor of Theology; but, if the reformed faith shoul cease to be taught therein, then to a student of Philosophy, of the name of Watt, or Barclay, Chalmer, or one born in the canonry or city of Old Aberdeen, and his successors; and, if the Colleg should fail to confer the benefit of the grant, according to his intention, on the said students, then an in that case to the Provost and Bailies of Old Aberdeen and their successors, for the maintenance an support of honest poor or young men, that they might have wherewithal to labour, or of decrepit infirm persons, that they might have the means of subsistence; and finally, if the Provost and Baili should fail to confer the benefit of the grant on the said poor persons according to his intention, the and in that case to his said father, Arthur Watt, and his heirs. The granter, then, in the reddend clause of the deed, after providing for payment of a certain feu-duty or rent-charge out of the land directs the College and its members, and their successors, as long as they enjoy the same, to pay to th said student of the name of Watt, or Barclay, or Chalmer, or to any other student of the degree Master of Arts, born in the canonry or city of Old Aberdeen, and his successors, four bolls or sixtee firlots of sufficient barley, by equal portions, half-yearly; but, if a year should happen in which ther should be no student of Theology in the College so qualified, then, that in that year, and in all suc years, the like payment in grain should be made by the College to the Provost and Bailies for the use honest poor persons, the Provost and Bailies being bound, within a certain period after receiving th grain, to sell and distribute it among the poor. The deed then directs, that, if the reformed faith shoul cease to be taught, the College should pay the said amount of grain to the aforesaid student of Philo sophy, qualified by name or birth as above mentioned; and that, if a year or years should happen i which there should be no student of Philosophy so qualified, the College should in such year or yea pay the same amount to the Provost and Bailies for the use of the poor. There then follow clauses forfeiture, by the College in the first place, in the event of its failing to make the payments as provide by the deed, in which case the magistrates of Old Aberdeen were to make the like payments from th lands for the support of honest poor persons; and, in the second place, by the Magistrates, if ther should be a failure on their part, in which case the lands were to revert to the said Arthur Watt, th father of the granter, and his heirs for ever.

The terms of the deed of 1625 are precisely similar; the annual payment, however, provided on of the lands, being 17 instead of 16 firlots of barley.

The present average value of each of the two allowances in grain is about L.5, so that the tw together constitute an annual charge of L.10 on an income, applicable to both foundations, of abou L.62. The greater portion of the surplus income is derived from accumulations of capital, and migh probably, consistently with the terms of the deed, be applied to the general purposes of the University There being, however, a much smaller number of bursaries in the Faculty of Divinity than in th Faculty of Arts, the Commissioners have thought it desirable that the whole of the net revenue shoul be applied to bursaries.

By the Ordinance No. 30, therefore, it is provided that there shall be four bursaries in Divinity o the foundation, each of the annual value of L.14. It is further provided, that each of these four bur saries shall be open for competition to all Masters of Arts entering on their first or second session o attendance in the Faculty of Divinity, without restriction or preference as to name or birthplace.

The petitioners complain of this removal of the restriction of the bursaries to students of particula names, or to those born within the limits of Old Aberdeen; and they state in their petition that these restrictions 'were such as to render it probable that vacancies would frequently occur, and, in laying them 'down, the founder must have had prominently in view the benefit of the poor of Old Aberdeen.' They also state that such vacancies have in fact very frequently occurred, and must of necessity frequently

ccur, and that the University is in use to pay to the petitioners the amount of the vacant bursaries. They claim, therefore, to be entitled to have the limitations maintained, or to be compensated for the oss caused by their removal; and they pray Your Majesty in Council 'to withhold Your approbation of the said Ordinance, until reasonable compensation for the loss to be sustained in consequence thereof be made to Your petitioners.'

The argument of Counsel in support of this petition was directed to show that the Ordinance is legal, in as far as it abolishes the restrictions attached to the bursaries by the deeds of foundation.

It was urged, in the first place, that the authority of the Commissioners extends to such foundations nly, as belong exclusively to the University, and that it does not extend therefore to the Watt Founda- ion, in which the town of Old Aberdeen also has an interest. The Commissioners, however, are of pinion, that an interest given to the town in a forfeiture, to be incurred in the event of the conditions ttached to the bursaries not being complied with, does not exclude their power to deal with the foun- lation under the provisions of section XV. 2 of the Act.

It was then argued, that, as far as regards the interest of the town of Old Aberdeen in the foun- lation, a trust is vested in the Senatus Academicus for purposes unconnected with the University, within the meaning of section XXVII.; and that under that section, therefore, any power which the words f section XV. might apparently have given is excluded. But the Commissioners think it is impossible o maintain that a trust like the present, of which the University is the primary object, falls within the cope of section XXVII.

It was finally objected, that, supposing the gift to be one to the University, within the meaning of ection XV. 2, and not to be excluded from its operation by section XXVII., yet the manner in which it s proposed to deal with the fund is not calculated to advance the main design of the donor, as regards the ncouragement of students of particular names, or born within a certain locality, and that the Ordinance s therefore illegal. This argument, however, is manifestly untenable, as it would place it out of the ower of the Commissioners to abrogate any restrictions as to the names, places of birth, or kindred of ursars, although conditions of that nature are found to affect most prejudicially the administration of ursary foundations.

With regard to the claim for compensation which is advanced by the petitioners, it appears suf- icient to observe, that, even if the Commissioners thought it reasonable or expedient, they consider that t is not within their power to comply with it.

The present circumstances of the foundation appear to the Commissioners fully to justify the pro- visions of the Ordinance. Whatever may have been the case at the date of the foundation, it appears hat, for a long period, the number of students of Divinity qualified by name or birth, as required by the ounder, has been so small, that the University many years ago ceased in practice to regard the restric- ions imposed by the deed, and in the absence of students so qualified bestowed the bursaries on others. This system continued without challenge until the year 1853, when a claim was made by the Magistrates nd Council for arrears of the allowances in grain, in respect of the years in which there had been a ailure of qualified students. This claim related back for the period of forty years, beyond which it was arred in law by lapse of time, and was ultimately settled in 1857 by a payment on the part of the University of a sum of L.404, 9s. 10d., consisting of L.217, 1s. 1d., the amount of lapsed bursaries, and L.187, 8s. 9d. for interest on arrears. Since 1857 a sum of L.27, 13s. 9d. has been paid to the Magis- rates for lapsed bursaries.

In this manner it appears, that, on the average, a forfeiture of about L.5, or the value of one of he two bursaries, is now incurred annually to the petitioners. At the same time, as much as five-sixths of the income of the foundation is allowed to accumulate from year to year.

The Commissioners think it highly expedient that a remedy should be applied to a state of matters so unsatisfactory. It could hardly have been the intention of the founder, after a recital of his zeal for he reformed faith, and of his affection to King's College, to attach such conditions to his foundation as should give one half of its benefit to the town of Old Aberdeen. Had there been no directions as to the disposal of the income of the bursaries in the event of a failure of qualified students, the Commissioners would unquestionably have considered it their duty to abolish restrictions, which experience had shown to be inexpedient; and they conceive, that the fact of such directions having been given affords no ground, either of law or expediency, to prevent them from following the same course. It would be very unfor- tunate, if effect were to be denied to the arrangements proposed by the Commissioners, for the mere purpose of securing to the ratepayers of Old Aberdeen relief from their ordinary parochial burdens, to the extent of about L.5 a-year.

It is not unimportant to observe that, besides the forfeiture in favour of the town of Old Aberdeen, the deed contains also an ultimate forfeiture in favour of the founder's father and his heirs. The town can hardly claim a more favourable consideration than the founder's kindred; and the provision in their favour cannot, the Commissioners conceive, be held to exclude their power to alter the foundation in such a manner as may better promote the interests of education, which the founder mainly had in view.

Petitions not supported by Counsel before the Commissioners.

None of the petitioners from whom the remaining fifty-nine petitions proceed, appeared by Counsel before the Commissioners, although ample notice was given to them of the time appointed for hearing Counsel. These petitioners, therefore, can hardly be regarded as very earnest in their opposition to the Ordinances. Their failure to avail themselves of the opportunity of explaining their views to the Com- missioners, which was afforded under Your Majesty's Order, may have placed the Commissioners at some disadvantage in reporting on the matter of their petitions. But nearly all of their petitions are in terms directed against the Ordinances as a whole, and are for the most part in the same language as those of the gentlemen of the county of Aberdeen, and of the inhabitants of the parish of Fordyce, on which the Commissioners have already reported. To such petitions, therefore, the Commissioners think they may safely conclude, that those parts of the report, which relate to those two petitions, are equally applicable.

Three of the petitions, however, are directed against particular Ordinances only; those, namely, of the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city of Aberdeen, against Ordinances Nos. 28, 48, and 49 (Petition LII.); of the Moderator and Kirk-session of Mortlach, against Ordinance No. 42 (Petition

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LIII.); and of the Rev. James Allan, against Ordinances Nos. 41 and 42 (Petition LXIV.). Regarding these, therefore, it is proper for the Commissioners to give such special explanations, as the terms of the petitions seem to require.

I. Of the three Ordinances against which the petition of the Magistrates and Council of Aberdeen (LII.) is directed, the first (No. 28) relates to the bursaries in the University generally; but some of its provisions relate only to the bursaries in the administration of the Senatus Academicus, while others are applicable to bursaries in the gift of private patrons. The petition of the Magistrates does not specify the provisions of the Ordinance to which they entertain objections. It refers indeed to the establishment, under the first three sections, of a Common Bursary Fund; but those sections apply exclusively to foundations of which the Senatus Academicus have the administration, and do not affect the petitioners in any degree.

The only provision of the Ordinance, indeed, by which the petitioners are at all materially affected is that embodied in section x., which directs the Senatus Academicus to give due intimation to the respective patrons of the vacancies in presentation bursaries; and, in the event of any of the patrons of the bursaries enumerated in the schedule allowing, after such intimation, an entire winter session of the University to elapse without presenting to the vacant bursary or bursaries, vests in the Senatus Academicus a right to present thereto at the commencement of the immediately following winter session. Among the foundations, to which this provision applies, are several in the gift of the Magistrates and Council of Aberdeen.

It is impossible to maintain that this provision inflicts any hardship on the patrons whom it affects. Ample time is afforded, after intimation of a vacancy has been received, for the patron to exercise his right of presentation, before it is transferred to the Senatus Academicus. That a provision of the kind is required for the prevention of abuse, has been made apparent to the Commissioners by the occurrence of cases in which bursaries have been allowed to remain vacant, sometimes for years.

Dr Cargill's foundation, to which the Ordinance No. 48 relates, was 'for the maintenance of four 'poor scholars, and specially of my own friends, which failing, to town's bairns of New Aberdeen, at 'the College wherein learning shall be thought by the Council of Aberdeen most to flourish.' The present value of the fund is about L.90 a year, which does not afford too large a provision for the four bursars fixed by the founder. The Magistrates and Council of Aberdeen, however, have without authority increased the number on the foundation. At the period of the returns to the Commissions of 1826–30, and of 1836–7, the number of bursaries had been raised from four to eight; and the present Commissioners find that, although the illegality of this increase of the number was pointed out by the Commission of 1836–7, the number has not been restored to that fixed by the founder.

Under these circumstances, the Commissioners, by the Ordinance No. 48, direct that, as prescribed by the founder, there shall be four bursaries, and no more, on the foundation, and that each bursar shall receive L.20 annually. Power is reserved to the Magistrates and Council to increase this allowance from time to time, as the funds may admit.

The Ordinance also contains a provision enabling the Magistrates and Council to present any person to a vacant bursary, without restriction as to kindred or place of birth. The petitioners state that they are especially opposed to this provision, but the Commissioners are persuaded of its expediency, and they think that it is one of which the petitioners cannot seriously complain.

The Ordinance No. 49, relates to the foundation of Dr Duncan Liddell, who, by two deeds dated respectively in 1612 and 1613, conveyed certain property for the maintenance of six bursars 'in the 'College of New Aberdeen, so long as the same stands a College of Philosophy, and, failing thereof, to 'the College of Old Aberdeen.' It is provided that the bursars may hold the bursaries for six years,—viz., for four years in the Faculty of Arts, and two years after graduation in that Faculty, 'for learning 'further, and exercising themselves and helping other scholars by teaching of Mathematics in the 'same College.' It is also directed that, failing relations of the founder, the bursars are to be 'honest 'poor men's sons, burgesses of New Aberdeen, who are not able to sustain their bairns at the College.' The two deeds are set out at length in the Appendix to the Second Report of the Commission of 1836–7, pp. 231–235.

The present net income of the foundation, as returned by the petitioners, is about L.42, consisting partly of interest of money, and partly of L.16 stated to be the feu-duty receivable for the lands of Pitmedden, which the second deed includes in the foundation, but which it specifies as fixed at 'four-'score-four bolls victual, half meal half malt.' The value of this allowance would probably now amount to about L.100. The Magistrates and Council made a similar return of the value of the property to the Commissioners of 1836–7, who in their Second Report, p. xv., call attention to the great reduction in the income of the foundation, and state that no explanation of it had been given.

The Commissioners obtained from the petitioners returns as to the foundation for the nine years 1853–4 to 1861–2 inclusive, and from these they ascertained that every one of the six bursaries has been vacant during the whole of that period.

In explanation of this circumstance, and of the frequent occurrence of vacancies on other foundations, it was stated by the petitioners, that the vacancies arose in consequence of there being occasionally no competitors having the qualifications required by the deeds of foundation. The Commissioners then requested to be informed what difficulties had been found to arise in the case of Dr Liddell's bursaries, and stated that their object in making the request was that they might take means to remove them. In answer to this inquiry, they were referred to the provision of the founder, that the bursars shall be 'honest poor men's sons, burgesses of New Aberdeen, who are not able to sustain their bairns at the 'College;' and it was stated that the number of competitors so qualified, who had come forward and been within the order of merit at the annual competitions during the period referred to, had not been sufficient to fill Dr Liddell's and other bursaries of a like destination, under the patronage of the Town Council, and, therefore, that Dr Liddell's bursaries being the smallest in amount had remained vacant, and been added to the stock of the fund.

Under these circumstances, the Commissioners assuming, in the absence of any explanation of the ss of income noticed by the Commission of 1836–7, that the revenue of the foundation amounts only L.42, as stated by the petitioners, and learning that the restrictions imposed by the founder, and the nallness in the value of the bursaries, had for nine consecutive years, and it may be for a much longer riod, prevented the petitioners from filling up any of these six bursaries, considered it to be their duty, it was in accordance with the intention which they had intimated to the petitioners, to remove diffialties which have brought the foundation to a state of complete abeyance.

The Ordinance No. 49, therefore, reduces the number of bursars on the foundation to three, and rects that each bursar shall receive an allowance of L.14 a year. It empowers the Magistrates and ouncil to present to a vacant bursary any person without restriction, and abolishes the condition that e bursars shall assist in the instruction of other students.

The Commissioners think it is impossible to doubt the expediency of these provisions of the Ordiance. The petitioners, indeed, state that they are opposed 'to any interference with the terms and conditions of deeds of foundation of pious and learned men, making over estates and funds for the education of the poorer classes of the community, whose relatives and parents may have been in better circumstances, and are desirous to maintain inviolate the trusts committed to them, and to carry the wishes and intentions of the founders into effect,' and that 'they are especially opposed to those portions of the said Ordinances relating to Dr Liddell's and Dr Cargill's foundations, by which it is proposed to authorize them to present to the bursaries on these foundations parties not entitled to be so presented under the wills and deeds of the founders.' It is difficult to reconcile such scruples with the continued aintenance of a number of bursars on Dr Cargill's foundation, inconsistent with the terms of the deed. ore weight also might have been given to these expressions, had they not proceeded from a corporation, hose accounts of several of the bursary funds committed to its charge are so unsatisfactory, as has been ointed out by the Commissioners of 1836–7, in regard to Dr Liddell's and other foundations administered the Magistrates and Council of Aberdeen. But, even if the conduct of the petitioners had been en to no such observations, the Commissioners think, that to yield to an objection, which would leave r Liddell's foundation in abeyance, rather than admit to its benefits any but sons of burgesses of New berdeen, is not a course which would be justified either by a consideration of the interests of education, by a regard to the main design of the founder.

II. The petitions of the Moderator and Kirk-session of Mortlach (LIII.), and that of the Rev. ames Allan (LXIV.), may conveniently be noticed together. Both petitions are directed against the rdinance No. 42, relative to Dr John Lorimer's foundation. That of Mr Allan is directed also against e Ordinance No. 41, relative to the foundation of Dr William Lorimer.

By his will, dated the 14th of December 1793, as altered by a codicil dated the 8th of February 795, Dr John Lorimer bequeathed the sum of L.200 to Marischal College, and directed the interest be applied towards the maintenance and education of a boy of the relations of his father and mother, e bursary being by the codicil declared to be for the benefit of 'a boy of the kindred of my late father John Lorimer and late mother Isabel Green, or of either of them, whatever the name may be,' altering this respect the terms of the will, which had restricted the bursary to boys of the names of Lorimer nd Green alternately. It was further directed that, if at any time there should be more candidates an one, preference should be given to the best scholar. The management and farther regulation of e bequest were left, by the will, to the Principal and Professors of the College.

By a second codicil, dated the 11th of February 1795, the testator, after referring to the foundation f Dr William Lorimer, which was then in operation in the College, stated it to be his desire that, 'if any of the bursars on my said donation shall be extruded, or voluntarily leave the College, or die thereat, that in that case the interest, emoluments, and burse money shall be retained and consolidated in the hands of the Principal and Professors of the said Marischal College, or their Treasurer, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, that, if any of the students educated upon my donation, or upon the donation of the said Mr William Lorimer, shall be found qualified and inclined to prosecute the study of Physic or Surgery, upon the representation thereof to the Principal and Professors of the said Marischal College, they shall be entitled to a sum not less than thirty, nor more than fifty pounds sterling, to be paid them out of the funds arising from the lapsed emoluments aforesaid, or so much as may be then in hand; and, if it should ever happen that, when this my donation shall be claimable, if no students from the Lorimer Mortification, instituted above one hundred years ago, by our friend John Lorimer, then town-clerk of Cullen, or from my mother Isabel Green's relations, at or near the parish of Mortlach, shall apply for my burse at the Marischal College, that in that case I desire that the whole five years thereof shall be vested in the said fund for the purposes already mentioned.'

The testator died in 1795. It appears that he did not anticipate that a failure of candidates, qualified in terms of his will, would frequently occur; for, in answer to a suggestion from some of the Professors of the College, with whom he had corresponded on the subject of his proposed foundation, hat such a failure was probable, he replied in 1794, 'I have not the least doubt but there will always be claimants of that description, for you know that for these one hundred years past claimants have constantly appeared for the Cullen burse, sometimes by twos.'

The event has not answered these expectations of the founder. For a considerable period a failure of candidates for the bursary has been very frequent. In the last thirty-five years it has remained vacant during as many as seventeen years.

The claimants also for the provision under the codicil of the 11th of February 1795, in favour of students prosecuting the study of Medicine, are now exceedingly few. It is stated in the petition of the Moderator and Kirk-session of Mortlach, that since 1857 two students have benefited by this provision. But during the twenty years prior to that date only one student had done so.

The Ordinance, under these circumstances, renders it lawful to appoint to the bursary, when vacant, a student not qualified by relationship as the founder has required, in the event, at the time of the vacancy, of there being no candidate so qualified. This relaxation of the restrictions attached to

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the foundation is, in the view of the Commissioners, fully justified by the present frequent failure qualified candidates, and by the small benefit derived from the provision for assisting students of M dicine.

Until the year 1857, the amount of the bursary was only L.10. It has since been raised by th College to L.11. The Ordinance now raises it to L.16; the net income of the foundation having be increased by accumulations of capital to about L.18. The Ordinance directs the surplus income, alo with the income arising from any casual vacancies, to be paid into the Common Bursary Fund of th University. The petitioners state, that they object to this provision; but, when it is considered that th Common Bursary Fund is, by Ordinance No. 28, section iii., made applicable to augment the bursari on the several foundations, which contribute to it, in proportion to their respective contributions, it seer impossible to attach much importance to the objection.

The Ordinance further introduces an alteration in the patronage of the bursary, by transferring from the Senatus Academicus, to whom it now belongs, to the Moderator and Kirk-session of Mortlac This provision has been introduced, because the Commissioners understand that a large proportion the candidates have come from that parish, and that the authorities of Marischal College have been use to give weight to recommendations of candidates proceeding from the kirk-session. It is not, hov ever, the case, as stated by the kirk-session in their petition, that they are now the patrons of the bu sary. Their only title to that character is derived from the Ordinance itself.

Dr William Lorimer, by his will, dated the 6th of December 1764, directed the interest of the su of L.200, thereby bequeathed, to be applied towards the maintenance and education of a boy for o year at the High School of Aberdeen, and four years at Marischal College successively, and he directe that the boy should be of the relations of his father and mother each alternate five years. He also pr vided that the 'lapsed burse money,' in case of vacancies, should 'be accumulated, that in time, 'possible, two bursaries may be formed on and from this foundation.' This direction of the founder h been complied with, two bursaries having now for some time been instituted, each of the annual val of L.16. The present net income of the fund is about L.35, and, as in the case of other foundatio administered by the Senatus Academicus, the Ordinance directs the surplus income to be paid into th Common Bursary Fund of the University.

There is now a frequent failure of candidates for the two bursaries. Out of the last thirty-fi years, there have been fifteen during which there has been no bursar on the foundation at the Unive sity. The Commissioners, therefore, have thought it expedient, by Ordinance No. 41, to relax th restrictions imposed by the founder, to the extent of allowing other students to be appointed to the bu saries, in the event of a failure of founder's kin.

The Ordinance vests the patronage of the bursaries in the Moderator and Kirk-session of Culle on similar grounds to those which induced the Commissioners to place the patronage of Dr John Lor mer's bursary in the hands of the Moderator and Kirk-session of Mortlach.

III. Among the remaining petitions, there is one (XL.) which derives importance from the pos tion of the two gentlemen whose signature it bears—Dr Maclure, the Professor of Latin, and M Geddes, the Professor of Greek, who alone of the twenty-two members of the Senatus Academicu have petitioned against the approval of any of the Ordinances.

These gentlemen petition against the Ordinances as a whole, partly on the ground that they 'wi 'inflict a great injury on education in the north of Scotland, inasmuch as the number of bursaries 'diminished by nearly a third, and thereby the area of University education will be in the same measu 'reduced, and the avenues to learning greatly and unnecessarily diminished,' and partly because th petitioners 'consider that the regulations, proposed for the bursaries that remain, contain provisions tha 'will inevitably defeat the purpose of their founders, inasmuch as these bursaries are placed in gre 'measure beyond the reach of the poorer classes, by being opened to those privileged students who ent 'at once upon the second class, and they will be thereby rendered prizes to the rich instead of helps t 'the poorer students, for whom they were originally designed.'

The Commissioners have explained, in a former part of this report, that a large proportion of th present bursaries have no legal existence, and that the diminution in the available number is much le than that which these gentlemen represent. It has also been shown, that the apprehension of an injury to education being caused, by the diminution which is proposed, is not only not shared in by th Commissioners, but is entirely at variance with the views of the several Royal Commissions, which hav reported on the subject of the Aberdeen bursaries.

It has also already been pointed out, that it is not the case that the bursaries are now to be opene to any students, who would not have been eligible to compete for them under former regulation What the Ordinances do propose by the provisions, to which these gentlemen refer, as opening th bursaries 'to those privileged students who enter at once upon the second class,' is to render it clea that bursars, equally with other students, shall in future be relieved of attendance on the junior classe of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, if they are qualified to attend the senior. It seems impossible t question the propriety of this regulation on general grounds; although it may certainly have the effec in the first instance, of lowering the amount of the class fees payable to the Professors of those thre departments, and more especially to the Professors of Latin and Greek, whose junior classes are, i ordinary cases, attended during the first year of a student's course. The Commissioners fully expec that the benefit, to be derived by the University generally from the arrangements embodied in th Ordinances, will extend to the Professors of Latin and Greek, and that the emoluments of their Chair will not ultimately, if ever, be inferior to the estimate which was formed on the occasion of the unio of the Colleges. Professors Maclure and Geddes, however, appear to be solicitous on this subject, as a few days before the Ordinances of the 11th of April were published, they addressed to the Chairma of the Commissioners a memorial deprecating any arrangement, by which bursars should be admitted t their senior classes without having first passed through the junior, and inviting attention to the manne in which their emoluments might be affected by such an arrangement. They do not refer, in thei petition, to the personal interest, which they conceive themselves to have in the maintenance of a regula

on requiring all bursars to enter their junior classes; and the Commissioners are unwilling to believe, at this consideration has had any influence in inducing them to present their petition.

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The great majority of the petitions which remain proceed from the inhabitants of country parishes roughout Banffshire and the neighbouring district, whose acquaintance with the terms of the founda- ons, which they charge the Ordinances with violating, has probably not been greater than that shown the gentlemen of the county of Aberdeen, on whose petition the Commissioners have already ported. That it was not very difficult for interested and influential persons to obtain, from such arters, numerous signatures to petitions against the Ordinances, may well be imagined. Certainly no ins seem to have been spared for that end. Representations were industriously circulated through the cal newspapers, that it was the effect of the Ordinances, nay, even the object of the Commissioners, sacrifice the interests of the poor for the benefit of the rich, and to diminish the means of education the north of Scotland. At county meetings, and at local meetings of the clergy, influential persons d not hesitate to make statements of the most extravagant nature, with the view of obtaining public pport to the opposition which was being organized against the Ordinances. Thus, at one meeting, a ntleman is reported to have said, that 'nothing had ever struck him with more indignation than the ate Ordinances of the University Commissioners, to carry out this fresh act of confiscation, this trocious act of robbery, which, at one fell swoop, took away sixty to seventy bursaries, extinguishing he noble purpose for which they were given, viz., to give a liberal education to the poorer members f society.' A collection of such extraordinary statements and charges, as published in the news- pers, appears to have been made and circulated by the Earl of Seafield in the form of a pamphlet, ith the following note prefixed:—'The Earl of Seafield begs to transmit the annexed extracts from he newspapers, as expressive of public opinion in the north of Scotland, on the alterations and lienations of bursaries in Aberdeen University, etc., by the Ordinances of April 1862, issued by the Universities Commissioners.—Cullen House, 22d May 1862.'

The presentation of numerously signed petitions to Your Majesty, against the approval of the rdinances, has been the natural result of the employment of such means of agitation. But an pression of public feeling, which has been so stimulated, is hardly deserving of much consideration.

There is one argument contained in nearly all of these petitions, which perhaps ought not to be passed ithout notice. The petitioners state, that they 'contemplate with alarm the results which would nsue, were these Ordinances carried into effect, as the exercise of such arbitrary powers, on the part f the Commissioners, of diverting revenues from the specific purposes signified by testators, would un- loubtedly have a tendency to prevent benevolent persons, in future, from mortifying property for educa- ional purposes, seeing that there would be no security that their wishes and intentions would be respected.'

The persons, who have signed the petitions in which this argument appears, cannot have been ade aware that the Redhyth Bursaries, which it seems to be the main object of the petitioners to otect from interference by the Commissioners, have been illegally, and, in violation of the express rections of the founder, increased in number to such an extent and in such a manner, as most effec- ally to defeat his design, that the school of Fordyce should educate the bursars for the University. hey are probably also ignorant, that the diminution in the number of bursaries in the University nerally, of which their petitions complain, is caused, in a great measure, by the abolition of bursaries, hich have been created without authority, and in disregard of the directions left by founders, or which e of so small amount, that it is in many cases impossible to find candidates to fill them.

But, setting aside the consideration, that the interference of the Commissioners has, to a large tent, been rendered necessary, in order to remedy the evils arising from such abuses, the Commis- oners think that the intervention of their authority, even where it has been used to alter foundations, es not afford any grounds for such apprehensions as the petitioners suggest. On the expediency of a atutory control over the conditions of bequests to the Universities, there is much weight in the bservations of the Commissioners of 1826–30 (General Report, p. 76):—'We are not disposed to think that such legislative provision would deter any persons from making bequests to the Universities; on the contrary, we are disposed to think, that in many instances such donations will be made with much greater confidence as to their utility, if a power shall exist to regulate the application of such donations, in the manner that may be most useful. But, even although some individuals might be deterred from making similar bequests in future, that disadvantage would be more than compensated by the benefit resulting from an application of such funds upon sound general principles.'

These observations were made with special reference to the bursary foundations in Aberdeen, and ey were intended to apply to a recommendation submitted by those Commissioners, that a power of ntrol should be given by the Legislature over future bequests. But they are of equal weight, and ere is less room for objection to the interference of statutory authority, if the foundations, which are e subject of revision, are foundations of old standing. Modifications are then introduced, only after new state of circumstances has supervened, and after, in many cases, great changes have taken place the value of the property belonging to the foundations.

The argument of the petitioners, however, is in effect directed against the policy of the Act of Par- ament, which it does not rest with the Commissioners to defend. Had the Commissioners failed, during e existence of their powers, to revise the foundations in the Universities of Scotland, they would have eglected the performance of an important duty, which the Legislature has seen fit to impose upon them.

In the Appendix, the several petitions referred to the Commissioners are stated either at length or n abstract.

Given under the seal of the Commission at Edinburgh, this 28th day of October 1862.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.*

L. S.

APPENDIX TO PRECEDING REPORT.

PETITIONS referred by Order in Council of 7th June 1862.

Petitions against Ordinances as to Bursary Foundations in Aberdeen.

I. From the Kirk-session of the Parish of Lochbroom and County of Ross :—

*1. [Same as sec. 1 of II.]

2. [Same as sec. 2 of II.]

3. Your petitioners beg humbly to represent, that the foundations and endowments affected by said Ordinances have been granted by benevolent individuals for the express purpose of aiding poor boys to obtain the benefit of a liberal education; and Your petitioners, while they believe that said purpose has been strictly and scrupulously regarded and carried out, are confident, that, if said endowments, etc., are diverted from their original and proper purpose, the consequences must be very injurious.

4. [Same as sec. 6 of II., with immaterial alterations.]

5. Your petitioners further submit, that these Ordinances are not in accordance with the designs and intentions of the donors or founders of the mortifications, and that, so far from tending to promote, they will in reality retard, the interests of religion and learning—sacrifice the interests of the many for the benefit of the few—confer on the rich the eleemosynary aid pertaining to the poor—prevent many a poor but promising boy from prosecuting his studies—and, as a necessary consequence, seriously affect the attendance at the University.

6. [Same as sec. 9 of II.]

May it therefore please Your Majesty in Council to signify disapproval, and withhold consent from said Ordinances.

And Your petitioners shall ever pray.

(Signed) WM. CAMERON, Moderator.

II. From the Kirk-session of the Parish of Belhelvie :—

1. That whereas the Commissioners appointed under the Universities (Scotland) Act, passed in the 21st and 22d year of Your Majesty's reign, have issued certain Ordinances affecting the mortifications and foundations for bursaries at the University of Aberdeen. By these Ordinances the number of existing bursaries will be reduced from 255 to 189; and with the funds obtained by the suppression of 66 bursaries, the Commissioners propose to institute 12 scholarships, which can only be competed for by students who have obtained the degree of Master of Arts.

2. That by the said Act the Commissioners therein appointed are empowered 'to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations, and to alter or modify these, if it shall appear to them that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions or directions affecting such gifts or endowments, and to frame new Statutes or Ordinances for the application of such gifts or endowments, in such manner as may better advance the purposes thereof.'

3. Your petitioners beg humbly to represent, that the foundations and endowments affected by said Ordinances have been granted by benevolent individuals for the purpose of aiding poor boys to obtain the benefit of a liberal education; and Your petitioners are confident, that the destruction of so many bursaries will be attended with injurious results.

4. Your petitioners, in an especial manner, regret to learn that the Redhyth Bursaries, of which so many have derived the benefit in this locality, are to be reduced from 20 to 8 at the University, and from 20 to 12 at the school of Fordyce, and the surplus funds thus arising applied to the endowment of four scholarships of L.60 each.

5. Your petitioners humbly consider that, in the Ordinance affecting the Redhyth Bursaries, the Commissioners have exceeded the powers conferred by the Act, in so far as they alienate revenue intended by the founder to be applied towards the maintenance of poor boys during their academic course, and bestow it as rewards or prizes, to be enjoyed by students who have finished the curriculum of Arts at the University, and who are thus removed out of the sphere of those for whom this charity was specially intended.

6. Your petitioners venture to represent, that no adequate or corresponding advantage can be gained by the endowment of a few scholarships, which can only be conferred on those who are already well educated, and have no need of eleemosynary aid, and that the suppression of so many bursaries (which have been instrumental in educating hundreds of young men) will be felt as an irreparable loss, and will detrimentally affect the cause of education in the North of Scotland.

7. Your petitioners submit that these Ordinances are inexpedient and unjust, in so far as they sacrifice the interests of the many to those of the few, of the poorer to the more wealthy classes; they are unjust, in so far as they interfere with the rights of patronage, and the privileges of those who have the strongest claims for these bursaries.

8. Your petitioners further submit that these Ordinances are not in accordance with the designs and intentions of the donors or founders of the mortifications, and that, so far from tending to promote, they will, in reality, rather *retard* the interests of religion and learning.

9. Your petitioners contemplate with alarm the results which would ensue were these Ordinances carried into effect, as the exercise of such arbitrary powers on the part of the Commissioners, of diverting revenues from the specific purposes signified by testators, would undoubtedly have a tendency to prevent benevolent persons in future from mortifying property for educa-

* The numbers here attached, for convenience, to the Sections, are not in the original Petitions.

Petitions against Ordinances as to Bursary Foundations in Aberdeen.

tional purposes, seeing that there would be no security that their wishes and intentions would be respected.

May it therefore please Your Majesty in Council to signify disapproval, and withhold consent from said Ordinances.

And Your petitioners shall ever pray.

(Signed) W. THOMSON, Moderator.

III. From the Kirk-session of Knockando, The Honourable George Henry Essex Grant, and The [onourable Lewis Alexander Grant.

1. [Same as sec. 1 of II.]
2. That Your petitioners beg humbly to represent that the foundations and endowments, affected by said Ordinances, have been granted by benevolent individuals for the purpose of aiding poor boys to obtain the benefit of a liberal education; and that, by the said Ordinances, if carried into effect, the intention and purpose of the original founders will be in a great measure thwarted and defeated.
3. [Same as sec. 4 of II., with immaterial alterations.]
4. [Same as sec. 5 of II.]
5. That Your petitioners regard the Ordinance affecting the Redhyth Bursaries as illegal, inexpedient, and very injurious in effect.

May it therefore please Your Majesty in Council to signify disapproval, and withhold consent from said Ordinance.

And Your petitioners shall ever pray.

(Signed) JOHN CLARKE, Moderator, and 9 others.

IV. From the Minister, Elders, and others, Parishioners of Abernethy, Strathspey. [Same as No. II.]

(Signed) J. STEWART, Minister of Abernethy, and 17 others.

V. From the Kirk-session of the Parish of Dallas in the County of Moray. [Same as No. II.]

(Signed) JOHN MACDONALD, Minister of Dallas, etc., and 4 others.

VI. From the Kirk-session of the Parish of Oyne, in the Presbytery of Garioch, and Synod of berdeen. [Same as No. II.] (Signed) ANDREW FRASER, Moderator.

VII. From the Kirk-session of the Parish of Cabrach.

1. That whereas the Commissioners appointed under the Universities (Scotland) Act, passed in the 21st and 22d years of Your Majesty's reign, being by said Act empowered 'to revise the 'respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations, and to alter or modify these, 'if it shall seem proper to them, that the *interests of religion and learning, and the main design 'of the donor*, so far as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be BETTER advanced 'by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting such gifts or endowments, and to 'frame new Statutes or Ordinances for the application of such gifts or endowments, as may 'better advance the purposes thereof,' have issued certain Ordinances affecting the mortifications and foundations for bursaries at the University of Aberdeen, by which Ordinances the number of bursaries will be reduced from 255 to 189, and the funds obtained by the suppression of these bursaries applied to institute scholarships to be held by persons who have obtained the degree of Master of Arts.
2. Your petitioners would beg humbly to represent to Your Majesty that the foundations and endowments affected by said Ordinances have been granted by benevolent persons for the education of poor young men, and that the suppression of so many of them, and their appropriation to a purpose different from the design of the donors, must prove highly prejudicial and injurious to the interests of religion and learning, and unjust to the class of students whom the donors intended to benefit, by misappropriating to the use of the rich and educated, what was given to promote the education of the deserving poor.
3. Your petitioners beg, in an especial manner, to express their regret that, by said Ordinances, the *Redhyth Bursaries* are reduced in number, and the funds abstracted applied to the foundation of four scholarships, each of L.60,—a use which they consider as both inconsistent with the main design of the founder, and unjust, making no adequate compensation for the diminution of means of education in the district which it will occasion.
4. Your petitioners cannot, therefore, contemplate the results which would ensue from these Ordinances, if carried into effect, without alarm, as arbitrary in their nature, and tending to the prejudice of the interests of religion and learning.

May it therefore please Your Majesty in Council to signify disapproval, and withhold consent from said Ordinances.

And Your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed) GORDON SMART, Minister, and 4 others.

VIII. From the Kirk-session of the Parish of Alvie. [Same as No. II.]

(Signed) DONALD MACDONALD, Minister of Alvie, and 3 others.

IX. From the Kirk-session of the Parish of Mortlach, in the County of Banff. [Same as No. II., nitting secs. 2, 3, 5, and 7.] (Signed) JAMES A. CRUICKSHANK, Minister, and 7 others.

X. From the Kirk-session and Inhabitants of Boharm. [Same as No. II.]

(Signed) ALEX. MURDOCH, Minister of Boharm, and 18 others.

XI. From the Kirk-session and others of the Parish of Aboyne. [Same as No. II., omitting secs. and 7.] (Signed) JAMES JENKINS, A.M., Minister of Aboyne, and 41 others.

Petitions against Ordinances as to Bursary Foundations in Aberdeen.

XII. From the Kirk-session and others in the Parish of Premnay. [Same as No. II.]
(Signed) JOHN WILSON, A.M., Minister, and 35 others.

XIII. From the Kirk-session and Parishioners of Inveraven Parish. [Same as No. II.]
(Signed) GEO. MACPHERSON GRANT, Bart., and 113 others.

XIV. From the undersigned Ministers, Elders, and others, Inhabitants of the Parish of Cairney. [Same as No. II.] (Signed) W. COWIE, Minister of Cairney, and 154 others.

XV. From the Minister, Elders, and others of the Parish of Boyndie, in the County of Banff.

1. That Your petitioners, for reasons set forth to them in detail, and which they understand will be submitted to Your Majesty in Council, have learned with regret the terms of the Ordinances lately issued by the Commissioners appointed under the Universities (Scotland) Act, affecting the bursaries at the University of Aberdeen, and more especially the Redhyth Bursaries, of which so many have derived the benefit in this locality.
2. Your petitioners humbly submit, that these Ordinances are arbitrary and unjust, in respect that they are opposed to the main design of the donors, and will certainly tend to curtail the general diffusion of education which has hitherto been the glory of the Universities, particularly in the North of Scotland.

May it therefore please Your Majesty in Council to signify disapproval, and withhold consent from said Ordinances.

And Your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed) LUDOVICK WILLIAM GRANT, Minister of Boyndie, and 49 others.

XVI. From the Minister, Elders, and others, Inhabitants of the Parish of Glass. [Same as No. II., omitting secs. 2, 3, 6, and 8.]
(Signed) WILLIAM DUGUID, D.D., Minister of Glass, and 15 others.

XVII. From the Minister, Elders, and others, in the Parish of Auchindoir, Aberdeenshire. [Same as No. II.] (Signed) WILLIAM REID, Minister of Auchindoir, and 189 others.

XVIII. From the undersigned Inhabitants of Birnie.

1. That whereas the Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, passed in the 21st and 22d year of Your Majesty's reign, have issued certain Ordinances affecting the mortifications and foundations for bursaries at the University of Aberdeen.
2. [Same as sec. 2 of II.]
3. Your petitioners humbly consider that these Ordinances are inexpedient, and not in accordance with the designs and intentions of the donors or founders of the mortifications, and especially regret to see in them an attempt to reduce and alter the Redhyth Bursaries, of which so many have derived the benefit in the North of Scotland,—an attempt which, if successful, we believe will retard, rather than promote, the interests of religion and learning in this district.

May it therefore please Your Majesty in Council to signify disapproval, and withhold consent from said Ordinances.

(Signed) GEORGE GORDON, Minister, and 27 others.

XIX. From the Inhabitants of the Town of Grantown, in the united Parish of Cromdale and Inverallan, County of Inverness. [Same as No. II.]
(Signed) H. DIXON, Colonel, and J.P., Inverallan, and 87 others.

XX. From the Inhabitants of the Village of Portessie, Banffshire. [Same as No. II.]
(Signed) A. LEVINY, Letter Carrier, and 81 others.

XXI. From the Inhabitants of the Village of Findochty, Banffshire. [Same as No. II., omitting the words, 'of which so many have derived the benefit in this locality,' from sec. 4; and the words, '(which have been instrumental in educating hundreds of young men),' from sec. 6.]
(Signed) JAMES MAITLAND, and 92 others.

XXII. From the Inhabitants of the Village of Portknockie, Parish of Rathven. [Same as No. II., omitting the words, 'of which so many have derived the benefit in this locality,' from sec. 4.]
(Signed) JAS. LEDINGHAM, Minister, Seafield, and 66 others.

XXIII. From the Inhabitants of the Burgh and Parish of Cullen, in the County of Banff. [Same as No. II.] (Signed) W. G. BRYSON, Old Cullen, J.P., and 229 others.

XXIV. From the Inhabitants of the Town of Whitehills, County of Banff. [Same as No. II.]
(Signed) LUDOVICK WILL. GRANT, Minister of the Parish, and 86 others.

XXV. From the Inhabitants of the Parish of Banff.

1. [Same as sec. 1 of II.]
2. [Same as sec. 3 of II.]
3. [Same as sec. 4 of II.]
4. [Same as sec. 5 of II.]
5. Your petitioners also humbly submit, that these Ordinances unjustly interfere with the rights of the patron, the Earl of Seafield, who, so far as known to us, has at all times made a most

impartial and satisfactory use of his powers in the selection of young men appointed by him to enjoy these bursaries, both at Fordyce School and at the University.

6. [Same as sec. 9 of II.]

(Signed) Robert Duncan, Provost of Banff, and 706 others.

XXVI. From certain of the Inhabitants of the Parish of Urquhart, in the County of Elgin.

1. [Same as sec. 1 of II.]
2. [Same as sec. 3 of II.]
3. [Same as sec. 4 of II.]
4. Your petitioners venture to represent that these Ordinances are not in accordance with the intentions of the donors, that they are inexpedient and unjust, in so far as they sacrifice the interests of the many to those of the few, of the poorer to the more wealthy classes, and that no corresponding advantage can be gained by the endowment of a few scholarships.
5. [Same as sec. 9 of II.] (Signed) Gordon Ingram, Minister, and 64 others.

XXVII. From the undersigned Inhabitants of the Parish of Marnoch, in the County of Banff.

1. That Your petitioners feel aggrieved by certain Ordinances, dated 11th April 1862, issued by the Scottish Universities Commissioners, the object of which is to suppress 66 of the 255 bursaries now existing in the University of Aberdeen, and to create from a portion of the bursary revenue a fund for the maintenance of 12 scholarships, to be awarded, after comparative trial, to graduates in Arts.
2. Your petitioners are impelled by a sense of duty humbly to represent, that such a scheme appears to them to be at once unjust and a breach of public faith, inasmuch as all these bursaries were originally devised by their philanthropic founders for the purpose of aiding poor students to prosecute their undergraduate course, and therefore 'the main design of the donor' has not been adhered to in framing the Ordinances, as is required by sec. xv. 2 of the Universities (Scotland) Act, passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second year of Your Majesty's reign.
3. Your petitioners would beg to instance, in illustration of the threatened evil, and as specially affecting the district in which they themselves reside, the bursaries on the Redhyth Foundation, which are in the gift of the Right Honourable the Earl of Seafield, and which have been hitherto administered by his Lordship and his predecessors with an enlightened discernment, and a religious attention to the wishes of the founder, but which it is proposed to reduce by Ordinance from 20 at the school of Fordyce to 12, and from 20 at the University of Aberdeen to 8, in order that four scholarships may be conferred on Masters of Arts,—a proposal which Your petitioners submit exceeds the powers of the Commissioners, who have no control by statute or otherwise over funds attached to the school of Fordyce, and which, moreover, contravenes the plain terms of the deed of Walter Ogilvie of Redhyth, the founder, who has expressly provided 'that none but poor boys, and such as are not able to be maintained and 'educated by their own means, shall have the benefit of this my mortification.'
4. Your petitioners, even were it just and legal, would regard it as most inexpedient to transfer funds primarily destined, and still much needed, for the encouragement of indigent students struggling to complete a liberal education, to men who are not only already graduates, but are the very flower of the University, as they must be, in order to acquire by competition the distinction of becoming scholars, and who are consequently qualified beyond their contemporaries to support and elevate themselves in society by literary effort, because such a system of appropriation would largely diminish the number of promising, though poor, students, and would also deter wealthy individuals from bequeathing their property for the extension of learning, since there would remain no certainty that their solemn intentions would be respected as a sacred trust binding on future generations.

May it therefore please Your Majesty in Council to signify disapproval, and withhold Your approbation from said Ordinances.

And Your petitioners shall ever pray.

(Signed) A. Anderson, Minister of Marnoch, and 153 others.

XXVIII. From the undersigned Ministers and Inhabitants of Buckie and surrounding district. [Same as No. II.]

(Signed) John Webster, Minister of Buckie Chapel, and 139 others.

XXIX. From the Minister and others of the Parish of Deskford. [Same as No. II.]

(Signed) James Mackintosh, Minister, and 45 others.

XXX. From the Minister and Inhabitants of the Parish of Fordyce. [Same as No. II.]

(Signed) John Innes, Minister, and 112 others.

XXXI. From the Ministers, Feuars, and other Inhabitants of Portsoy. [Same as No. II.]

(Signed) Peter Murray, A.M., Minister, and 90 others.

XXXII. From the Parishioners of the Parish of Rothes, Morayshire.

1. That the Commissioners of the Scottish Universities, appointed under an Act passed in the 21st and 22d year of Your Majesty's reign, have issued certain Ordinances, which affect the mortifications and foundations for bursaries at the University of Aberdeen in a way which Your petitioners regard as most prejudicial in many important respects, inasmuch as they interfere with the deeds of the benevolent founders of these bursaries, and in a great degree frustrate their intentions; and as, by reducing their number for the purpose of instituting scholarships, they deprive a great many of the humbler classes of the means of acquiring a liberal education.

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2. That Your petitioners consider these Ordinances, with reference more particularly to the Redhyt Bursaries, in which this locality is much interested, as most detrimental to the cause of learnin over a wide district, inasmuch as they would be reduced to the half of their present numbe for the purpose of founding scholarships which would be attainable only by the more wealth but would be beyond the reach of the poorer classes, for whom the benefit was expressl designed, and would thus narrow the means of education in the country.
3. That these Ordinances are, moreover, calculated to injure very deeply the rights of the nobl patron of the Redhyth Bursaries, the Earl of Seafield, by whom, and by his predecessors, the have been most judiciously and faithfully managed.

May it therefore please Your Majesty in Council to withhold Your consent from sai Ordinances.

And Your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed) GEO. GRAY, Minister of Rothes, and 72 others.

XXXIII. From the Parishioners of Kirkmichael, Banffshire. [Same as No. II.]

(Signed) JAMES GRANT, A.M., Minister of Kirkmichael, and 55 others.

XXXIV. From the Parishioners of Drainie, near Elgin, and others. [Same as No. II., substitut ing for 'of which so many have derived the benefit in this locality,' in sec. 4, the following paren thesis, viz., (*of which, as of the competition bursaries also*, so many have derived the benefit in thi and the neighbouring counties.)]

(Signed) JAMES WEIR, Minister of Drainie, and 238 others.

XXXV. From the Heritors, Ministers, and others of the united Parishes of Urquhart an Glenmoriston. [Same as No. II.]

(Signed) DON. M'CONNOCHIE, Parish Minister, and 148 others.

XXXVI. From the Heritor, Minister, Elders, and others of the Parish of Duncansburgh (For William), within the County of Inverness. [Same as No. II., omiting sec. 2.]

(Signed) DUNCAN CAMERON, Bart., and 6 others.

XXXVII. From the undersigned Heritors, Ministers, and others of the Parish of Kilmonivaig Inverness-shire.

1. That whereas the Commissioners appointed under the Universities Act (Scotland), 21st and 22 year of Your Majesty's reign, have issued certain Ordinances affecting mortifications an foundations of bursaries at the University of Aberdeen, greatly reducing their number, an appropriating a large portion of these funds to other purposes than those intended by thei pious and patriotic founders, Your petitioners would humbly deprecate such alienation.
2. That, more particularly, Your Majesty's petitioners would deprecate the alienation of th Redhyth Bursaries proposed to the extent of half their number, that number being 20 at th elementary school of Fordyce, and 20 at the University, intended for the support of, and fo yielding the means of affording a sound and useful and likewise liberal education to meritorious boys in narrow circumstances, and which have proved of great benefit to many such in this quarter and elsewhere for many generations; and the appropriating the same t be prizes to students who, having finished the curriculum of Arts at the University, are thus removed out of the condition of those for whose benefit this charity was intended.
3. That Your Majesty's petitioners submit that these Ordinances are *inexpedient* and *unjust* inasmuch as they sacrifice the interests of the *many* to those of the *few;* of the *poor* to those of the comparatively *wealthy;* interfere with the rights of patronage and the privileges of those who have the stronger claims; frustrate the intentions of the donors and founders of these mortifications; and, instead of advancing, limit and retard the cause of religion and learning in these northern parts of Scotland.
4. That Your Majesty's petitioners view with alarm the consequences of the exercise of such arbitrary powers, diverting revenues from the specific purposes and intentions of the testators, tending to prevent similar mortifications in future, and as a dangerous precedent for the invasion of the sacred rights of property, however formally and earnestly and deliberately devoted to any purpose whatever.

May it therefore please Your Majesty in Council to signify disapproval, and withhold consent from said Ordinances.

And Your Majesty's petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) ABINGER, Heritor, and 9 others.

XXXVIII. From the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the Royal Burgh of Banff, in Council assembled. [Same as No. II.]

(Signed) ROBERT DUNCAN, Provost and Chief Magistrate.

XXXIX. From the Presbytery of Fordyce.

1. That whereas the Commissioners appointed under the Universities (Scotland) Act, passed in the 21st and 22d year of Your Majesty's reign, have recently issued Ordinances, in which it is proposed greatly to reduce the number of existing bursaries at the University of Aberdeen; and whereas these Ordinances do particularly affect the Redhyth Bursaries, it being proposed to reduce them from 20 at the school of Fordyce and 20 at College, to 12 at school and 8 at College, and to apply the greater part of the surplus funds thus obtained to the institution of four scholarships, to be enjoyed for four years by certain graduates of the Aberdeen University.

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2. Your petitioners feel called on to express it as their decided opinion, that these Ordinances, if carried into effect, will be most injurious to the cause of education in the north, inasmuch as they will, as a necessary consequence, proportionally diminish the number of young men enjoying the benefit of a University education.
3. That Your petitioners, aware of the benefit which many in this locality have derived from the Redhyth Bursaries, and of the judicious manner in which the patronage of these bursaries has been administered by the patron, the Earl of Seafield, do specially deplore the sweeping change proposed in regard to them.
4. That they cannot view the institution of a few scholarships as at all compensating for the loss that will be sustained by the suppression of so many bursaries, and are unable to conceive any grounds on which the proposed change can be justified.
5. That admitting, as they readily do, the very ample powers conferred by the University Act on the Commissioners, relative to their revisal and alteration of mortifications, endowments, etc., yet, holding that these powers are limited by a regard to the main design of the donor, and the interests of religion and learning, it does appear to Your petitioners that the Ordinance affecting the Redhyth Bursaries is *ultra vires* of the Commissioners, as it cannot possibly tend to the advancement of religion and learning to withdraw, as is proposed, from so many the means of obtaining a liberal education; and assuredly the intentions of the donor will not be more effectually carried out by alienating, from the education and maintenance of certain poor boys at school and at College, funds left expressly for that purpose, and applying them to the formation of scholarships, to be enjoyed by those who have completed the Arts curriculum at the University.

May it therefore please Your Majesty in Council to signify disapproval of, and withhold consent from, said Ordinances.

And Your petitioners shall ever pray.

In name, etc.,

(Signed) GEORGE HENDERSON, LL.D., Moderator.

XL. From the undersigned Professors of Classics in the University of Aberdeen.

1. That the Commissioners appointed under the Universities (Scotland) Act have recently issued a series of Ordinances affecting injuriously the mortifications and foundations for bursaries in the University of Aberdeen.
2. That these Ordinances, if carried out, will inflict a great injury on education in the North of Scotland, inasmuch as the number of bursaries is diminished by nearly a third, and thereby the area of University education will be in the same measure reduced, and the avenues to learning greatly and unnecessarily diminished.
3. Your petitioners humbly consider that the regulations, proposed for the bursaries that remain, contain provisions that will inevitably defeat the purpose of their founders, inasmuch as these bursaries are placed in great measure beyond the reach of the poorer classes, by being opened to those privileged students who enter at once upon the second class; and they will be thereby rendered prizes to the rich, instead of helps to the poorer students, for whom they were originally designed.
4. Your petitioners further submit that these Ordinances contain provisions which are *ultra vires* of the Commissioners, inasmuch as the statute gives no power to interfere with the 'main 'design' of the founders, and the proposed formation of scholarships (however desirable these may be in themselves when derived from legitimate sources) is such an interference, as involving the alienation of a large proportion of bursary funds on the Redhyth, Fullerton, and Moir Foundations, to a purpose essentially foreign to that of the founders, who designed their benefactions as helps during the curriculum, not as rewards at its close.

May it therefore please Your Majesty in Council to signify disapproval of, and withhold consent from, said Ordinances.

And Your petitioners shall ever pray.

(Signed) ROBERT MACLURE, Professor of Latin.
" WM. D. GEDDES, Professor of Greek.

XLI. From the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City and Royal Burgh of Elgin, in uncil assembled. [Same as No. II., omitting sec. 9, and having one or two immaterial verbal erations.]

(Signed) JAMES GRANT, Provost.

XLII. From the Heritors, Ministers, and others, within the Parish of Old Deer. [Same as No. omitting secs. 2, 4, 5, 8, and 9, and having some immaterial verbal alterations.]

(Signed) WM. FERGUSON of Kinmundy, and 226 others.

XLIII. From the Heritors, Ministers, and others of the Parish of Bellie.

1. That whereas the Commissioners appointed under the Universities (Scotland) Act, passed in the 21st and 22d year of Your Majesty's reign, have issued certain Ordinances affecting the mortifications and foundations for bursaries at the University of Aberdeen, whereby the number of existing bursaries will be reduced from 255 to 189.
2. [Same as sec. 3 of No. II.]
3. [Same as sec. 8 of No. II.]

May it therefore please Your Majesty in Council to signify disapproval, and withhold consent from said Ordinances.

And Your petitioners shall ever pray.

(Signed) ROBT. CUSHNY, Minister, and 48 others.

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XLIV. From the Landholders, Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace of the Coun of Aberdeen, in General Meeting assembled. [Same as No. II., substituting for 'this locality' in sec. the words 'the North of Scotland.'] (Signed) A. Leith Hay, Chairman.

XLV. From John Charles, Earl of Seafield, Baron Strathspey, etc.

1. That whereas by an Ordinance No. 52, Aberdeen No. 32, 'Redhyth Foundation,' dated 11 April 1862, copy of which is appended hereto, the Scottish University Commissioners statu and ordain, that the bursaries on said foundation shall be reduced from 40, which they are present, to 20 in number; and that the funds arising from the suppression of these 20 bu saries shall be applied partly in augmenting the allowances of the 8 bursars at the Universi of Aberdeen, and the surplus, amounting to about L.250, applied in the institution of fo scholarships of L.60 each—all as set forth more particularly in said Ordinance.
2. That your petitioner humbly submits that said Ordinance will injuriously affect the interests education in the North of Scotland, and is *ultra vires* of the Commissioners appointed und the Act passed in the 21st and 22d years of Your Majesty's reign, entitled 'Universiti '(Scotland) Act,' for reasons to be afterwards stated.
3. The intention and object of the founder, Walter Ogilvie of Redhyth, is expressed in tl preamble of the deed of mortification, dated 16th September 1678, in which it is stated, th 'my wished for and only end and interest, in making the same, is the glory of God, the hono 'of this my native country, and the good of my neighbours.' In another part of the deed it stated, 'that none but poor boys, and such as are not able to be maintained and educated by the 'own means, shall have the benefit of this my mortification.' Further, it is declared, 'that of suc 'poor boys as shall seek to be admitted, those of the surname of Ogilvie, wheresoever they shall l 'born or have their residence, or that their mother shall be of the surname of Ogilvie, be preferre 'in the first place;' next, boys of the name of Sharp, born within the Presbytery of Fordyce third, sons of tenants, cottars, etc., on the barony of Redhyth; fourth, poor boys born within tl parishes of Fordyce, Inverboyndie, Banff, Cullen, and Deskford; fifth, sons and descendan of his domestic servants; sixth, other boys whom the patrons may think fit and convenient.
4. The right of presentation to these bursaries, which was originally vested in the Ministers of tl kirks of Fordyce, Banff, Inverboyndie, Mortlach, and Ordiquhill, and the Principal an Professors of King's College, Aberdeen, was conveyed by another deed of the founder, date 1st November 1680, to Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Boyne; which deed was confirmed by the sai ministers and members of King's College, by a deed, dated 24th December 1680. The so right of presenting was, after a long litigation before the Court of Session, finally confirme in favour of Sir James Ogilvie of Boyne, eldest son and heir of Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Boyn in 1725, by decreet of declarator by the Lords of Council and Session. Besides the right c patronage, the said Sir Patrick Ogilvie and his heirs and successors were nominated conjunc patrons and overseers, with the said ministers and members, of the *funds* of the mortification and further, 'in case the said patrons and overseers shall be remiss in doing their duty, c 'otherwise shall happen to contravene or misimprove the said mortification, in that case th 'said Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Boyne, and his heirs-male, are to take notice of their actings an 'behaviour from time to time therein, and call them to an account, and force them to thei 'duty, and to all other things to that effect competent to an comptroller.'
5. In 1765, the Earl of Findlater and Seafield, then Chancellor of the University of King' College, Aberdeen, purchased from Archibald Ogilvie, heir and successor to Sir Patric Ogilvie of Boyne, for the sum of L.650 sterling, the right of patronage of these bursarie with the whole privileges thereof; and in the deed of assignation the said Earl is also declare 'conjunct patron and overseer, with the masters and members before mentioned, of the mor 'tification, and sole comptroller thereof.'
6. The deed of mortification provides for the education of 20 poor boys, viz., 12 at the school o Fordyce, and 8 at King's College; but, although the founder limited the number, it is eviden he did so from the conviction that the property mortified would not provide for a greate number; indeed, he seems to have considered that the trustees might have difficulty in makin the available funds to meet the purposes prescribed, for it is stated, 'and because the provision 'and allowances appointed for the said 8 poor boys to be educate in the said College is *bu* '*small and mean*, and cannot allow any alrie or stipend to be paid by the said boys to thei 'rexive Regents in the said College,' etc. He elsewhere directs, that the surplus rents b 'stock'd, settled, and secured,' and the 'annual rent distribute amongst the said 8 boys that 'shall be at said College by equal portions, not only for their maintenance yearly during thei 'four years' time, but also for providing ane coloured gown, not being black, to each of them 'at their entry thereto, and that by and attour the like allowance of two pecks victual weekly 'during the said space for to help their board, and two bolls victual yearly for their clothes, 'as is allowed to them before their entry to said College.'
7. The revenue of the property at the time it was mortified for these bursaries, is stated to be 189 bolls 2 firlots 2 pecks meal and bear of victual rent, and L.100 Scots of silver rent, equal to about L.150 sterling. The revenue is now upwards of L.600 per annum.
8. The trustees, having respect to the charitable intentions of the founder, have extended the advantages of his bounty, and, as the revenue increased, they have from time to time not only augmented the allowances, but increased the number of bursaries. The first addition to the number was made prior to the year 1798; since that time they have been gradually increased, as the funds would admit. The number is now 20 at the school of Fordyce, and 20 at the University of Aberdeen.
9. Your petitioner submits that the trustees have acted most judiciously in thus increasing the number of the bursaries when the revenue enabled them to do so, after making ample provision for the maintenance of the bursars. The allowance of meal to the school bursars is still

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retained at 8½ bolls each (with L.20 to the schoolmaster for fees), to which has been added a money allowance of L.2, 16s. 8d. to each bursar. The value of the College bursaries is at present L.16, 10s.; but, from the large balance now belonging to the mortification, the trustees would be quite justified in increasing the value of the bursaries to L.20 each.

10. The Act passed in the 21st and 22d year of Your Majesty's reign, cap. 83, empowers the Commissioners therein named to revise foundations, mortifications, bursaries, etc., and to alter or modify the conditions thereof, if it shall appear to them '*that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor*,' would be better effected thereby. From the statement above made it is clear, that the donor intended that only the poorer classes should have the benefit of the mortification, that boys of certain names, and born in certain localities, should have a preference, and that the bursaries should only be held during the nine years of school and College education; whereas by the said Ordinance 20 existing bursaries are suppressed, and the funds thus made available applied in the endowment of four scholarships, which can only be conferred on those who have passed the curriculum, and obtained the degree of Master of Arts, and are therefore beyond the sphere of those for whom the mortification was specially intended. The Ordinance is therefore evidently at perfect variance with the main design of the donor, and Your petitioner is at a loss to discover, how the interests of religion and learning can be promoted by depriving 20 poor boys of a liberal education, that four graduates of the University may enjoy for four years an annual allowance of L.60 each, without any restriction as to the course of study.
11. Your petitioner begs to call attention to the fact, that the trustees nominated in the deed of mortification, in addition to the Principal and Professors of King's College, Aberdeen, consist of the ministers of the parishes of Banff, Boyndie, Fordyce, Ordiquhill, and Mortlach; and that Your petitioner is not only conjunct patron and overseer with the aforesaid of the mortification, but sole comptroller thereof, and that he holds the sole right of presentation to the bursaries. That for this privilege Your petitioner's predecessor, the Earl of Findlater and Seafield, paid the sum of L.650 sterling nearly a century ago, which would represent a large sum at the present value of money. Your petitioner therefore holds that the Ordinance threatens to inflict on him a manifest injustice, by depriving him of a moiety of his rights as patron of these bursaries, and substituting therefor the patronage of the intended scholarships, which, with the conditions annexed thereto, is quite an illusory honour.
12. That Your petitioner holds that the Ordinance is not only *ultra vires*, in so far as it is not in accordance with the main design and intention of the donor, and does not tend to promote the interests of religion and learning, but that it is illegal, in so far as it interferes with the trustees' administration of the funds as applicable to the school of Fordyce.
13. Your petitioner further submits, that, even were it in the power of the Commissioners to alter the destination of the revenues of the Redhyth Mortification in the manner proposed, the Ordinance is most inexpedient and uncalled for. It reduces by one-half the number of bursaries on this foundation, and substitutes therefor one-fifth of the number of scholarships; thus in effect depriving 20 poor boys of the benefit of a liberal education, in order that four well-educated young men may be privileged to expend the sum of L.240.
14. Your petitioner would deeply regret, if such an injury were done to the cause of education in the North of Scotland, where these bursaries have been so long enjoyed, and are so highly appreciated.

May it therefore please Your Majesty in Council to signify disapproval of said Ordinance in whole, and withhold consent therefrom, and grant that Your petitioner may be heard by Counsel in support of his petition.

And Your petitioner shall ever pray.

(Signed) SEAFIELD.

XLVI. From the Minister and Elders of the Kirk-session of the Parish of Banff.

1. That Your petitioners have heard with much regret of certain Ordinances affecting the Redhyth Bursaries, lately issued by the Commissioners appointed under the Universities (Scotland) Act, passed in the 21st and 22d year of Your Majesty's reign.
2. That by these Ordinances (No. 52, 'Aberdeen' No. 32, 'Redhyth Foundation'), the Redhyth Bursaries, which for nearly two centuries have been the means of conferring a high education on the sons of many humble persons in this county and district, are to be reduced from 20 to 8 at the University, and from 20 to 12 at the school of Fordyce, and the surplus funds thus arising applied to the endowment of four scholarships, each of L.60 annually.
3. That Your petitioners would highly approve of scholarships being established at the University of Aberdeen, but do not approve of this way of providing the funds. The Redhyth fund, in place of being continued as hitherto for the benefit of pupils devoid of means for obtaining education, would thus be diverted in great part to the maintenance of those who, at the time of obtaining their scholarships, will already have attained a high position in learning and science.
4. That Your petitioners also beg to submit, that the noble patron of these bursaries, Lord Seafield, has to our knowledge made a very liberal and impartial use of them in his choice of young men to enjoy them. It is therefore the more unjust to deprive him of a large share of his patronage.

May it therefore please Your Majesty in Council to signify disapproval, and withhold consent from said Ordinances affecting the Redhyth Foundation.

And Your petitioners shall ever pray.

(Signed) R. BREMNER, LL.D., Minister, and 4 others.

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XLVII. From the undersigned Trustees under the Deed of Mortification of Walter Ogilvie of Redhyth.

1. That whereas the said Walter Ogilvie, by deed of mortification, dated 16th September 1678, mortified certain lands for the education of poor boys, and of 'such as are not able to be edu 'cated by their own means;' and, for this purpose, instituted 12 bursaries at the school of Fordyce, and 8 at King's College, Aberdeen. That the founder has left specific directions as to the administration of said mortification, and directs that boys of certain names, and born in certain localities, shall have a preference.
2. That owing to the rise in the value of land, and improvement of the mortified property, the revenues had increased so much, that the trustees were enabled not only to increase the value of the bursaries, but to double their number. These bursaries are now, and have been for a considerable number of years back, 20 at school of Fordyce, and 20 at King's College.
3. That said bursaries are universally allowed to be of immense advantage to the North of Scotland, by raising the standard of education, and by affording to a large number of poor young men, who would otherwise have remained in comparative ignorance, the means of obtaining a liberal education, and that many of the bursars under this mortification have been thus enabled to better their position in the world, and not a few of them have risen to be ornaments in the Church and State.
4. That Your petitioners can most cordially bear testimony to the judicious and impartial manner in which the patronage of these bursaries has been administered by the patron, the Earl of Seafield; and Your petitioners humbly conceive, that the application of the increased funds of the mortification to the increase of the number and value of the bursaries has been attended with the most beneficial results, and is the only way in which the design of the donor could be legitimately carried out.
5. And whereas the Commissioners appointed under the Universities (Scotland) Act, passed in the 21st and 22d years of Your Majesty's reign, have, in the exercise of the powers given them by that Act of 'revising all foundations and bursaries of more than fifty years' standing, issued an Ordinance, dated 11th April 1862, in which they propose to reduce the Redhyth Bursaries from 20 at school and 20 at College, as at present, to 12 at school and 8 at College, and to apply the surplus funds thus obtained, after making provision for a small increase of the present allowance of the bursars at College, to the erection of four scholarships of the annual value of L.60 each, to be enjoyed for four years by students of the Aberdeen University who shall have already finished the curriculum of Arts, and become graduates of said University.
6. That Your petitioners hold that the appropriation of the funds of the mortification in the manner proposed by the Commissioners is illegal, in so far as it interferes with the administration of the bursaries connected with the school of Fordyce, and as being opposed to the main design of the donor, whose object was to place within the reach of the poor man's son the means of acquiring an academic training, and not to provide a superabundant portion to a few who have already obtained a liberal education. And further, Your petitioners consider that the Ordinance of the Commissioners is injudicious and inexpedient, in so far as that the interests of religion and learning will not be benefited by the proposed changes, as Your petitioners are strongly of opinion that the bursaries, as at present administered, are productive of much more benefit to the community, and tend much more to the interests of religion and learning, than would be the case if those changes were carried into effect.

May it therefore please Your Majesty in Council to signify your disapproval of the said Ordinance in whole, and grant that Your petitioners may be heard by Counsel in support of their petition.

And Your petitioners shall ever pray.

(Signed) JOHN INNES, Minister of Fordyce.
" LUDOVICK WILLIAM GRANT, Minister of Boyndie.
" R. BREMNER, LL.D., Minister of Banff.
" JAMES A. CRUICKSHANK, Minister of Mortlach.
" JAMES GRANT, Minister of Ordiquhill.

XLVIII. From the undersigned Landed Proprietors, Justices of the Peace, Ministers, Elders, and Gentlemen, residing in the Parish of Keith and County of Banff.

1. That by a deed of mortification, dated 16th September 1678, executed by Walter Ogilvie of Redhyth, he mortified his lands of Redhyth, in the county of Banff, for behoof of 20 young boys, 12 to be bred and educated at the school of Fordyce, and 8 at King's College, Aberdeen; and by a special clause of the deed, he directs 'that none but *poor boys*, and such as are not 'able to be maintained and educated *by their own means*, shall have the benefit of this my 'mortification.'
2. That the patronage of these bursaries is vested in the Right Honourable the Earl of Seafield, his predecessor the Earl of Findlater and Seafield, when Chancellor of the University and King's College, having in 1765 purchased the same for a large sum of money from his relative, Archibald Ogilvie of Boyne, the representative of the original founder.
3. That by the very judicious administration of the fund by the patrons, the late and present Earls of Seafield, and the trustees appointed by the deed of mortification to co-operate with the patrons, an incalculable amount of benefit has been done to the cause of education in the district, for behoof of the poor of the lower middle class of which the mortification was intended. many poor boys who, but for these bursaries, never could have gone beyond the limits of a parish school education, having been enabled thereby not only to obtain a University one, but afterwards to distinguish themselves in the world, and more especially in the various professions in Scotland, to which such education qualified them to aspire.
4. That the district of the country intended by the founder of these bursaries to be benefited thereby

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is essentially a poor district, and the mortification in question has proved an invaluable boon to it, being one peculiarly calculated to meet the wants of such a district, the great body of the inhabitants belonging to the very class so emphatically pointed at in the deed, being 'poor, 'and such as are not able to maintain and educate by their own means' their families.

5. That, owing to the increased value of the lands originally mortified for the above purpose, the same have become adequate for the support and maintenance of a greatly increased number of bursars, and the patron and trustees have thus been enabled to extend the application of the benevolent intentions of the founder to double the number of poor boys, and, at the same time, to increase moderately the bursaries themselves.

6. That this course of administration adopted by the trustees and the noble patrons has met with the unanimous approbation of the public, and is deemed by those peculiarly interested as infinitely more advantageous than doubling the amount of the bursaries, and restricting their application to the *twenty* boys originally in view of the testator, would have been; and such course, it is submitted, having in view the greatly increased population of the country, and the vastly enlarged number of individuals entitled to aspire to a participation in the benefits contemplated to be bestowed on his countrymen by the founder, is at the same time far more in accordance with his intentions, and the scope of the original deed of mortification.

7. That, by an Ordinance issued by the Commissioners for the Scotch Universities appointed under the University Act of 1858, (No. 52, Aberdeen 32), it is proposed to restrict the said bursaries to *twenty* in number, and with the surplus funds which will thus arise to establish *scholarships* of a large annual value, eligible to those only who have previously *graduated* at the University *with honours*, and to be enjoyed by them for four years; in other words, the funds destined by the founder for the maintenance and education AT the University of *poor boys* who, by their own means, are not able so to maintain and educate themselves, are to be diverted for the use and enjoyment of young men who not only *are* able, out of their own means, to afford themselves a University education, but who shall have actually *done so*, and not only done so, but who shall have *completed* their University course, and been able to *graduate, and with honours*, —the very individuals, Your petitioners would respectfully submit, who require no eleemosynary aid, and who (their course at the University, as regards the Faculty of Arts, having been completed) are thereby *past the stage* of education, for the attainment of which alone the mortification was intended.

8. That such a proposal, if carried into effect, will not only deprive a great many of the class, whose special benefit the testator so anxiously provided for, of the advantage of his benevolent intentions, but will lavish his bounty on *another* class expressly excluded by him, and who require no such aid as that proposed by the Commissioners to be given to them; and such mode of administration of the funds will moreover be in a great measure inapplicable to the wants and requirements of the inhabitants of the district more especially intended to reap the benefit of the testator's benevolence, great many of whom regard as the object of their highest ambition the obtaining of a University education to their families, but few or none of whom aspire to the high standard apparently in the contemplation of the Commissioners,—a standard uncalled for in the *ordinary* position of life occupied by the great bulk of the poorer classes of Scotland in general, or of the district in question in particular, and requisite only to a position, the attainment of which demands *at the same time* other extraneous aids, but from which such a class are, by their poverty, equally debarred as from that high standard of education itself.

Wherefore Your petitioners humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of Your Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, to signify Your Majesty's disapproval of the said Ordinance of the University Commissioners, in so far as the same restricts, or proposes to restrict, the present number of the Redhyth Bursaries at the University of Aberdeen, and in so far as the same, with the surplus funds thence to arise, establishes, or proposes to establish, scholarships at said University.

And Your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed) G. PETRIE HAY of Edintore, J.P., etc., and 164 others.

XLIX. From the Minister, Elders, and other Inhabitants of the Parish of Cromdale, Strathspey.

1. That Your petitioners view with regret and alarm an Ordinance issued by the Scottish University Commissioners, of date 11th April 1862, affecting the bursaries founded by Walter Ogilvy of Redhyth, for the education of poor boys at the school of Fordyce and the University of Aberdeen.

2. That by the said Ordinance it is determined that 20 of these bursaries, the present number of which is 40, shall be suppressed, and that the funds thus arising shall be applied in endowing four scholarships, each of the value of L.60 sterling, to be awarded to graduates at the University. The intention of the founder of these bursaries, as expressed in the deed of mortification, is as follows:—'My wished for and only end and interest, in making the same, is the 'glory of God, the honour of this my native country, and the good of my neighbours. . . . . 'None but poor boys, and such as are not able to be maintained and educated by their own 'means, shall have the benefit of this my mortification.' It is further enjoined, that preference be given to boys of certain names and born in certain localities, and that the bursaries be held only during nine years' course of study at school and College.

3. By the Scottish Universities Act, passed in the 21st and 22d years of Your Majesty's reign, the Commissioners therein named are empowered to revise foundations, mortifications, etc., and to alter or modify these, if it shall appear to them that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions or directions affecting such gifts or endowments.

4. Your petitioners humbly submit that the said Ordinance is directly at variance with the provi-

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sions of the fore-cited Act; that it is subversive of the main design of the donor, inasmuch as it appropriates the bursaries to persons and for objects not contemplated by him; and that it tends seriously to retard the interests of religion and learning, inasmuch as it withholds from the many for the sake of the few, from the uneducated for the sake of the educated, from the poor for the sake of those who have no need of eleemosynary aid, the means of obtaining a liberal and religious education.

5. Your petitioners view with deep regret the grievous loss which the said Ordinance, if carried into effect, will entail on the North of Scotland,—the Redhyth Bursaries having been in time past, as they no doubt would be in time to come, the means of raising hundreds to positions of usefulness in the Church, and other professions, to which they could not attain by their own unaided resources; nor can Your petitioners see that any proportionate advantage would arise to the interests of religion and learning from the substitution of four scholarships in the place of 20 of these bursaries.
6. Your petitioners further view with alarm the arbitrary interference of the Commissioners with the conditions affecting the bursaries in question, as, if successful, it will tend to deter benevolent persons in future from mortifying property for educational purposes, seeing there will be no security that their wishes and intentions will be respected.

May it therefore please Your Majesty in Council to signify disapproval of the said Ordinance, and withhold consent therefrom.

And Your petitioners shall ever pray.

(Signed) D. MacInnes, Minister of Cromdale, and 207 others.

L. From the undersigned Inhabitants of the Parish of Grange.

1. That Your petitioners have seen with deep regret a recent Ordinance of the Universities Commissioners appointed under the University Act, 1858, by which it is proposed to alienate from their original destination a large proportion of the bursary funds in connection with the University of Aberdeen.
2. That, whilst Your petitioners deprecate such a proposal, and highly disapprove of the Ordinance generally, they would specially signify their dissent from, and their disapproval of, that part of said Ordinance which relates to the mortification founded in 1678 by Walter Ogilvie of Redhyth for the establishment of bursaries, to be held as expressly stated in the preamble of the deed of mortification, by 'none but poor boys, and such as are not able to be maintained 'and educated by their own means.'
3. That the alienation of said funds for the establishment of scholarships, as proposed by the Ordinance alluded to, is directly opposed to the express design and intention of the donor, inasmuch as the effect of the Ordinance is to abstract funds designed by him to assist poor boys in obtaining a University education, and to confer them as prizes on those who have already received such an education,—that is, on those who, by the terms of the deed, are excluded from the benefits of this mortification.
4. That Your petitioners further consider that the aforesaid Ordinance, if carried into effect, will prove most injurious to the interests of education in general, inasmuch as it will tend to discourage others from mortifying funds for similar purposes, when they find that the intentions of testators are thus so arbitrarily interfered with and frustrated.

May it therefore please Your Most Sacred Majesty in Council to withhold Your consent from said Ordinance, and to signify Your disapproval thereof.

And Your petitioners shall ever pray.

(Signed) J. M. Innes, Bart. of Balvenie, and 45 others.

LI. From the Provost and Bailies of the Burgh of Old Aberdeen.

1. That an Act was passed in the 21st and 22d years of Your Majesty's reign, cap. 83, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of 'Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of 'the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen.'
2. That on the 11th day of April eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the Commissioners appointed by the said Act issued an Ordinance relating to the University of Aberdeen, by which, with reference to two deeds of mortification, dated respectively the seventeenth day of June sixteen hundred and twenty-three, and the fifteenth day of August sixteen hundred and twenty-five, whereby the Reverend James Watt of Snaith mortified certain lands and property for the foundation of two bursaries in Theology in the King's College of Aberdeen, in the manner and subject to the conditions in the said deeds more particularly set forth,—they statuted and ordained *inter alia* that there should be four bursaries on said foundation, and that each of the said bursaries should be open for competition to all Masters of Arts of any of the Universities of Scotland entering on their first or second session of attendance in the Faculty of Divinity in the University of Aberdeen, without restriction or preference as to the name or birthplace; and also that the surplus in each year of the income of the said foundation, including therein any unappropriated income arising from vacancies in any of the bursaries, should be paid into, and form part of, the Common Bursary Fund of the University.
3. That by each of the said deeds of mortification the subjects therein mentioned were conveyed by the said James Watt to the King's College aforesaid and the members thereof, and specially to a student in Divinity holding the degree of Master, or at least of Bachelor, of the surname of Watt, or Barclay, or Chalmers, or any other student in Divinity holding the degree of Master, born in the city or canonry of Old Aberdeen, and his successors; and in the event of the Divinity Professorship and the orthodox commonly called the reformed religion then professed in Great Britain ceasing in said College, to a student of Philosophy there of the surname of Watt, or Barclay, or Chalmers, or any other student of Philosophy there born in the

city or canonry of Old Aberdeen, and his successors. But in the event of the said College or its members failing in this, or not conferring the benefits contained in said deeds on the foresaid students according to the intention of the granter, then and in that case to the Provost and Bailies of Old Aberdeen and their successors, for the support of respectable poor persons, either young people, that they might be provided with the means of earning a livelihood, or decrepit or infirm persons, that they might have wherewithal they might be maintained. Petitions against Ordinances as to Bursary Foundations in Aberdeen.

4. That the restrictions placed on the holding of the bursary were such as to render it probable that vacancies would frequently occur, and in laying them down the founder must have had prominently in view the benefit of the poor of Old Aberdeen as aforesaid.
5. That, in point of fact, such vacancies have very frequently occurred, and the Senatus in such cases has been, and is, in use to pay to the petitioners on behalf as aforesaid the amount of such lapsed and vacant bursaries. That such vacancies must of necessity frequently occur under the restrictions of the qualifications for holding the bursaries contemplated by the donor, and the petitioners on behalf as aforesaid have a direct and important interest in such cases.
6. That under the said Ordinance it is impossible that the petitioners or their successors should ever derive any benefit under the deeds above recited, and they are therefore entitled to have the limitations maintained, or to be compensated for the loss caused by their removal.
7. That by the fifteenth section of said Act power is given to said University Commissioners, in the case of gifts or endowments which have taken effect for more than fifty years, in the circumstances therein mentioned, to alter or modify the conditions of the same; but by the twenty-seventh section of said Act it is declared, that nothing contained therein shall be construed to affect any trusts vested in and administered by the Senatus Academicus of any University or College, or the Principal and Professors thereof, for purposes unconnected with the University or College; that the trust vested in King's College by said deeds of mortification, so far as regards the right to the lapsed bursaries as above mentioned, is unconnected with the University and King's College of Aberdeen.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that Your Majesty in Council will be graciously pleased to withhold Your approbation of the said Ordinance, until reasonable compensation for the loss to be sustained in consequence thereof be made to Your petitioners for behoof as aforesaid, and to refer this petition to the said Commissioners, and to direct that they will hear Your petitioners by Counsel, and report specially to Your Majesty in Council in the matter of this petition; and, in the event of the Report of the said Commissioners being adverse to the desire of the petitioners as above expressed, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to allow Your petitioners to be heard by Counsel before Your Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, or a Committee of the members thereof, against the said Ordinance and the Report of said Commissioners, and that Your Majesty will signify by Order in Council your disapproval of said Ordinance, until reasonable compensation be made as aforesaid, or to do otherwise in the premises as to Your Majesty in Council may seem just.

And Your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed) P. C. Campbell, Provost, and 4 Bailies.

LII. From the Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Aberdeen, under their common

1. That an Act was passed in the 21st and 22d year of Your Majesty's reign, chapter 83, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and Discipline of the Universities of 'Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; and for the Union of 'the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen.'
2. That on the 11th day of April eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the Commissioners appointed by the said Act issued certain Ordinances regarding bursaries in the University of Aberdeen, and, *inter alia*, an Ordinance with reference to the establishment of a Common Bursary Fund, and two Ordinances in reference to the bursaries founded by Doctor Duncan Liddell and Doctor James Cargill respectively. Ordinance, No. 28. Aberdeen, No. 8.
3. That these several Ordinances proceed on a recital of certain of the provisions of the said Act, and, as regards the foundations of Doctor Liddell and Doctor Cargill, on the farther recital [Recital of sec. xv. 2 of the Act, as recited in the Ordinance].
4. That the said Ordinance relating to Dr Liddell's foundation proceeds as follows:—'And whereas, 'by two deeds, dated respectively, etc. [Recital of Ordinance No. 49, Aberdeen No. 29, down to end of sec. ii.]. Ordinance, No. 49. Aberdeen, No. 29. [Liddell Foundation.]
5. That the said Ordinance relating to Dr Cargill's foundation proceeds as follows:—'And whereas, 'by his will, etc. [Recital of Ordinance No. 48, Aberdeen No. 28, down to end of sec. ii.]. Ordinance, No. 48. Aberdeen, No. 28. [Cargill Foundation.]
6. That Your petitioners are patrons or trustees of the said bursaries on Dr Liddell and Doctor Cargill's foundations, and as such are directly affected by the said Ordinances.
7. That by the deeds of mortification by Dr Liddell, the said bursaries on his foundation are destined to 'honest poor men's sons, burgesses of New Aberdeen,' and, by the will of Dr Cargill, the said bursaries on his foundation are destined to 'poor scholars town's bairns of 'New Aberdeen;' but, by the said Ordinances, the conditions and restrictions, under which the said bursaries were founded, would be altogether set aside, so far as regards the parties for whose benefit the same were intended.
8. That Your petitioners are opposed generally to any interference with the terms and conditions of deeds of foundation of pious and learned men making over estates and funds for the education of the poorer classes of the community, whose relatives and parents may have been in better circumstances, and are desirous to maintain inviolate the trusts committed to them, and to carry the wishes and intentions of the founders into effect; and they are especially opposed to those portions of the said Ordinances relating to Doctor Liddell's and Doctor

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Cargill's foundations, by which it is proposed to authorize them to present to the bursaries on these foundations, parties not entitled to be so presented under the wills and deeds of the founders; and Your petitioners trust that the said Ordinances, in so far as they interfere with the rights of the parties who alone, under the wills and deeds of the founders, are entitled to be presented to these bursaries, will not receive the approbation of Your Majesty in Council.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that Your Majesty in Council will be graciously pleased to withhold Your approbation of the second article of each of the said Ordinances relating to Doctor Liddell's and Doctor Cargill's foundations, and of all other provisions of the said Ordinances, which authorize the presentation or admission to the benefit of the said foundations of any persons, except those who are entitled to be so presented and admitted under the deeds or wills of the founders, and to refer this petition to the said Commissioners, and to direct that they shall hear Your petitioners by Counsel, and to report specially to Your Majesty in Council on the matter of this petition; and, in the event of the report of the said Commissioners being adverse to the views and desires of Your petitioners, as expressed in this petition, that Your Majesty in Council will be graciously pleased to allow Your petitioners to be heard by Counsel before Your Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, or a Committee of the members thereof, against the before-mentioned articles and provisions of the said Ordinances and the said report, and that Your Majesty will, by order in Council, signify Your disapproval of the said articles and provisions of the said Ordinances, or do otherwise in the premises as to Your Majesty in Council may seem just.

And Your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed) ALEX. ANDERSON, Provost. (L. S.)

LIII. From the Moderator and Kirk-session of the Parish of Mortlach.

1. That Your petitioners, who are the patrons of the bursary in the University of Aberdeen founded by the late Doctor John Lorimer of London, have seen with deep regret an Ordinance, No. 42, Aberdeen No. 22, of the University Commissioners, regarding said bursary.
2. That, by the deed of foundation, the said Doctor John Lorimer desired and ordained, that his bursary should be for the maintenance and education of a boy—the kindred of his father and mother alternately.
3. That the said Doctor John Lorimer further ordained, that, in case of a vacancy arising either from the student on his foundation being excluded from, or voluntarily leaving College, or dying thereat, or from no boy qualified in terms of his will claiming his bursary, then the burse money should be retained and consolidated into a fund for paying a sum not less than thirty pounds, and not more than fifty pounds sterling, to any of the students educated upon his donation, or upon the donation of William Lorimer, who may be found qualified and inclined to prosecute the study of Physic or Surgery.
4. That, since the year 1857, two students of Medicine, one educated on the said John Lorimer's donation, and the other on the donation of William Lorimer, each received the sum of forty pounds sterling from the accumulated fund, which shows that there is at present no difficulty in carrying out the intentions of the donor in this respect.
5. That the University Commissioners, by the said Ordinance No. 42, Aberdeen No. 22, statute and ordain, that, on the occurrence of any vacancy in the said bursary, if there be no candidate qualified by relationship in terms of the said will, it shall be lawful to appoint a boy to the vacant bursary, though not so qualified; and further, that the surplus in each year of the income of the foundation, including therein any unappropriated income arising from any vacancy in the said bursary, shall be paid into, and form part of, the Common Bursary Fund of the University.
6. That Your petitioners humbly consider these clauses of the aforesaid Ordinance to be in direct violation of the expressed intentions of the said Doctor John Lorimer, as embodied in the foregoing part of this petition, and most injurious to the interests of those qualified, in terms of his will, to apply for and enjoy the benefit of his mortification, or to enjoy the benefit of William Lorimer's, inasmuch as they will prevent any farther accumulations for the behoof of those Lorimer bursars, who may become students of Medicine.
7. And further, that, in the humble opinion of Your petitioners, the aforesaid Ordinance, if carried into effect, will be very detrimental to the interests of education, inasmuch as it will discourage others from mortifying funds for similar charitable and benevolent purposes, when they find that the intentions of testators are thus so arbitrarily set aside.

May it therefore please Your Most Sacred Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of Your Honourable Council, to withhold Your consent from said Ordinance, and to signify Your disapproval thereof.

And Your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed) JAMES A. CRUICKSHANK, Moderator, and 6 others.

PETITIONS referred by Order in Council of 19th July 1862.

LIV. From the Kirk-session of the Parish of Alvah. [Same as No. II.]

(Signed) AND. TODD, Minister, and 7 others

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LV. From the Kirk-session of the Parish of Turriff. [Same as No. II., omitting secs. 2, 5, 6, and and having immaterial verbal alterations in sec. 8.]

(Signed) JOHN CRUICKSHANK, Moderator.

LVI. From the Kirk-session of the Parish of Monquhitter. [Same as No. II.]

(Signed) HENRY MITCHELL, A.M., Moderator, etc., and 8 others.

LVII. From the Kirk-session of the Parish of Gartly. [Same as No. II., omitting secs. 2, 6, and 8.]

(Signed) JAMES THOMSON, Minister, and 3 others.

LVIII. From the Kirk-session of Speymouth Parish.

1. That Your petitioners have learned with alarm and regret, that the Commissioners appointed under the Universities (Scotland) Act, passed in the 21st and 22d year of Your Majesty's reign, have issued certain Ordinances affecting the mortifications and foundations for bursaries at the University of Aberdeen.
2. That by these Ordinances the number of existing bursaries will be reduced from 255 to 189, and that thus a grievous check will be given to the advancement of education among the middle and lower classes in the North of Scotland.
3. That Your petitioners deprecate any interference with the funds bequeathed by benevolent individuals for the education of poor but deserving young men, as unjust, inexpedient, and calculated to prevent benevolent persons from devoting their means hereafter to such laudable objects.
4. That, in particular, Your petitioners consider, that the interference of the Commissioners with the bursaries commonly called the Redhyth Bursaries, is uncalled for and injurious, as these bursaries have always been managed with great judgment and propriety, and have been the means of advancing many young men to positions of credit and responsibility, who, but for this aid, must have remained without any but a mere elementary education.
5. That Your petitioners humbly submit, that the substitution of scholarships for bursaries, contemplated in these Ordinances, would be a spoiling of the poorer classes to benefit the more wealthy ones, would be an entire subversion of the purpose of the founder of these bursaries, and would prove most injurious to the cause of University education in this district of the country.

May it therefore please Your Majesty in Council to signify disapproval, and withhold consent from said Ordinances.

And Your petitioners shall ever pray.

(Signed) JOHN CUSHNY, Minister of Speymouth, and 3 others.

LIX. From the Parishioners of the Parish of Fyvie, in the County of Aberdeen.

1. [Same as sec. 1 of II.]
2. [Same as sec. 2 of II.]
3. [Same as sec. 3 of II.]
4. Your petitioners, as a community, feel a deep interest in preventing these Ordinances from being carried into effect, there being certain bursaries belonging to the parish of Fyvie, which might through their operation be diverted from the end intended by their benevolent founder, as is at present attempted to be done in the case of the valuable Redhyth Bursaries, which have so much promoted the interests of learning in the North of Scotland.
5. Your petitioners submit, that these Ordinances are not in accordance with the intentions of the founders of the bursaries; and that they are inexpedient and unjust, inasmuch as they sacrifice the interests of the many to those of the few, of the poorer to the more wealthy classes.
6. Your petitioners feel assured, that the effect of putting these Ordinances in operation would be to prevent benevolent persons in future from mortifying property for educational purposes, as there would be no security that their intentions would be respected.

May it therefore please Your Majesty in Council to signify disapproval, and withhold consent from these Ordinances.

And Your petitioners shall ever pray.

(Signed) JOHN MARSHALL LANG, Minister of Fyvie, and 103 others.

LX. From the undersigned Parishioners of Ordiquhill, in the County of Banff.

1. That Your petitioners observe with deep regret, that the Commissioners appointed under the Universities (Scotland) Act, passed in the 21st and 22d year of Your Majesty's reign, have recently issued Ordinances in which it is proposed greatly to reduce the number of bursaries at the University of Aberdeen, and particularly the Redhyth Bursaries, which have been of great benefit to many in this locality.
2. That Your petitioners cannot view the institution of a few scholarships, by means of the funds obtained from the suppression of bursaries, as affording any adequate compensation for the loss that will be sustained by the suppression of so many bursaries, and are decidedly of opinion, that the Ordinances, if carried into effect, will be most injurious to the cause of education in the North of Scotland.
3. That it appears to Your petitioners, that the Ordinance affecting the Redhyth Bursaries is not only uncalled for and inexpedient, but is, moreover, *ultra vires* of the Commissioners, inasmuch as the ample powers conferred on them by the Act, relative to the revisal and alteration of mortifications and endowments, etc., are limited by a regard to the main design of the donor, and the interests of religion and learning; and it cannot possibly tend to the advancement of religion and learning, to take away from so many the means of obtaining a liberal education; and instead of more effectually carrying out, it is in manifest opposition to, the intentions of

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the donor, to alienate from the maintenance and education of certain poor boys funds le expressly for that end, and to apply them to the formation of scholarships to be enjoyed l graduates of the University.

May it therefore please Your Majesty in Council to signify disapproval of, and withhol consent from, said Ordinances.

And Your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed) James Grant, A.M., Minister of Ordiquhill, and 94 others.

LXI. From the Commissioners of Supply of the County of Banff. [Same as No. II.]

(Signed) James Gordon, Sheriff-Substitute, and 19 others.

LXII. From the undersigned Ministers and others in the Parish of Duthil, County of Elgin.

1. [Same as sec. 1 of II.]
2. That by the said Act the Commissioners therein named are empowered to revise foundations mortifications, bursaries, etc., and to alter or modify these, if it shall appear to them 'that th 'interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor,' would be better effecte thereby.
3. Your petitioners deeply regret to learn, that the mortifications for the Redhyth Bursaries, o which so many have derived the benefit in this locality, are to be interfered with, and th bursaries to be reduced from 20 to 8 at the University, and from 20 to 12 at the school o Fordyce, and the surplus funds thus arising to be applied for the endowment of four scholar ships of L.60 each.
4. [Same as sec. 5 of II.]
5. [Same as sec. 6 of II., with slight verbal alterations.]
6. [Same as sec. 7 of II., with slight verbal alterations.]
7. [Same as sec. 8 of II., with slight verbal alterations.]
8. [Same as sec. 9 of II.]

(Signed) R. S. Kynoch Shand, Hillside, and 83 others.

LXIII. From the Heritors, Minister, and others, of the united Parish of Daviot and Dunlichity. [Same as No. II.] (Signed) A. Mackintosh of Farr, and 51 others.

LXIV. From the Rev. James Allan, A.M., Minister of the Parish of Grange.

1. That Your petitioner feels that he is personally aggrieved, and that the interests of his family are injuriously affected, by recent Ordinances of the Universities Commissioners relating to the Lorimer Bursaries in the University of Aberdeen.
2. That Your petitioner is of the kin of the founders of said bursaries; that his relationship was proved to the satisfaction of the patrons; that he was educated on the foundation of William Lorimer in the Marischal College of Aberdeen; that, if he had directed his attention to the study of Medicine, he would have been entitled to claim a sum of not less than thirty, and not more than fifty pounds sterling, out of the accumulated fund arising from vacant burse money belonging to the John Lorimer Foundation, as specially provided for by the said John Lorimer in his deed of mortification; and that Your petitioner's sons are entitled, in terms of the respective deeds of foundations, if no nearer relative be in the way, to claim similar privileges to those which Your petitioner himself enjoyed.
3. That, by the Ordinances recently issued by them, the said Universities Commissioners statute and ordain, that when a vacancy occurs in the John Lorimer Bursary, if no relative appear as a claimant, the patrons shall present a student not of the kin of the said John Lorimer's father or mother, that is, a student not qualified in terms of the deed of foundation; and further, that all monies arising from vacancies in the Lorimer Bursaries shall be paid into the Common Bursary Fund.
4. That said Ordinances, if carried into effect, will in all time coming prevent any accumulations in connection with said bursaries for the purposes specified by their respective founders; and that they will thus directly frustrate the intentions of the founders, and affect in a most injurious manner the interests of Your petitioner's family, and of all those entitled by the deeds of foundation to claim the benefit of said bursaries.
5. That for these reasons Your petitioner feels, that he has a right to dissent from said Ordinances, and to petition that they be not carried into effect.

May it therefore please Your Most Sacred Majesty in Council to withhold Your consent from said Ordinances, and to signify Your disapproval thereof.

And Your petitioner shall ever pray.

(Signed) James Allan, A.M., Minister of the Parish of Grange.

Deed of Foundation by Dr Alexander Adam of Anstruther-Wester, dated 10th August 1691.

Deed of Foundation by Dr Alexander Adam.

Be it kend to all men be these present Letters me Mr Alexander Adam Doctor of Medicine and at the same time Inhabitant in Ansteruther Wester in the Shire of Fife in the Kingdom of Scotland heritable proprietor of the Lands and Houses after specified for so meikle as by Contract of Marriage past betwixt me on the one part and Jean Davidson lawful daughter to the deceased Mr Alexander Davidson of Newtown on the other part of the date twentieth the sixth day of October in the year One thousand six hundred and eighty six years In contemplation of the which marriage the said Jean Davidson did sell and dispone to and in favours of the said Doctor Alexander Adam his heirs and assigneys whatsomever All and Haill [*Description of lands acquired by the granter through his wife, which are the same as those conveyed in this Deed in separate parcels to King's College, Marischal College, and James*

Davidson] of all the which foresaid Lands I am infeft and seased and now for the love and favor which I have and bear unto the glory of God advance of piety and learning Witt ye me under the reservations and restrictions after specified for certain onerous causes to have sold assigned and disponed and by these presents sells assigns and dispones to and in favours of the University of Aberdeen the Masters and their Successors and to the Marischal College of New Aberdeen and unto the Hospital of Old Aberdeen and unto the Hospitall of New Aberdeen commonly called the Trades Hospetall for the maintenance of Bursars in each of the said Colleges and of a Beadman in the said Hospitalls allowing fortie pounds for each Bursar by the year and twenty pounds to each of the Beadmen by year as after limited All and Haill [*Description of parcels disponed to King's College, being first portion of the lands acquired by the granter through his wife*] All this I dispone unto the Masters and Regents of the Old Town College for the maintenance of three Bursars in the said College for four years being of my kindred or of my wife's Jean Davidson or failing this any duly qualified of the name of Adam Davidson or Simpson and unto such only to be given as said is reserving always not only to me not only my liferent of the said Crofts and Riggs barns tenements and others above written but also with full power to me to sell use and dispone upon the same to whatsomever person or persons I think fitt in my lifetime and to burden the said crofts of land and others above specified with whatsoever sums of money I shall think fit not exceeding the worth and value of the crofts riggs barns houses and others above sett down under and upon which provisions and conditions are granted by me and no otherwise and these presents to take effect upon condition that I want heirs of mine own body excluding all my other heirs whatsomever and reserving power to myself to dispone of the whole to whatsomever assigney I shall please As also I the said Mr Alexander Adam Doctor of Medicine sells dispones and makes over unto the Principal Masters and Regents of the Marischal College of New Aberdeen all these crofts of land before named [*Description of parcels disponed to Marischal College, being second portion of the lands acquired by the granter through his wife*] and that for the maintenance of two Bursars of Philosophy in the College of New Aberdeen being of my kindred or of my wife's Jean Davidson's kindred which failing any duly qualified of the names of Adam Davidson or Simpson and that out of the rents of the saids crofts they pay or cause to be paid to the Trades Hospitall of Aberdeen twenty merks Scots money for a help to a trades Beadman besides the ordinary salarie of the House to be given to any of my kindred or of my wife's Jean Davidson being in a condition standing in need of such a supply which failzieing to any Tradesman called of the name of Adam Davidson or Simpson As also I the said Mr Alexander Adam Doctor of Medicine do sell and dispone to and in favours of James Davidson of Tellemorgan All and Haill [*Disposition of a tenement to James Davidson, being the third portion of the lands acquired by the granter through his wife*] and to the effect the said Principal Masters and Regents of the King's College of Aberdeen may be infeft in the said crofts houses riggs barn yards as before specified and are now possessed and occupied by John Aitken and James Christie Farmurers and William Thomson Gardener they with Rents of the said Crofts maintaining three Bursars of Philosophy for four years space both the said bursars not being in the same class or of the same years standing but different and that the said Masters pay or cause to be paid out of the said Rents twenty pounds Scots to the Beadhouse or Hospitall of Old Aberdeen for the maintenance of a Beadman any of my kindred or of the names of Adam Davidson or Simpson by and attour the common salary of the said Beadhouse and that the said twenty pounds be paid to the said person or persons being received into the said hospitall receiving beside the common salary of the said hospitall for this is granted upon that condition allenarly and for the said persons more comfortable maintenance As also fourteen pounds Scots as being an annuity paid to the Town of Aberdeen out of Cullars Crofts And to the effect the Principal and Masters of the Marischall College may be infeft in the Crofts riggs lands barn and yard above specified and disponed by me to them as now possessed and occupied by Alexander Smith fermurer in Aberdeen for maintenance of two Bursars of Philosophy they not being of the same year and class but different and they paying twenty merks to the Hospitil of the Trades of New Aberdeen as before And that the said James Davidson may be infeft in the said Tenement of Land before mentioned I bind and oblige me to make grant and subscribe and deliver to the said persons named before and their foresaids successors and heirs full rights of the crofts and others above specified And for that effect constitutes and ordains

and ilk one of them conjunctly and severally my very lawful and undoubted and irrevocable procurators actors factors and special errand bearers to that effect underwritten given granted and committed to them or either of them my full free power mandate and charge for me and in my name and upon my behalf to compear before one or more of the Magistrates of Aberdeen superiors of the foresaid crofts rigs tenements and others above specified and there (as in the hands of His Majesty's immediate Superiors of the same) by one pennie of out toll as use is in such cases renounce resign simpliciter upgive and overgive to and in favor of the saids Provost and Baillies the foresaid crofts houses and others above expressed for new Infeftment of the same to be given by the superiors thereof above named to the persons above specified Masters of the Old Town and New Town Colleges and James Davidson of Tilliemorgan their successors and his heirs and for the more security I am content and consents thir presents be insert and registrate in the Books of Council and Session or in any other Register competent and if need bees that letters and executorialls may pass hereon in form as effeirs and constitutes Alexander Fraser Advocate in Aberdeen my lawful procurator In witness &c.

Deed of Foundation by Dr Alexander Adam.

Deed of Foundation by Walter Ogilvie of Redhyth, dated 16th September 1678.

BE it known to all men by thir presents letters me Walter Ogilvy of Reidhyth granter and founder of the Mortification underwritten having power to alter the samen in manner after specified forasmuch as I be my Letters of grant and Mortification of the date the Seventeenth day of January i M vi C and Seventie-six Years (whereupon Infeftment hath now followed under His Majesties Privy Seal) for the pious causes therein mentioned mortified founded gave granted and disponed to and favours ye Ministers then present and in all time coming serving the cure att the Parioch Kirks and Parochines of Fordyce

Deed of Foundation by Walter Ogilvie of Redhyth.

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Banff Inverboindie Cullen and Deskford for the use behoof and utility of twenty poor Boys of the names and qualities designed in my saids Letters of Mortification and conform to ye conditions therein expressed to be bred taught educate brought up and instructed in Letters piety and virtue at the School of Fordyce in all time coming without reversion redemption or regress All and Haill [*Description of lands conveyed*] and all right title and interest whilk I had have or may pretend thereto or to the maills farmes and duties thereof in all time after my decease Reserving always to me not only my liferent right of the Lands Barrony teinds and others above written with ye pertinents but also full power and liberty to me at any time during my lifetime to alter innovate and repeal and discharge ye foresaid Mortification with all that shall follow thereupon and to dispose of the Lands Barony and others above mentioned any other manner of way or to any other person or persons as I shall think expedient without ye advice and consent of the Overseers named by me in ye said Mortification as ye samen containing the designations of ye Patrons and Overseers of the said Mortification ye Rules and directions given by me to be observed by them qualities and manner of education and entertainment of the saids twenty boys an procuratorie of Resignation and several others obligements and conditions thereintill which are all holden as for repeated and expressed herein more fully bears And now I being constant and firm in my resolution to continue the foresaid Mortification and having often since my granting thereof seriously ponderated ruminated and resolved within myself the conditions of the same mentioned in my former letter of grant and mortification as also having often taken the opinion and advice of severall other knowing understanding devote and Christian persons thereanent and being most earnest and desirous in my lifetime to leave ye samen in such a clear modell and frame as may be most effectual to procure my wished for and only end and intent in making of the same to witt the glory of God the honour of this my native country and ye good of my neighbours humbly and earnestly praying and beseeching Almighty God ye Author and fountain of all good for his Son our alone Saviour's cause and in whose fear I appoint these children to be bred and educate so to bless this my purpose and design as that all at least some of these designed to reap benefite thereby may from age to age in all time coming be profitable and useful Instruments in this our Kirk and Commonwealth in consideration whereof after mature deliberation and advice in the said matter 'tis my will and I am now resolved to alter innovate and change the manner and some of the conditions of the said Mortification mentioned in my said first Letter of Grant and Mortification above written and Infeftment following thereupon to the manner rules directions and conditions after mentioned and such other orders and directions (if may be) to be made by me at any time before my decease as said is which I decern appoint and ordain to be ye only method and rule in managing the foresaid Mortification in all time coming hereby revocking repealing and simpliciter discharging all other such conditions rules qualifications and injunctions mentioned in my former said grant and mortification as are contrary to or coincident with my Will Rules and directions after mentioned and my said former letters of grant and mortification and infeftment following thereupon with all that has followed or may follow upon ye samen in tantum but prejudice always thereto in so far as ye samen are not innovate and changed hereby in manner underwritten Therefore witt ye me in corroboration and but prejudice of my said former letter of grant and mortification above deduced with all that has followed or may follow thereupon except allenarly in so far as the same is not hereby innovate altered or discharged in manner above and after rehearsed and under the reservations declarations and conditions after specified to have of new again doted mortified given granted and simpliciter disponed likeas I be the tenor hereof of new again dote mortify give grant and simpliciter dispone frae me my heirs and successors and all others my assigneys to and in favours of the saids Ministers at the saids Kirks of Fordyce Banff Inverboyndie Mortlich and Ordiquhill Mr Alexander Middletown Principal of the King's College of Aberdeen Mr George Nicolson of Cluny Professor of the Civil Laws Dr Patrick Urquhart Professor of Medicine Mr Andrew Massie Sub-Principal Mr Patrick Gordon Professor of Humanity Mr Robert Forbes Mr George Middleton and Mr John Buchan Regents in the said College and the hail persons immediately forenamed and their successors in their respective places and functions as sole and absolute Patrons and Overseers Managers and Administrators hereby appointed by me of the Mortification above and underwritten by ye Rules orders and injunctions given by me to them for that effect in manner after set down and that for the use utility and behoof of 20 young boys to be bred and educate respective at the said School of Fordyce and the said King's College of Aberdeen be the order election manner and for ye space after rehearsed and after the breeding of one twentie in favours of other twentie boys and so from twentie to twentie from time to time in all time coming according to my destination design and appointment and rules insert herein hereitably and irredeemably without any manner of reversion redemption or regress All and Haill [*Description of lands conveyed*] and all right title interest claim of right Property and possession petitory and possessory which I or my foresaids had have or any ways may have claim or pretend to ye saids Lands and Barrony with the teinds and pertinents thereof or any part of ye same or to the Maills farmes profits and duties thereof in all time coming after my decease reserving always to me not only my liferent right and frank tenement of all and haill ye said Lands Barony with ye saids teinds and pertinents thereof during all ye days of my lifetime but also full power and liberty to me at any time during my lifetime again and again to alter innovate and repeal rescind and discharge ye foresaid Mortification with all that has followed or may follow thereupon and otherwise to sell and dispone the samen Lands and Barrony with ye teinds and pertinents thereof or any part of the samen to any other person or persons as I shall think expedient and that without ye consent and advice of the foresaid persons or any other persons formerly or hereby appointed by me Patrons Administrators and Overseers thereof any ways to be sought or obtained thereto And providing also as it is hereby expressly provided and declared that the saids Patrons Overseers and Administrators of the said Mortification hereby appointed by me and their said successors shall always from time to time in all time coming take special notice of and give obedience to my will and pleasure and for that effect that they faithfully observe keep and fulfill the same and follow the Rules and injunctions underwritten To witt I ordain twenty boys of the age sirnames and qualities aftermentioned to be presented received bred and educate first at the said School of Fordyce and thereafter at the said King's College of Aberdeen and every one of the saids twenty to remain in the said School of Fordyce ye space of five full years for learning the Latine tongue writting Musick and Arithmetick and immediately after to stay four other years in the said

College for learning the Greek tongue the Logic and Philosophy courses of learning taught by the Masters of ye said College for the time ay and while ye completing of the saids four years and because it is not convenient that the saids twenty boys be all at one time entered to be bred and educate at the said School and College and that the allowance underwritten of the rent of the saids Lands and Barrony appointed for their maintenance would be that way more mean than otherwise be a right improvement of ye said rent in manner after specified it may be Therefore I appoint only twelve of ye saids boys to be together at ye said Grammar Schooll and eight at the said College and for this end I appoint and ordain the saids patrons and overseers of my said Mortification to present admitt and receive yearly and ilk year after my decease only two Boys yearly ay and while ye said hail number of twenty boys be compleated that by this course they may not only gradually and orderly ascend in learning ay and while they pass the said whole nine years space at the Grammar School and College and so two of them may be received and other two perfyted and discussed yearly and their number twenty still kept compleat as said is but also the superplus of the yearly rent under written of the saids Lands and Barony that shall not be applied to ye maintenance of the saids twenty boys before their number be compleated be the order immediately before prescribed being rightly improven may much contribute to their better maintainence and subsistance their last four years in the College which requires a better provision Item I appoint and allow to each one of ye saids twenty yearly and ilk year for the space of five years wherein they are to stay at the said Grammar School two Pecks victual weekly for meat and drink and two Bolls Victual for their Clothing out of the first end of the yearly rent of the said Lands and Barrony compting four weeks for the month and thirteen months for the year Item I appoint and allow to the Schoolmasters of Fordyce for the time forty shillings Scots money for ilk ane of the saids twenty boys yearly and ilk year from the time of their respective entries to the said School to the completing of the five years above written which they are to pass at ye School compting only for such as shall be in that School for ye time and that for the saids Schoolmasters pains in teaching and instructing the saids boys Item I appoint and ordain James Ogilvy of Bankhead son lawful to John Ogilvy of Smiddie Burn to be Chamberlain of the saids Lands and Barony during all the days of his lifetime and give full power to him during the said space to intromit with uplift and receive from the Tenants and possessors thereof the Maills farmes profits and duties of the samen and to input Tenants therein and output Tenants therefrae without the advice and consent of the saids patrons and overseers had thereto and to use all action and execution necessar for that effect as accords of the law The said James Ogilvy being always comptable for the whole rent of the said Lands and that ye samen be made forthcoming to the pious use and design above and under written be the advice and at the sight of the saids patrons and overseers hereby appointed and that yearly and ilk year after my decease during all the days of his lifetime and it is hereby expressly provided and declared that the said James Ogilvie shall dwell in the mannour place of Redhyth during all the days of his lifetime and that it shall noways be leesum to him to put or install his father or any other person in his function And in case he do then it is hereby expressly provided that the foresaids patrons shall have power to nominate and appoint any other person they think expedient to be Chamberlain in the said James Ogilvy his place and for his pains and service in that matter and for making up and for holding out of the present Rentall of the saids Lands and Barrony in case it happen to alter or become less I be these presents appoint and allow to him yearly and ilk year of his said Chamberlane and Service Nineteen Bolls and two firlots and two pecks meal of the said Victual and ten pounds Scots of the Silver Rent of the said Lands and Barony together with the use of the mannour place of Redhyth houses yards and enclosures belonging thereto and that yearly during the said James Ogilvy's his said lifetime and Service and Chamberlainerie in the said Lands and after his decease I appoint and ordain the saids patrons and Overseers and administrators of the foresaid Mortification hereby appointed by me for the time being to nominate chuse and appoint honest Chamberlains from time to time for uplifting the rent of the saids Lands and Barrony with the pertinents setting raising the samen in putting of Tenants therein and Removing therefrae and doing all other Deeds proper for ane good Chamberlain and at the Entry of ilk Chamberlain to take surety and caution from him for making just compt and reckoning and payment of ye rent of ye saids lands according to ye destination and provision of this present rectified mortification at the sight of the saids Patrons and Overseers or major part of them The saids Chamberlains having always yearly allowance and retention of the saids Nineteen Bolls two firlots 2 pecks meal and ten pounds money of the rent of ye saids lands and Barrony with ye use of ye said Mannour place of Redhyth Houses yards and enclosures belonging thereto yearly during the years of Chamberlainrie for their service and pains and making and keeping up the present Rentall and which Manner Place and houses the saids Chamberlains shall be obliged to leave in as good condition at their removal therefrom as ye samen shall be at their entry thereto and because ye present rentall of the saids Lands and Barrony extends to One hundred fourscore nine Bolls two firlots two pecks meal and bear of Victual Rent and One hundred pound money foresaid of Silver rent and that by the said order of presenting and receiving and admitting of the saids twenty boys at their entrie to the said Mortification by two yearly while completing of the said whole number of twenty their will be an yearly superplus of the said Rent during that space over and above what shall be bestowed according to ye allowance and appointment above written and the Schoolmaster and Chamberlain's fees above specified during the first five years after which time the entrants to the College will require a greater allowance Therefore I ordain and appoint the saids patrons and overseers hereby designed by me timeously to uplift receive and uptake the said yearly superplus rent of the saids Lands and Barrony that shall be over and above so much thereof as shall be bestowed and expended at ye allowance above specified upon so many of ye said twenty Boys ay and while their members be compleated by the order above mentioned and specially the first five years of their entry to the Benefite of this present Mortification and over and above the saids Chamberlains and Schoolmasters fees yearly in manner foresaid from the said James Ogilvy and his successors Chamberlains of the saids Lands and Barony and to cause convert the said yearly superplus Rent in money yearly so long as their shall be any such superplus and that ye said full number of twenty boys be not altogether and at one time entered to ye benefite of this my mortification and to ware bestow and employ the samen upon Land band and rent or other sufficient security in responsall mens hands living within the said presbytrie of Fordyce and to

Deed of Foundation by Walter Ogilvie of Redhyth.

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take the securities thereof conceived in their own names as Patrons and Overseers above designed for the proper use utility and behoof of the saids eight of the saids twenty boys who after their whole entry to the benefite of this mortification are from time to time appointed to be always in the said College as said is and during that space require a better provision in manner foresaid all which superplus rent during the space foresaid being stocked settled and secured as said is I give full power to the saids Patrons and Overseers hereby appointed by me to divide and distribute equally ye annual rent and profit thereof yearly amongst the eight boys that shall be at ye said College be equal portions not only for their maintenance yearly during their four years time at ye said College but also for furnishing ane sad coloured gown not being black to each of them at their entrie thereto and that by and attour the like allowance of two pecks of victual weekly during the said space for to help their board and two Bolls victual yearly for their cloaths as is allowed to them before their entrie to ye said College and whereof I also ordain them to get payment out of the yearly rent of ye saids lands during their last four years time at ye College And because the provision and allowance appointed for the saids eight poor boys to be educate at ye said College is but small and mean and cannot allow any sallarie or stipend to be paid be the saids boys to their respective regents in ye said College Therefore it is my will desire and request that the Masters and Regents in the said College from time to time in all time coming teach and educate and instruct the saids eight poor boys who are to enjoy the benefit of this my Mortification at ye said College gratis and freely without expecting or exacting any thing therefore Likeas the saids present Masters and Regents by their acceptation hereof oblige them and their successors so to do without prejudice always to them and their said Successors in their respective offices to take ane bond or obligement from the said eight boys or such of them as shall happen to be graduate in the said College that they shall acknowledge their saids Masters for their pains and labour whensoever they shall be in good condition Providing always the said allowance or gratification for which it is hereby declared lawful for the saids Masters to take Bond from any one of the saids boys exceed not the sum of
Scots money and be no ways payable until they be in good condition and capacity Item it is my design and purpose that none but poor boys and such as are not able to be maintained and educate by their own means have the benefit of this my Mortification and therefore I inhibit and discharge the saids patrons and overseers hereby appointed to receive and admitt any thereto but such poor boys and that every one of them be passed the age of eight years before their entry to the said benefit Item it is my will and I declare that of such poor boys as shall seek to be admitted and received to the benefit of this my Mortification these of the Sirname of Ogilvy wheresoever they shall be born or have their residence or that their mother shall be of the Sirname of Ogilvy be prefered in the first place to the said benefit before all others if they timeously make application for the same and therefore I hereby discharge the saids patrons and overseers or the major part of them to present receive or admitt any other poor boys whatsomever to the said benefit so long as there are any poor boys of my own Sirname or that their mothers be of my own sirname who timeously sue therefore and of their offices and patronage in that part in so far as they can hinder or debar these of my own sirname or boys whose mothers are of my own Sirname from being preferred thereto and if no poor boys of my own Sirname or boys whose mothers are of my own Sirname shall in due time appear and crave the benefit of this my Mortification in that case I appoint and ordain poor boys of the Sirname of Sharp who shall be born within the presbetrie of Fordyce allenarly to be preferred thereto before all others and failling those of the Sirname of Sharp I appoint and ordain in the third place poor boys of the Tenants sons of the said Lands and Barrony of Redhyth especially those of the Posterity and succession of these who have been my tenants cotters foremen or grass men to be preferred before all others and failing of such I appoint and ordain poor boys born within the said parioch of Fordyce Inverboyndie Banff Cullen and Deskford to be preferred in the next place and failing of such I appoint and ordain the sons and posterity of those who have been my own domestick servants and in the last place if the said twenty places shall not be filled up with poor boys of the Sirnames and designations above expressed in that case I give full power and warrant to the saids patrons and overseers hereby appointed by me to admitt and receive such other poor boys as they themselves shall think fit and convenient Item I appoint and ordain the saids patrons and overseers hereby appointed by me to examine and take tryal quarterly or yearly as they shall think fit of the progress and furtherance of the said children in their learning and education And in case they shall find any of the saids twenty children after they have passed four years in the said school not to have a genius and inclination for letters and unfit to be Scholars in that case I appoint the saids patrons and overseers to take such boys from the School and to put them to such trades as they shall think fit and for that effect to cause to be given and advanced to them ane years sellary to help them to ane Master and Tradesman and after the expiring of the said one year the sellary whereof is appointed to the saids boys for to be tradesmen I appoint the saids patrons and overseers to fill their rooms for the remanent of the nine years then to run with other poor boys of the Sirnames and designations above written according to the order above prescribed Item I recommend to the saids Masters and Members of the said Kings College of Aberdeen that they take special notice of all actions whether of pursuit or defence for or against this my Mortification or the Mortified Lands and Barrony above written at any time after my decease and I ordain the saids patrons and overseers to cause the expense wared out be the common Procurator in the saids actions to be refunded and repayed to him out of the above rent of the Surplus Money above written appointed to be stocked in manner above specified and for the better prosecuting of the premises and fulfilling this my design and appointment I be thir presents give full power and warrant to the said ministers of the saids Kirks of Fordyce Banff Inverboindie Mortlich and Ordiquhill and the saids Principal Professors Regents Masters of the said Kings College of Aberdeen and their successors Ministers at the saids Kirks and Principal Professors Regent and Masters of the said College from time to time and all time coming Patrons and Overseers hereby appointed by me of my said Mortification to order manage direct and regulate the whole affairs of the said Mortification after my decease according to the Rules orders instructions and appointments hereby given by me to them for that effect sicklike and als freely in all respects as I could do myself if I were in life and for that effect I appoint and ordain the major of the saids Patrons and Overseers agreeing together in one voice to be the only rule and have the only and full force in all determinations Counsels and actions of and concerning the affairs of the

Deed of Foundation by Walter Ogilvie of Redhyth.

aid Mortification the presenting and admitting the saids twenty boys from time to time and doing all
-her things relating thereto in all time coming the said major part of the saids patrons following and
serving always the saids rules and directions hereby given by me to them thereanent as said is and in
ase the saids patrons and overseers shall be remiss in doing their duty or otherwise shall happen to
ontraveen or misimprove this my Mortification in that case I appoint and ordain and give full power
id warrant hereby to Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Boyne and his heirs male to take notice of their actings
nd behaviour from time to time therein and to call them to an account and force them to their duties
nd to all other things for that effect competent for an comptroller the said Sir Patrick and his said
eirs getting no benefit for their said pains and whereas when I acquired the saids lands and Barony I
ave Back Bond declaring the same to be redeemable by James Earl of Findlater and his heirs Male of
s own body allenarly by payment of the Sum of Twenty thousand merks with such charges and expenses
I should bestow in repairing the houses yard dykes parks Fish boats and Harbour thereto belonging
e said expenses not exceeding four thousand merks therefore if at any time hereafter the said Noble
arl or his said heirs male shall happen to redeem the saids lands by payment making of the said sum
gether with three thousand merks expended by me upon the foresaid reparation conform to ane particular
compt thereof under my hand then in that case I give full power and warrand after my decease to the
id Patrons and Overseers hereby appointed by me or their major part agreeing together in one voice
said is to resign and renounce the saids Lands and Barony so wadset in manner foresaid with the teinds
d pertinents thereof in favours of the said Noble Earl and his foresaids and to accept and receive from
m or them the said twenty three thousand merks and immediately to ware bestow and employ the
men upon the most convenient Land that may be had within the said pariochin of Fordyce or nearest
jacent thereto and take the rights and security thereof in the terms and conform to the Mortification
ove written under the which provisions Declarations and conditions particularly above set down this
esent Mortification and Disposition is granted by me in the terms above set down allenarly and no
her ways In the which lands Barony and others above written with the teinds and pertinents thereof
corroboration and but prejudice of my said former letter of Mortification with all that has followed or
ay follow thereupon Except in so far allenarly as the same is not altered innovate and discharged in
nner above rehearsed and under the reservations and declarations and conditions above specified I
nd and oblige me and my foresaids to infeft and sease the saids patrons hereby appointed by me and
eir successors in their respective places and functions for the use utility and behoof of the saids twenty
or boys to be bred and educate in manner above written from time to time in all time coming according
my destination appointment and rules above written heritably and irredeemably as said is be a new
e and lawful resignation thereof in the hands of our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty and his High-
ss successors my immediate lawful superiors thereof for an new Mortification donation right and infeft-
nt of the samen to be made and granted under His Majesties Great Seal upon the provisions declarations
alifications and conditions above mentioned to be contained therein allenarly and no other ways to be
lden sicklike and als freely in all respects as I held the samen myself and for the better expeding the
resaid Infeftment I of new again make and constitute and ilk
e of them conjunctly and severally my very lawful and irrevocable Procurators Actors Factors messen-
rs and special errand bearers giving granting and committing to them and ilk ane of them conjunctly
d severally as said is my very full power and warrant for me in my name and upon my behalf at
hatsome ever time and place convenient to appear before our Sovereign Lord or His Highness said
ccessors my superiors above written or their Commissioners whatsome ever having power to receive
signation of lands and others holden of His Highness and to grant new infeftments thereupon and their
th all humility with staff and battoun as use is of new again to resign renounce surrender simpliciter
give overgive and deliver Likeas I by the tenour hereof as having power to alter the said Mortifications
manner foresaid of new again resign renounce and simpliciter up and overgive and deliver frae me and
foresaids All and Haill the saids Lands and Barrony of Redhyth meikle and Little Bogtowns with
e fishings and fish boats of Redhyth with the Mannour Place thereof Houses biggings yards Orchards
ovecoats tofts crofts marshes muirs meadows mosses commonties common pasturages annexis connexis
pendencies parts pendicles and pertainents of the samen lying and bounded in manner above written
gether with Parsonage Teinds of the saids Lands and all right tittle interest claim of right property
d possession petitor and possessor whilk I and my foresaids had have or may pretend thereto or to the
ils and duties thereof in all time coming after my decease In the hands of our said Sovereign Lord
his highness successors or their Commissioners above written having their power to receive Resig-
tions and to grant new Infeftments in their name as said is In favor and for new Infeftment Right
d Mortification of the same to be made and granted anew again to the said Ministers at the saids Kirks
Fordyce Banff Inverboindie Mortlich and Ordiquhill and their successors serving the cure at the saids
rks and the saids Principal Professors and Sub-Principal and Regents of the saids Kings College and
eir Successors in their saids respective offices places and functions Patrons and Overseers of the said
ortification hereby appointed by me in manner foresaid and that for the use of the said twenty young
or boys to be bred and educate at said School of Fordyce and the said King's College in manner
d conform to the particular qualifications and provisions and conditions above written to be con-
ned in the said Mortification and Infeftment and after the breeding of one twenty in favours of other
enty and after the breeding of the second twenty in favours of other twenty young boys and so furth
m twenty to twenty in all time coming by the order particularly above expressed which is holden
repeated in this place under his Majesties Great Seal of this Kingdom in such due and competent
m as effeirs Reserving always to me not only my liferent right and frank Tenement of all and haill
e saids Lands and Barony with the saids teinds and pertinents during all the days of my lifetime
t also full power and liberty to me at any time during my lifetime to alter repeal annull rescind and
charge the foresaid Mortification with all that has followed or may follow thereupon And otherwise
sell and dispone the same Lands and Barrony with the teinds and pertinents thereof or any part of
e same to any other person or persons as I shall think expedient and that without seeking or obtaining
e advice and consents of the said persons formerly or hereby appointed by me to be patrons or overseers
the said Mortification Sicklike it is hereby as is above provided and declared and shall be provided

Deed of Foundation by Walter Ogilvie of Redhyth.

and contained in the infeftment to follow hereupon that the saids patrons and overseers of the said Mortification hereby appointed by me and their said successors shall always from time to time in all time coming take special notice of and give obedience to my said will and pleasure in the said Mortification and that they faithfully observe fulfill and follow the Rules orders and injunctions particularly and generally above written given by me to them thereanent which are holden as repeated herein and shall be particularly expressed and set down in the foresaid infeftment under the which provisions reservations and conditions above written this present Mortification is granted by me in the terms aforesaid allenarly and no other ways acts instruments documents necessar anent the said Resignation to ask lift and raise and generally all other things to do thereanent which I might do myself if I were personally present or that to the office of procuratorie in such cases is known to appertain Promitting to hold firm and stable all and whatsomever things my saids Procurators or any of them shall lawlie do in the said matter which Mortification Disposition Resignation and Infeftment to follow hereupon I bind and oblige me and my foresaids to warrand to be good and valid to the effect and under the provisions above written at all hands and against all Deadly And forsomeikle as I by my said former Letter of Grant and Mortification did make and constitute the Ministers therein named and their successors for the use above written my Cessioners and Assigneys in and to the maills and duties of the said Lands and Barrony with pertainents in all time after my decease and in and to the whole writes and evidents of the saids Lands and Barrony and hail rights thereof Therefore I not only revock rescind annull and discharge the foresaids assignation in so far as is conceived in favors of any other persons not hereby named patrons as said is but also I of new again make and constitute the saids patrons and overseers of the said Mortification hereby appointed by me and their said successors for the proper use and behoof above written my very lawful undoubted and irrevocable Cessioners and Assigneys in and to the said maills and duties of the saids Lands and Barrony in all time coming after my decease and in and to the saids rights titles and securities writes evidents of the saids Lands and Barrony with the teinds and pertainents thereof and haill rights of the same which writes and evidents I appoint and ordain my said heirs and successors to deliver up to the said Masters and Members of the said King's College to be laid up and kept in their Charter Chest for the better preservation thereof and lastly it is hereby provided that this present Mortification and Infeftment to follow hereupon being in my custody the time of my decease shall be no cause of the nullitie or reduction thereof Dispensing with the not delivery of the same and with all that may be objected there against and for the more security I am content and consent thir presents be insert and registrate in the Books of Council and Session or any other lawful register within this Realm therein to remain ad futuram Rei Memoriam and if neet be is to have the strength of an Decreet interponed thereto that letters in form as effeirs may pass hereupon and to that effect I constitute George Keith Advocate in Aberdeen my lawful procurators and attour to the effect the saids patrons and overseers above named of this my Mortification or their Successors in the saids places and functions for the proper use and behoof of the saids twenty poor boys to be bred and educate in the manner above appointed may be infeft and seased in the Lands Barrony and others above written with the teinds and pertinents thereof To be holden either of me and my foresaids or from us of my immediate lawful superiors of the same above written and that in corroboration and but prejudice of my former Mortification with that has followed or may follow thereupon except in so far allenarly as the same is not hereby altered innovate and discharged in manner above rehearst and under the provisions declarations and conditions above mentioned I by thir presents make and constitute

and ilk ane of them conjunctly and severally my very lawfull and irrevocable Baillies in that part whom I will and require conjunctlie and severally as said is immediately after sight hereof to pass to the saids Lands and Barrony and others above written with the pertainents and there to give heritable state and sasine real and actual and corporal possession of all and haill the saids Lands and Barrony of Reidhyth comprehending therein the saids Towns and Lands of Reidhyth Meikle and Little Bogtowns with the fishings and fish boats of Reidhyth Mannour Place thereof houses biggings yards Orchyards Dovecoats Mosses muirs meadows common pasturages outsets insetts annexis connexis dependencies tofts crofts parts pendicles and pertinents of the same lying and bounded in manner above written Together with the parsonage teinds and multures of the saids lands included To the saids Ministers at the said Kirks of Fordyce Banff Inverboyndie Mortlich Ordiequhill and the saids Principal Professors Sub-principal and Regents of the saids King's College of Aberdeen or their successors in their said respective places and functions patrons and overseers hereby appointed by me of the foresaid Mortification for the proper use and behoof of the said twenty young poor boys to be bred and educat at the said School of Fordyce and the said King's College of Aberdeen in manner and conform to the particular provisions qualifications and conditions above set down and after the breeding of one twenty for the proper use and behoof of other twenty poor boys and after the breeding of the second twenty in favour of other twenty young boys and so forth from twenty to twenty in all time coming by the order particularly above expressed and that by delivering to the said patrons and overseers before named or their said successors or to their certain attorneys in their names bearers hereof or any of them of earth and stone of the ground of the saids Lands an handful of corn and straw for the said teind sheaves of ane oar and thole of the saids fish boats as use is To be holden in manner respective before specified Reserving always to me not only my said liferent right and frank Tenement of all and haill the said Lands and Barrony with the teinds and pertinents during all the days of my lifetime But also full power and liberty to me at any time during my said lifetime to alter repeal rescind annull and discharge the foresaid Mortification with all that has followed or may follow thereupon and to sell and dispone the samen Lands and Barrony with the Teinds and pertinents thereof or any part of the same to any other person or persons as I shall think expedient and that without seeking or obtaining the advice of the saids persons either formerly or hereby appointed by me to be patrons and overseers of the foresaid Mortification and under the remanent provisions declarations and conditions above mentioned which are holden as for repeated in this place and that this my saids Baillies on no ways leave undone For doing whereof I give and commit to them and ilk ane of them conjunctly and severally as said is my very full and irrevocable power be thir presents &c.

Deed of Foundation by the Reverend James Watt of Snaith, dated 17th June 1623.

Deed of Foundation by Rev. James Watt.

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris . . . Magister Jacobus Watt minister verbi Dei in ecclesia de Snaith infra regnum Australis Britanniae dominus proprietarius terrarum subscriptarum . . . Salutem Noveritis me cum expressis consensu et assensu honorabilis viri Patricii Gordoun de Birsmoire domini mei superioris terrarum subscriptarum ac etiam reverendi in Christo patris Patricii Aberdonensis episcopi omini superioris dicti Patricii Gordoun earundem ex certisque causis rationi consonis animum meum d id moventibus et praesertim pro charitate qua afficior erga gloriosissimam et individuam Trinitatem Patrem Filium et Spiritum Sanctum in promovenda religione orthodoxa in regno Magnae Britanniae unc publice professa et pro dilectione quam gero erga Universitatem Veteris Aberdoniae et Collegium Regale eiusdem tum denique pro orationibus quas effundent omnes et singuli huius mei beneficii conrendi et per presentes collati participes vel capaces sanctissimo Trinuni Deo pro me dicto Jacobo Watt arentibus fratribus sororibus cognatis amicis et haeredibus meis successive in valle hac lachrymarum ilitantibus donasse . . . et ad feodifirmam . . . dimisisse in puram et perpetuam eleemosyam . . . Magistro Arthuro Watt Advocato et incolae Veteris Aberdoniae patri meo Magistro oanni Watt rectori ab ecclesia de East Refford in Britannia Australi praedicto Gulielmo Watt incolae eteris Aberdoniae praedictae Thomae Watt et Patricio Watt fratribus meis in vitali redditu pro omnibus tae eorum diebus successive quibus deficientibus Collegio Regali Veteris Aberdoniae et membris eiusdem in specie scholastico laureato aut saltem baccalaureato theologiae studioso cognomine Watt vel Barclay el Chalmer vel cuivis alii scholastico laureato theologiae studioso in canonia vel civitate Veteris Aberniae nato et eius successoribus fidei et religioni in ecclesia orthodoxa communiter dicta Reformata de raesenti in regno Magnae Britanniae praedicto publice professae et in Universitate praedicta eiusque ollegio a theologiae doctore hebdomadatim publice lectae traditae doctae publicatae actu incumbentibus od si professio theologiae ut praefertur defecerit in Universitate praedicta et religio orthodoxa communter dicta Reformata publice profiteri in hoc Collegio quod absit cessaverit tunc scholastico dicti Collegii gnomine Watt vel Barclay vel Chalmer vel cuivis alii scholastico in canonia vel civitate Veteris Aberniae nato philosophiae incumbenti et eius successoribus quod si collegium Regale vel eius membra in c defecerint vel praesens beneficium secundum mentem meam non contulerint scholasticis antedictis nc et in eo casu Praeposito seu Praefecto et Ballivis Veteris Aberdoniae et eorum successoribus in moniam et sustentationem honestorum pauperum sive juvenum ut habeant quo operentur sive decreorum vel infirmorum ut habeant unde alantur in puram et perpetuam eleemosynam quod si Praefectus Ballivi Veteris Aberdoniae praedicti in hoc defecerint et praesens beneficium praedictis pauperibus undum mentem meam non contulerint tunc et in eo casu praefatis Magistro Arthuro Watt haeredisque eius et assignatis quibuscumque iterum revertendas in perpetuum totam et integram illam riggam croftam terrae [*Description of lands conveyed*] Tenendas . . . praefatis Magistro Arthuro att patri meo Magistro Joanni Watt Gulielmo Watt Thomae Watt et Patricio Watt fratribus meis in ali redditu pro omnibus vitae eorum diebus successive quibus deficientibus Collegio Regali Veteris erdoniae praedicto et membris eiusdem et in specie scholastico laureato aut saltem baccalaureato eologiae studioso cognomine Watt vel Barclay vel Chalmer vel cuivis alii scholastico laureato theologiae praefertur studioso in canonia vel civitate Veteris Aberdoniae praedicta nato et eius successoribus fidei religioni in ecclesia orthodoxa communiter dicta Reformata de presenti in regno Magnae Britanniae edicto publice professae et in Collegio praedicto a theologiae doctore hebdomadatim publice lectae ditae doctae publicatae actu incumbentibus quod si professio theologiae ut praefertur in Universitate edicta quod absit defecerit et religio orthodoxa communiter dicta Reformata publice profiteri in llegio praedicto quod absit cessaverit tunc scholastico dicti Collegii cognomine Watt vel Barclay vel almer vel cuivis alii scholastico in canonia vel civitate Veteris Aberdoniae nato philosophiae incumnti et eius successoribus quod si Collegium Regale vel eius membra praesens hoc meum beneficium olasticis respective antedictis secundum mentem meam non contulerint tunc et in eo casu Praeposito Praefecto et Ballivis Veteris Aberdoniae praedictis et eorum successoribus in alimoniam et sustentanem honestorum pauperum sive juvenum ut habeant quo operentur sive decrepitorum vel infirmorum habeant unde alantur in puram et perpetuam eleemosynam quod si Praefectus et Ballivi praedicti esens hoc meum beneficium praedictis pauperibus secundum mentem meam non contulerint tunc et eo casu praefatis Magistro Arthuro Watt haeredibusque et assignatis eius quibuscumque iterum ertendas in perpetuum de me haeredibus meis et assignatis in vitali redditu et in pura eleemosyna in petuum . . . Reddendo inde annuatim . . . honorabili viro Patricio Gordoun de Birsmoire redibus suis et assignatis feodifirmam infrascriptam videlicet duas firlotas sufficientis hordei pro dicta fta sex ulnarum necnon pro dicta crofta seu rigga duodecim ulnarum quindecim batas sufficientis rdei inter Festa Nativitatis Domini et Purificationis Divae Mariae Virginis nomine feodifirmae necnon dendo annuatim dictum Collegium Regale et eius membra eorumque successores quamdiu terris edictis fruuntur dicto scholastico cognomine Watt vel Barclay vel Chalmer vel cuivis alii scholastico reato in canonia vel civitate Veteris Aberdoniae nato eiusque successoribus quatuor bollas seu sexdecim otas sufficientis hordei per equales medias portiones ad duos anni terminos Festa videlicet Sancti rtini in hyeme et Annunciationis Beatae Mariae Virginis quod si contigerit annus in quo non fuerit Collegio praedicto talis scholasticus cognomine Watt vel Barclay vel Chalmer vel in canonia et civitate edicta natus theologiae incumbens tunc et in eo casu in eo anno et omnibus et singulis aliis annis usmodi toties quoties ad duos anni terminos praedictos praefatum Collegium Regale reddet annuatim tas quatuor bollas seu sexdecim firlotas sufficientis hordei per aequales medias portiones praefatis eposito et Ballivis in usum pauperum honestorum ut praedictum est quiquidem Praepositus et Ballivi duo eorum hordeum ad singulos terminos receptum infra quindecim dies receptionis suae fideliter et vendent religioseque distribuent proetium praedictis pauperibus videlicet juvenibus bonae indolis ut eant quo operentur decrepitis et infirmis boni nominis ut habeant unde alantur Sint haec Collegio edicto eiusque membris Praeposito civitatis praedictae eiusque Ballivis eorumque respective successoas curae ut Domino Omnipotenti Summo Judici et Deo ultionis in die illa novissimi judicii responunt Porro si professio theologiae ut praefertur in Universitate praedicta Veteris Aberdoniae quod absit

Deed of Foundation by Rev. James Watt.

defecerit et religio orthodoxa communiter dicta Reformata publice profiteri in Collegio praedicto quod absit cessaverit tunc reddendo annuatim inde dictum Collegium Regale eiusque membra eorumque successores praefato scholastico cognomine Watt vel Barclay vel Chalmer vel cuivis scholastico in canonia vel civitate praedicta nato philosophiae apto eique incumbenti eiusque successoribus quatuor bollas seu sexdecim firlotas sufficientis hordei per aequales medias portiones ad duos anni terminos praedictos quod si contigerint anni vel annus in quo vel in quibus (post eclipsin quod absit publicae professionis theologiae in Collegio Regali praedicto) non fuerit in Collegio praenominato scholasticus cognomine Watt vel Barclay vel Chalmer vel scholasticus in canonia vel civitate praedicta natus philosophiae incumbens tunc et in eo casu in illo vel illis anno vel annis et omnibus et singulis aliis annis huiusmodi toties quoties praefatum Collegium Regale eiusque membra eorumque successores praedictas quatuor bollas seu sexdecim firlotas sufficientis hordei per aequales medias portiones [reddent] praenominatis Praeposito et Ballivis eorumque successoribus in usum pauperum ut praedictum est ad duos anni terminos praedictos quod si Collegium Regale eiusque membra praedicta eorumve successores praesens hoc meum beneficium secundum mentem meam non contulerint scholastico vel scholasticis ut praefertur theologiae studiosis vel philosophiae incumbentibus eorumque successoribus et in aliquo horum omnium defectu sive scholastici theologiae studiosi durante feliciter in Collegio praedicto theologiae professione sive philosophiae studiosi cognomine Watt vel Barclay vel Chalmer vel in canonia vel civitate praedicta nati et Praeposito et Ballivis praedictis eorumque successoribus in usum pauperum honestorum ut praedictum est non contulerint annuum redditum praedictum quatuor bollarum seu sexdecim firlotarum sufficientis hordei, quamdiu hoc meo beneficio scienter abutuntur eodem postea in perpetuam privabuntur Deinceps reddendo inde annuatim praefati Praepositus et Ballivi civitatis praedictae eorumque successores praefatis honestis pauperibus sive juvenibus bonae indolis ut habeant quo operentur sive decrepitis et infirmis boni nominis ut habeant unde alantur proetium verum et legitimum quatuor bollarum seu sexdecim firlotarum sufficientis hordei bene et fideliter appretiatarum sine ullo dolo vel fraude per aequales medias portiones ad duos anni terminos praedictos quod si praedicti Praefectus et Ballivi abusi fuere (quod absit) hoc meo beneficio nec annuum redditum praedictum quatuor bollarum sufficientis hordei secundum mentem meam pauperibus non contulerint vel eius proetium pauperibus honestis non distribuerint sine dolo vel fraude tunc et in eo casu praefati Praepositus et Ballivi eorumque successores terris praedictis usu et usufructu earundem privabuntur et deinceps terrae praedictae cum earum pertinentiis et annuis redditibus earundem erunt in usum et commodum praefati Magistri Arthuri Watt eiusque haeredum et assignatorum in perpetuum . . . Proviso tamen non obstantibus praemissis ego praefatus Magister Jacobus Watt . . . . constituo creo et ordino . . . praefatum reverendum in Christo patrem Patricium Aberdonensem episcopum et suos successores Aberdonenses episcopos et Decanum et Capitulum cathedralis ecclesiae Aberdonensis et eorum successores meos indubitatos patronos ad exequendum et prosequendum praefatas voluntates desiderium et dispositionem meam modo et forma ut in praedicta carta respective et successive latius continetur ut gloriosissimae Trinitati cui haec devovi in judicii extremi die illa respondebunt . . . In cuius rei testimonium &c.

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11. ORDINANCE AS TO THE FOUNDATION OF WALTER OGILVIE OF REDHYTH, DISALLOWED BY ORDER IN COUNCIL DATED 20TH MARCH 1863.

At Edinburgh, the Eleventh Day of April Eighteen hundred and sixty-two Years.

Ordinance, No. 52.
Aberdeen, No. 32.
[Redhyth Foundation.]

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, intituled, 'An Act to make provision for the better Government and 'Discipline of the Universities of Scotland, and improving and regulating the Course of Study therein; 'and for the Union of the Two Universities and Colleges of Aberdeen,' the Commissioners under the said Act are empowered to revise the respective foundations, mortifications, bursaries, and donations bestowed on any of the Universities or Colleges mentioned in the said Act, or for the benefit of any Professors, students, or others therein; and further, if, in the case of any such gift or endowment which has taken effect for more than fifty years, and has been held by any of the said Universities or Colleges, or by any other person in trust for or on behalf of the same, or of any person therein, it shall appear to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, so far as consistent with the promotion of such interests, may be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions or directions affecting such gift or endowment, to alter or modify such conditions or directions, and to frame a new Statute or Ordinance for the application of such gift or endowment, in such manner as may better advance the purposes thereof: And whereas, by deed of mortification, dated the sixteenth day of September sixteen hundred and seventy-eight, Walter Ogilvie of Redhyth mortified his lands of Redhyth, and other property, for the use, utility, and behoof of twenty young boys, to be bred and educated respectively at the school of Fordyce and the King's College of Aberdeen, in the manner and subject to the conditions in the said deed more particularly set forth: And whereas, since the date of the said deed, additions have been made to the property included in the said mortification, and the value of the lands and other property pertaining thereto has greatly increased, and it appears to the Commissioners that the interests of religion and learning, and the main design of the donor, would be better advanced by an alteration of the conditions and directions affecting the said mortification, in manner hereinafter provided: And whereas King's College and Marischal College of Aberdeen are now united and incorporated into one University and College under the style and title of the University of Aberdeen: The Commissioners statute and ordain, with reference to the said mortification, as follows:—

I. There shall hereafter, as prescribed by the said deed, be at one time no more than twelve bursars on the said foundation at the school of Fordyce, and no more than eight at the University of Aberdeen.

II. No boy shall be presented to a bursary at the said school, until the number of bursars in the school has been reduced below twelve; and, as soon as the number is so reduced, as many boys shall be presented to bursaries as shall raise the number in the school to twelve, and so on thereafter, as often as the number shall be reduced below twelve.

Ordinance, No. 52. Aberdeen, No. 32. [Redhyth Foundation.]

III. Every boy, who shall hereafter be presented to a bursary at the said school, shall be entitled to hold the same therein during the period of five years, and no longer, as provided by the said deed.

IV. Every boy, hereafter presented to a bursary at the school, who shall, as a bursar on the said foundation, have given regular attendance at the school for not less than three years, shall be entitled to proceed to the University of Aberdeen, as a bursar on the said foundation, provided there be at the time a sufficient number of vacancies on the foundation in the University, to allow each bursar from the school, who has not ceased to hold his bursary therein for more than eighteen months, and who proposes to enter, or is attending, the University, and has not obtained a bursary on the said foundation therein, to succeed to a bursary therein; and provided also, that every person so succeeding to a bursary in the University shall pass such entrance examination, as may for the time be required by the University of presentation bursars; and thereupon he shall be entitled to hold a bursary on the foundation in the University for four years, and no longer, subject to the farther condition, that he shall proceed through the curriculum in Arts, and shall pass the examinations required by the University of students proceeding to the degree of Master of Arts: Provided always, that, if he shall fail to pass such entrance examination at the University as aforesaid, or shall fail to pass any of the above-mentioned subsequent examinations, or shall discontinue his attendance at the University as a student in Arts, he shall forfeit his bursary: Provided also, that, in case of any gross misconduct on the part of a University bursar, it shall be in the power of the Senatus Academicus, with the approval of the University Court, to suspend him from, or to deprive him of, his bursary.

V. In the event, at any time, of there being fewer bursaries vacant on the said foundation in the University than the number of bursars from the school eligible as aforesaid, all the bursars from the school so eligible shall be entitled to compete for the bursary or bursaries then vacant; and the successful candidate or candidates shall be entitled to hold the same for the like period, and subject to the same conditions, as are hereinbefore prescribed with regard to persons succeeding to bursaries in the University.

VI. In the event, at any time, of there being more bursaries vacant on the said foundation in the University than the number of bursars from the school eligible as aforesaid, the vacant bursary or bursaries in the University above such number shall be kept vacant, until there shall be a bursar or bursars from the school so eligible: Provided always, that no bursary shall be so kept vacant for a longer period than one year, after which it shall be competent to present thereto any person, although he may not have been educated at the school of Fordyce, and the person so presented shall then be entitled to hold his bursary for the like period, and subject to the same conditions as aforesaid.

VII. Each bursar on the said foundation at the school shall receive annually, as at present, eight and a half bolls of meal, or the value thereof, besides two pounds sixteen shillings and eightpence in money; and the master of the school of Fordyce shall receive annually twenty-four pounds in full of all fees or charges for the education of the bursars attending the said school.

VIII. Each bursar on the said foundation at the University shall receive annually twenty-five pounds in money; and he shall not be exempted from payment of any fees payable by other students in the University.

IX. After setting aside in each year, from the income of the property included in the mortification, such a sum as may be necessary to provide for the payment of the bursars on the foundation for the time, and of all other burdens, the surplus shall be applied in manner hereinafter provided.

X. There shall hereafter be four scholarships in the University of Aberdeen, to be called the Redhyth Scholarships; and each Redhyth scholar shall annually, during his tenure of his scholarship, receive the sum of sixty pounds from the said surplus income: Provided always, that, in the event of the surplus in any year being insufficient to afford such payment of sixty pounds to each scholar, the stipends of the scholars then on the foundation shall suffer such equal abatement as the Senatus Academicus shall deem necessary.

XI. Each scholarship shall be tenable for four years.

XII. An appointment shall be made for the first time to one of the said scholarships in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and thereafter an appointment shall be made to one scholarship, but no more, in each year.

XIII. The patronage of the said scholarships shall be vested in the patron of the Redhyth Bursaries for the time being; and on each occasion of an appointment to a scholarship, if there be any person, not already the holder of a Redhyth or any other scholarship in the University, who is or has been a Redhyth bursar either at the University or at the school of Fordyce, and who has, either in the year in which the appointment falls to be made, or in the immediately preceding year, obtained the degree of Master of Arts with honours in the University of Aberdeen, the Patron shall appoint such person, or, if there be more than one, one of such persons, to the vacant scholarship; but, in the event of there being no person so qualified, it shall then be in the power of the Patron to appoint to the vacant scholarship any person, not already the holder of any scholarship as aforesaid, who has within the said period obtained the degree of Master of Arts with honours in the University.

XIV. The Senatus Academicus shall, after the ordinary period of graduation in each year, beginning with the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, transmit to the Patron a classified list of the persons who have graduated in Arts with honours in the University in such year and in the preceding year, and shall indicate in the list the names of those who have been Redhyth bursars either at the University or at the school of Fordyce; and it shall be the duty of the Patron, within three months after such list shall have been transmitted by the Senatus Academicus, to intimate to the Senatus his appointment of a scholar from among the persons in such list; and, in the event of his failing to do so, the right of appointment shall for that time be transferred to, and devolve upon, the Senatus, who shall have the power of appointing to the vacant scholarship any person, whether a Redhyth bursar or not, who has graduated in Arts with honours in the University in either of such years as aforesaid, and who is not already the holder of any scholarship in the University.

XV. In the event of a vacancy occurring in any scholarship during the currency of the four years for which the same is tenable, it shall be kept vacant for the remainder of such four years then unexpired, and the income thereof during the vacancy, and also the residue of the surplus income after pro-

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viding for the stipends of the scholars on the foundation for the time, shall be paid into, and form part of, the common bursary fund of the University.

XVI. Nothing herein contained shall extend to, or affect, the interests of any bursars now on the said foundation, either at the school of Fordyce or the University of Aberdeen.

In witness whereof, these presents are sealed with the seal of the Commission.

JOHN INGLIS, *Chairman.* (L. S.)

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12. CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH, AS TO THE REGULATION OF THE PRIVILEGE OF EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY LIBRARY ENJOYED BY FELLOWS OF THAT COLLEGE.

(1.) LETTER, The Secretary of the Commission to the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Scottish Universities Commission, 36, *Moray Place, Edinburgh*, 10*th March* 1860.

Correspondence as to privilege of Edinburgh University Library enjoyed by Fellows of College of Surgeons.

SIR,—The Universities Commissioners, in considering what arrangement shall be made for the future management of the Library of the University of Edinburgh, have had their attention directed to a privilege of borrowing books, which has now for a considerable time been enjoyed by Fellows of your College, under an agreement with the Senatus in 1764, regarding which your College is no doubt possessed of full information.

The Commissioners are informed, that at present every member of your College—now a rapidly increasing body—is allowed, wheresoever resident, to borrow books to the extent of twenty-five volumes at a time from the University Library. To compensate the University for this great interference with the proper use of the Library by the Professors and students, the only advantage which the University enjoys is the payment of a sum of L.5 a year from your College,—the Library of your College, which was at the time of the agreement handed over to the University, being of little value, and no use, as the Commissioners are assured, being now made of it.

This state of matters it appears to the Commissioners impossible to defend or sanction; and looking, as they are bound to do, to the interests of the University, they think it right frankly to make this statement of their opinion, before considering whether they should adopt the course of putting an end altogether to this connection, as was recommended by the last Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Universities of Scotland. The Commissioners are desirous of affording to your College an opportunity, if they are disposed to avail themselves of it, of suggesting any arrangement which they may consider practicable for placing the relations between them and the University on a more equitable and reasonable footing; as, for example, by providing for the payment of an adequate subscription by Fellows using the Library, and by limiting the privilege now enjoyed, and subjecting it to reasonable conditions.

The Commissioners, therefore, desire me to request the favour of your bringing this subject before the College of Surgeons at the earliest convenient opportunity.—I have, etc.,

ROBERT BERRY, *Secretary.*

The President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

(2.) LETTER, The President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh to the Secretary of the Commission.

Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, 4*th April* 1860.

SIR,—I had the honour to receive your communication of date the 10th ultimo, calling the attention of the Royal College of Surgeons to the subject of their privilege of borrowing books from the University Library.

In making this communication, I am inclined to believe that the Honourable Commissioners can neither have been aware of the precise nature of the transaction under which the privilege in question was acquired, nor of the causes which led to it; and most certainly this could not have been properly understood by the Royal Commission of Inquiry, in framing their Report of 1827, to which your letter refers. I therefore consider it necessary now to bring these circumstances under your notice.

Going back to a date *prior* to the agreement, it appears that the Surgeons, among other modes of benefiting the Medical School of Edinburgh, had under their consideration various plans for making their Medical Library available for the use of the students; and in the records of 22d July 1761 there is the following entry:—'The Incorporation taking under their consideration the advantage that would 'be reaped by the sudents of Physick and Surgery having a public Medicinal Library, from which they 'might be entitled to borrow any books they wanted to look into, upon their paying a small sum annualy; 'they therefore propose, as the basis of such a Library, to assign over the Surgeons' Library to the 'present managers of the Infirmary and their successors in office, the Incorporation reserving to their 'own members the priviledge of borrowing any book from this new Library, upon the footing of the other 'persons entitled to borrow, but without being liable in any payment whatever: And that the sum 'annualy gained by the payments of the sudents shall be applied to purchasing such books as are best 'adapted to their use, at the direction of the said Managers or the Professors of Medicine and Anatomy: 'And desire the Deacon to communicate the above proposals to the Managers of the Infirmary.'

Whether, at that early date, any Medical Library existed within the walls of the University avail-

able for the use of students, I am not prepared positively to say; but there appear to be good grounds for inferring, from the terms of this minute, that nothing of the kind existed.

Correspondence as to privilege of Edinburgh University Library enjoyed by Fellows of College of Surgeons.

For some reasons which do not appear in the Minutes of this College, the arrangement with the Infirmary was not carried out; and, within two years afterwards, the negotiation for transferring the Library *to the University* was taken up on the failure of the other. The following are the minutes bearing on this subject:—

'*Sederunt*, 8*th April* 1763.

'The Deacon proposed that the Corporation should take under their consideration, if it would not 'be for the advantage of the Society to join their Library to that of the University, as the scheme for the 'Medical Library in the Infirmary had not taken effect; and also to have their curiosities joined to the 'University Museum. Which being reasoned upon, the meeting appointed the Deacon, Treasurer, Mr 'Rattray, Mr Russel, and Mr Balfour, as a Committee, to commune with the members of the University 'upon the subject, and endeavour to put matters upon such a footing, as that the next meeting may be 'enabled to come to a resolution about it.'

'*Sederunt*, 31*st May* 1763.

'The Deacon reported that the Committee, appointed to commune with the members of the 'University anent joining the Corp$^{n's}$ Library and Curiosities to the University Library and Museum, 'had met with the Principal and Professors, who had agreed to accept the Library and Curiosities, and 'to admitt the members of the Corp^{n} to be *Cives* of the University Library and Museum, provided the 'Corp^{n} payd them five pounds sterling annually towards increasing the Library: And further reported 'that it is the oppinion of the Committee, that it will be very beneficial for the Society to have this plan 'carried into execution. The Deacon, after the meeting had reasoned upon the subject of his report, put 'the question, whether it was the oppinion of the Corp^{n} that they should join their Library to that of 'the University, and their Curiosities to the Museum? The meeting unanimously agreed that it would. 'But, before they take any further step towards it, they appoint the former Committee to continue, and 'desire that they would consider the proper regulations under which the junctions ought to be made, 'and to report in writing to the next meeting.'

It has always been understood, that the proposal to unite the Library of the Surgeons with that of the University emanated from Principal Robertson,—at all events, he took a very active interest in the arrangement; and it would seem, that the precise amount of the Surgeons' annual money contribution to the Library was that *proposed* by him on the part of the University. Subsequently the negotiations assumed the form embodied in the agreement, and were deliberately and formally ratified by the Town Council as Patrons of the University, and embodied in an Act of Council, of date 7th September 1763, of which I send herewith copy extract.

For many years subsequent to this time, communications continued to be received annually from the Reverend Principal, stating the progress of the Library, and the amount of funds collected in the Medical and general departments respectively, frequently accompanied by inquiries, what Medical works the Surgeons desired to have purchased for the University Library; and invariably indicating that the arrangement was one operating for the mutual benefit of both parties.

Whether such a transaction, thus solemnly ratified by competent authority, is one deserving of being stigmatized in the unguarded language of the late Professor Leslie (whose exaggerated and indeed ludicrous assertions are quoted with apparent approval in the former Commissioners' Report), the College will now leave it to the Honourable Commissioners (with more full information than was possessed by their predecessors) themselves to say.

I apprehend that, whether viewed in respect of its *objects*, the *provisions* embodied in it, or the *manner* in which it was *carried into effect*, the transaction can neither be regarded as 'illegal' nor 'unwarrantable.' That it is not, in all its details, an arrangement which the Commissioners (were matters still entire) might wish to sanction, or to say (in the language of the former Commissioners' Report) that, '*were it practicable*' now to dissolve the connection, it would be desirable to do so, is quite intelligible; and in that respect it is not unlike most other transactions, which come to be reviewed at the lapse of a century, but which the representatives of the parties never, for that reason, imagine the possibility of unsettling. It does not appear to be one of the objects of the present Honourable Commissioners' appointment, to set aside, of their own will, and without the forms of legal procedure, bygone transactions affecting University property with parties beyond its walls, and entered into under competent authority, as in the present instance; and I must candidly state, that the College, over which I have now the honour to preside, only consent to entertain the matter referred to in your communication upon the understanding, that their *legal rights* under the agreement referred to are distinctly recognised by the Honourable Commissioners.

That the College have not hitherto invidiously stood upon the *letter* of the agreement, may be seen from the following Excerpt Minute of 8th December 1820:—

'Mr Law stated to the College, that, as by an agreement entered into many years ago between the 'Royal College and the Curators of the University Library, the whole members of this College are 'entitled to the use of that Library, for the payment only of the small sum of L.5 *per annum* from the 'funds of the College; that, since the time of that agreement being made, this Royal College has 'encreased very much in numbers, and the Library of the University has encreased, and is yearly 'encreasing,—in consequence of which, the value of the privilege thus secured to this Royal College is 'enhanced in a twofold proportion; that the annual payment of L.5—though it might have been thought 'sufficient at the time it was fixed—is now not an adequate consideration for so valuable a privilege; 'and that, as he was happy to say, the funds of the College are well able to afford an additional payment, 'he thought it would be conducive to the honour and dignity of the Royal College, voluntarily to offer

Correspondence as to privilege of Edinburgh University Library enjoyed by Fellows of College of Surgeons.

'to the Curators of the University Library to encrease the annual payment to something more nearly 'equal to the value of the privilege. He therefore moved, that a sum not exceeding L.15 *per annum* be 'paid from the funds of the College to the Curators of the University Library, in addition to the present 'payment of L.5,—the said additional sum to commence with the next annual payment, and to continue 'only during the pleasure of the College; which motion, being seconded by Mr Abercrombie, was 'appointed to lie over till next meeting.'

This additional payment continued to be made down to the year 1850, at which time—the funds of the College being in a depressed state—they found it necessary, not only to curtail every item of expense not absolutely necessary,—and, on that ground, to withdraw for a time the *extra* payment to the University Library,—but even to discontinue for some years the payment of the usual fees to those of their number who discharged the onerous duty of Examinators. This state of matters had arisen in consequence of the College having not only expended their whole available funds, but incurred a considerable amount of debt in the purchase of, and in building suitable accommodation for, a very extensive Anatomical and Pathological Museum, which has always been thrown open to the profession at large, and to students of Medicine, besides being made easily accessible to the public. The debt is now almost entirely redeemed; and it has always been the intention of the College, so soon as that should be the case, to resume the increased annual grant to the University Library.

With regard, again, to the increased numbers of the College,—that increase has recently been solely among the non-resident Fellows, the greater number of whom are at such a distance that they cannot possibly make any use of the privilege. Since the year 1820, the number of *resident* Fellows has *not* increased, but the contrary; and there is no present probability of any material change in their number. But, however that may be, I am persuaded that, provided their legal rights are acknowledged and preserved, the College are quite ready, in the same spirit as dictated the former voluntary increased payment, now to reconsider the conditions, both as regards payment and privilege of borrowing, on which they have access to the Library, and to accede to such regulations as may be considered necessary for the beneficial management of the Library.

In conclusion, I may remark that your letter refers to the old Library of the College, as if it had never been incorporated with the other books in the University Library (which in the circumstances seems exceedingly improbable), as being of little value, and never referred to. The books are now of course all a hundred years old, and it is not to be expected that professional works of any kind, of that ancient date, should often be referred to; but as to its *original* value, I can only say that it was the collection of more than half a century, enriched by numerous donations from members and others, and considered of sufficient importance to be placed under the special charge of Alexander Monro, *Primus*, Joseph Gibson, the first Professor of Midwifery in the University, and other distinguished luminaries of the Edinburgh School of Medicine.—I have, etc. DOUGLAS MACLAGAN, *President.*

Robert Berry, Esq., Secretary, Scottish Universities Commissioners, Moray Place.

(3.) LETTER, The Secretary of the Commission to the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

Scottish Universities Commission, 36, *Moray Place, Edinburgh*, 11*th May* 1860.

SIR,—The Universities Commissioners desire me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th ultimo, on the subject of the privilege enjoyed by members of your College of borrowing books from the University Library; and in which, after detailing certain circumstances connected with the transaction under which that privilege is enjoyed, you intimate on the part of your College, that, provided their legal rights under the agreement are acknowledged and preserved, they are ready in the same spirit which dictated the former voluntary increased payment mentioned in your letter, now to reconsider the conditions, both as regards payment and privilege of borrowing, on which they have access to the Library, and to accede to such regulations as may be considered necessary for the beneficial management of the Library.

The Commissioners, while they have every confidence in the disposition of your College to deal fairly in the matter, desire me to state, that it would be impossible for them to recognise as legal, and as perpetually binding on the University, such an agreement as that between the Senatus and your College. Nor is the view of the Commissioners, in regard to this question, at all affected by the circumstance of the interposition of the Act of the Town Council, the then governing body of the University, of which you have enclosed a copy, and of the existence of which the Commissioners were previously fully aware.

The Commissioners, however, looking to the peculiar circumstances of the case, and the length of time during which the members of your College have enjoyed the privilege, are unwilling to be reduced to the necessity of considering the subject on the mere ground of legality or illegality. Their wish has been, and still is, to invite you to make some proposal, which may form the basis of a reasonable arrangement, at once fair for the interests of the University, and convenient for the members of your College. The Commissioners, therefore, desire me to say that they are still willing and desirous to receive such a proposal.

I am further to state, that the Commissioners were fully acquainted with the whole history of the transaction at the time when they formerly directed me to address you on this subject; and there is no reason to suppose that the Royal Commissioners of 1826 were less fully informed, or were labouring under any misunderstanding, when they expressed the opinions to which you refer.—I have, etc.

ROBERT BERRY, *Secretary.*

The President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

(4.) LETTER, The President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh to the Secretary of the Commission.

Correspondence as to privilege of Edinburgh University Library enjoyed by Fellows of College of Surgeons.

Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, 31st May 1860.

SIR,—I have duly laid before the College of Surgeons your letter to me of the 11th instant, in reply o mine of the 4th ultimo, regarding the privileges enjoyed by the Fellows of this College of borrowing ooks from the University Library; and I am now instructed to express the regret which the College eel, on learning that the Commissioners decline to acknowledge the legality of the right so long exercised y the Fellows of the College. I have also to express the regret of the College, that the Universities Com- issioners should not have offered to the College the least explanation of the grounds, on which they ave come to the conclusion that this right is not legal.

The College, on being informed by your letter of 10th March, that, in the opinion of the Commis- ioners, it was required by the interests of the University that there should be some modification of this rivilege, readily consented in this view to reconsider the terms of the agreement; and, in doing so, I umbly submit, showed that they had no desire to attempt to enforce a bargain which, even if admitted to e perfectly just at the time when it was made, might not now be so advantageous for the University as it as originally thought to be. The College, however, in so doing, guarded themselves against any admis- on that their right is not perfectly legal; and from this position they feel that they cannot resile, without erogating from their own character as a College (as they would do, by appearing to yield to an assumed gal necessity, what they are perfectly willing to concede as a measure of public utility), and casting a ur upon their predecessors, who they are persuaded entered upon this agreement in perfect good faith, d with the belief that the arrangement was for the advantage of both the contracting parties. The ollege, therefore, however willing to do what is thought to be for the good of the University, in the elfare of which they are, and always have been, deeply interested, feel that they cannot take any step hich can be construed into an admission of the illegality of their agreement with the University; and erefore, *in hoc statu*, they must respectfully decline to submit to the Commissioners any proposals for odifying their privilege.

The College, however, beg to express their willingness to consider any proposals emanating from the ommissioners, to modify the terms on which the College exercise this right, so as to promote the interests the University, and enhance the privileges of other parties who have access to the Library. This sult, they respectfully submit, may be accomplished with the full admission that their right to this ivilege is legal, and that, in assenting to a modification of its terms, the College do so on considerations public good, and not from a sense of weakness in their title to continue to enjoy those privileges which ey have exercised for a century. The College acted upon this principle in 1820, when they spon- neously quadrupled the sum which they were bound to pay to the funds of the Library; and they are dy to act in this spirit now, did not the attitude assumed by the Commissioners compel them to abstain m moving further in the matter at present.—I have, etc.

DOUGLAS MACLAGAN, *President, Royal College of Surgeons.*

Robert Berry, Esq., Secretary, Scottish Universities Commission.

(5.) LETTER, The Secretary of the Commission to the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Scottish Universities Commission, 36, Moray Place, Edinburgh, 25th June 1860.

SIR,—The Universities Commissioners desire me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 31st y, on the subject of the privilege of the University Library at present enjoyed by members of your llege. In that letter, after expressing regret on the part of your College that the Commissioners eline to acknowledge the legality of the agreement under which the privilege subsists, you state that your llege, on learning from my letter of the 10th March, that, in the opinion of the Commissioners, it was uired by the interests of the University that there should be some modification of the privilege, readily sented to reconsider the terms of the agreement, but in so doing guarded themselves against any mission that their right was not perfectly legal; and that the College, feeling that they cannot take any which can be construed into an admission of the illegality of the agreement, must now, and in con- uence of the attitude assumed by the Commissioners, decline to submit any proposals for modifying privilege.

With reference to this matter, the Commissioners think it necessary to remind your College, that communicating, by your letter of the 4th of April, their views in regard to the privilege in question, r College did not merely guard themselves against an admission that the agreement was not legal, stated that they would consent to reconsider the conditions of the privilege, only upon the under- ding that their legal rights under the agreement were distinctly recognised by the Commissioners. this, as you are aware, the Commissioners replied by my last letter of the 11th of May; and in that er, so far from intimating a wish that your College should make any admission of the illegality of the eement, they stated that, while it was impossible for them to recognise its legality, they were unwilling be reduced to the necessity of considering the subject on the mere ground of legality or illegality, hoped still to be favoured with proposals from your College, which might lead to a satisfactory angement.

Under these circumstances, the Commissioners hope that, with the assurance of the absence of any ention on their part to seek for an admission of the illegality of the agreement, your College will be posed to favour them with proposals for a modification of the privilege, on the understanding that these uld be made apart from all considerations of legality or illegality.—I have, etc.

ROBERT BERRY, *Secretary.*

The President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Correspondence as to privilege of Edinburgh University Library enjoyed by Fellows of College of Surgeons.

(6.) LETTER, The Secretary of the Commission to the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Scottish Universities Commission, 36, *Moray Place, Edinburgh*, 22*d December* 1860.

SIR,—The Universities Commissioners desire me to ask the attention of your College to the circumstance, that as yet the Commissioners have received no answer to their letter of the 25th June last, on the subject of the privilege of the University Library at present enjoyed by members of your College.—I am, etc.

ROBERT BERRY, *Secretary*.

The President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

(7.) LETTER, The President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh to the Secretary of the Commission.

The Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, 22*d December* 1860.

SIR,—I am duly favoured with your letter of this day, reminding me that no reply has been made by the Royal College to the letter from the Universities Commissioners of 25th June last, in reference to the College Library. I have to apologize to the Hon. Board for the delay, and beg to say that I had so far anticipated your letter of this day, as to have set down the subject for the consideration of a special meeting of my Council, which I propose to hold in the course of the ensuing week. I shall do my utmost to avoid all further delay in replying to your communication of 25th June.—I have, etc.

DOUGLAS MACLAGAN.

Robert Berry, Esq.

(8.) LETTER, The President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh to the Secretary of the Commission.

28, *Heriot Row, Edinburgh*, 27*th December* 1860.

SIR,—Referring to my letter to you of 22d instant, I beg that you will inform the Universities Commissioners, that the subject of the privileges connected with the University Library enjoyed by Fellows of this College was last night under the consideration of a special meeting of my Council.

I am requested to state, as expressing the feeling of the President's Council, and they believe of the Fellows generally, that there would not be any difficulty in making such modifications of this privilege, as would be satisfactory both to the Commissioners and the Fellows of the College, were the College in possession of any information as to the grounds on which the Commissioners view this privilege, as being not only inexpedient, but of questionable legality. The College has already, by my letter of 4th April last, intimated their willingness to reconsider the terms on which they enjoy this privilege; and the President's Council, at their meeting last night, with an earnest desire to settle this question, but with full reservation of their belief in the legality of their privilege, endeavoured to come to some determination as to the kind and amount of modification of the privilege, which might be made so as to meet the views of the Commissioners. When they came to details, however, they found that their ignorance of the grounds, on which the privilege is objected to, was an obstacle to their arriving at satisfactory conclusions.

As the President's Council must, before taking any further steps with a view to the settlement of this question, report their opinions to the College, and receive its formal sanction, they feel that, under present circumstances, they cannot hope to obtain the approval of Fellows of the College to any proposals which they can make, when these are open to the objection, that the College cannot have the least idea whether or not they at all touch the grounds, on which the Commissioners deny the expediency and question the legality of the privilege.

The Council therefore request, that the Honourable the Commissioners will allow a deputation of two members of the Council to have a short conference with some of their Honourable Board, at such time as may be convenient for them. The Council neither desire nor expect such of the Commissioners as might meet them, to enter off-hand into any agreement with them, as the Council have no power to act to this extent; but they believe that, by a conference, they would be able so far to understand the objections of the Commissioners, as to be enabled to frame a scheme of modification which they could submit to the College with reasonable hopes of its meeting with the approval of the Fellows.—I have, etc.

DOUGLAS MACLAGAN, *Pres. R.C.S.*

Robert Berry, Esq., Secretary, Scottish Universities Commission,
Moray Place, Edinburgh.

(9.) LETTER, The Secretary of the Commission to the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Scottish Universities Commission, 36, *Moray Place, Edinburgh*, 22*d January* 1861.

SIR,—The Universities Commissioners desire me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 27th December last, on the subject of the privilege of the Library of the University of Edinburgh now enjoyed by members of your College; and in reference to the request therein contained, that two members of your Council should have a conference with some of the Commissioners, the Commissioners desire me to intimate their readiness to have a conference with two members of your Council, on the subject of a modification of the privilege in question.

The Commissioners have made arrangements for the conference to take place here on Saturday next, the 26th instant, at half-past one o'clock, and they desire me to request the favour of your stating, whether this will suit the members of your Council who are to form the deputation.—I am, etc.

ROBERT BERRY, *Secretary*.

The President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

Correspondence as to privilege of Edinburgh University Library enjoyed by Fellows of College of Surgeons.

(10.) LETTER, The President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh to the Secretary of the Commission.

The Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, 23d January 1861.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of yesterday, intimating that the Universities Commissioners have appointed Saturday, 26th instant, at half-past one, for conferring with a deputation from the Council of this College as to the University Library; and I have to inform you that Dr Andrew Wood and myself will wait upon the Hon. the Commissioners at 36 Moray Place, at the hour named.—I have, etc.,

DOUGLAS MACLAGAN.

Robert Berry, Esq.

(11.) LETTER, The President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh to the Secretary of the Commission.

The Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, 17th July 1861.

SIR,—I am instructed, on behalf of the Royal College of Surgeons, to address to you the following communication regarding the privilege enjoyed by Fellows of the Royal College of borrowing books from the University Library.

This communication is made in reference to what passed at a conference, with which the Commissioners honoured a deputation of the College on 26th January last.

The principal objections, as appears to the College, which the Commissioners have to the manner in which this privilege has hitherto been exercised, are,—

1. The increased number of individuals to whom, as Fellows, this privilege is open.
2. The inconvenience which might arise from the privilege being exercised by non-resident Fellows, now a numerous body.
3. The number of volumes which each Fellow is allowed to borrow at one time.
4. The inadequacy of the annual payment by the College.

On these various points, I beg leave, on behalf of the Royal College, to offer the following observations:—

First, As to the increased number of individuals to whom, as Fellows, the privilege is open, the College deem it right to state, that, although the total number of Fellows has of late years considerably increased, this increase has taken place solely in the non-resident Fellows, who amount to 115, of whom six reside within ten miles of Edinburgh, whilst the present number of resident Fellows is 64, including four Professors of the University.

Second, With regard to the inconvenience which might arise from the privilege being exercised by non-resident Fellows, the College at once admit that it would be an abuse of the privilege, that books should be allowed to be taken to distant parts of the country; and, therefore, they are inclined at once to concede, that the privilege should not be exercised by Fellows who reside at more than ten miles from Edinburgh. Only six persons, not actually residing within the limits of Edinburgh, would thus make use of the Library.

Third, With regard to the number of volumes which each Fellow is allowed to borrow at one time, the College readily admit that twenty-four volumes at a time is more than is either useful or reasonable, and are quite willing that it should be restricted to ten volumes at a time.

Fourth, With regard to the inadequacy of the annual payment made by the College, the Commissioners are already aware, that the College have long considered that the sum of L.5 is an inadequate equivalent for the privilege enjoyed. The College would willingly make a liberal annual contribution to the funds of the University Library, but regret that their present financial position, the causes of which have been already stated to the Commissioners, does not permit them to offer what they would otherwise desire to give. The College therefore, in consideration of the present state of their funds, have, in regard to this point, felt themselves constrained to adopt the following resolution:—'That in addition to the payment of the L.5, for which they are liable under the agreement with the University, the sum of L.15 be voted as a donation from the College to the funds of the University Library for the current year; the College, in respect of the present uncertain state of its funds, reserving consideration of its action as to payment for future years.'

I have to request that you will submit this communication to the Universities Commissioners; and I have, etc.

DOUGLAS MACLAGAN, *President*.

Robert Berry, Esq., Secretary, Scottish Universities Commission, 36, Moray Place.

(12.) LETTER, The Secretary of the Commission to the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Scottish Universities Commission, 36, *Moray Place, Edinburgh*, 31*st October* 1861.

SIR,—The Universities Commissioners desire me to state to you, for the information of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, that they have had under consideration your letter of the 17th July, on the subject of the privilege of the Edinburgh University Library, now enjoyed by members of your College.

The Commissioners regret that the only arrangement, which your College proposes for the future, is one which, more especially in regard to the payment to be made to the University, they find it impossible to accept as satisfactory. Under these circumstances, they conclude that the only course which now remains to them is to deal with the subject by Ordinance.—I am, etc.

ROBERT BERRY, *Secretary*.

The President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

Correspondence as to privilege of Edinburgh University Library enjoyed by Fellows of College of Surgeons.

(13.) LETTER, The President of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh to the Secretary of the Commission.

The Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, 4th November 1861.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 31st October, regarding the privilege enjoyed by the Fellows of this College of borrowing books from the University Library. I shall duly lay your communication before the College.—I am, etc. P. NEWBIGGING, *President.*

Robert Berry, Esq.

(14.) LETTER, The President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh to the Secretary of the Commission.

The Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, 21st November 1861.

SIR,—Since my last communication, acknowledging your letter of the 31st October, a meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons has been held, at which the subject of your letter was considered. The Council regret that the proposal, which they made, has not met the approval of the Commissioners of the University.

As the Council is desirous that some amicable arrangement, if possible, should be come to in this matter, they will feel obliged if the Commissioners will be so good as indicate any arrangement which they would consider satisfactory.

May I request that you will lay this communication before the first meeting of the Commissioners? —I remain, etc. P. NEWBIGGING, *President of the Royal College of Surgeons.*

Robert Berry, Esq.

(15.) LETTER, The Secretary of the Commission to the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Scottish Universities Commission, 36, Moray Place, Edinburgh, 26th November 1861.

SIR,—The Universities Commissioners desire me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, expressing regret on the part of your Council that the proposals made on their part, in regard to the privilege of the University Library now enjoyed by members of your College, had not met with the approval of the Commissioners, and requesting the Commissioners to indicate any arrangement which they would consider satisfactory.

In reference to this request, the Commissioners must remind your Council, that they first brought this subject to the attention of your College so long ago as the 10th of March 1860; and that, in their letter of that date, they pointed out those features in the present arrangements which they regarded as unsatisfactory, indicating in particular the inadequacy of the payment made by your College; that, after some correspondence which ensued on the subject, the Commissioners were obliged, on the 22d December last, to ask the attention of your College to the circumstance that they had, since the 25th of June preceding, been without an answer to a letter on their part, expressing a hope that your College might be disposed to favour them with proposals for a modification of the privilege; that, upon this, a request was made on the part of your College, that two members of the Council might have a conference with the Commissioners, with the view, as was stated, of enabling the Council to frame a scheme of modification, which they could submit to the College with reasonable hopes of its meeting with the approval of the Fellows; that a conference accordingly took place on the 26th of January last, at which the Commissioners made the members of your deputation fully aware of the points, to which they were desirous that any scheme of modification should be directed; and that then, after an interval of nearly six months, the letter of your late President, of the 17th July, was addressed to the Commissioners, containing the proposals on which your College had resolved, and which the Commissioners, after taking them into consideration at the earliest opportunity, on resuming their meetings after the autumn recess, informed you, by my letter of the 31st October, that it was impossible for them to accept as satisfactory. In those proposals, as you are aware, your College made an express reservation of the question as to the payment to be made for the future, to which the Commissioners had, from the outset, intimated that they attached a very great importance.

Looking at these circumstances, and at the long period over which the correspondence on this subject has now extended, and considering the limited time which remains for the Commissioners to deal with the matter by Ordinance, in the event, which the terms proposed by your College render nearly certain, of its being found impossible to come to an agreement respecting it, they desire me to say, that, while they are still ready, before finally issuing an Ordinance, to receive and to give every consideration to any farther proposals which your College may desire to make, they do not think it would lead to any practical result, while it would certainly cause additional delay of a serious nature, were they to reopen a correspondence with your College on the subject.—I have, etc. ROBERT BERRY, *Secretary.*

The President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

(16.) LETTER, The President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh to the Secretary of the Commission.

The Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, 28th November 1861.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your communication of 26th November, from the Scottish Universities Commission, and shall lose no time in laying it before an early meeting of this College. Meantime, may I request that the Commissioners will be so good as to delay their decision, until I have an opportunity

of communicating the result of the meeting of the College, which I shall do as soon as possible?—I am, etc. P. NEWBIGGING.

Robert Berry, Esq.

Correspondence as to privilege of Edinburgh University Library enjoyed by Fellows of College of Surgeons.

(17.) LETTER, The Secretary of the Commission to the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Scottish Universities Commission, 36, *Moray Place, Edinburgh*, 2*d December* 1861.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 28th November, requesting the Universities Commissioners in the meantime to delay their decision with reference to the privilege of the University Library now enjoyed by members of your College, I am directed to inform you, that they will not come to any decision regarding it for a fortnight.—I am, etc. ROBERT BERRY, *Secretary*.

The President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

(18.) LETTER, The President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh to the Secretary of the Commission.

The Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, 9*th December* 1861.

SIR,—Referring to the previous correspondence between this College and the Hon. the Commissioners of the Scottish Universities, as to the privilege so long enjoyed by Fellows of this College of borrowing books from the University Library, I have to request you to inform the Hon. Board that I brought your letter of the 26th November under the notice of the Royal College on the 4th December. The College then, as on every previous occasion on which this subject has been under consideration, expressed an earnest desire that some arrangement might be come to, which the Commissioners might accept as satisfactory to them.

The College, as our previous correspondence has made the Commissioners fully aware, regrets that the state of its finances does not permit it to make such a contribution to the funds of the University Library, as the College would otherwise wish to give.

It has appeared, however, to the College, on again considering the subject, that an arrangement such as the following might meet the views of the Commissioners:—

That the College shall continue to pay from its funds, as a corporation, annually, the sum of five pounds (L.5), which formed a part of the original agreement; and that, in addition, each Fellow of the College, who avails himself of the privilege, shall pay to the funds of the Library one guinea (L.1, 1s.) per annum, so that the contributions to the Library funds will thus be directly proportioned to the demands made by the Fellows of the College upon the resources of the Library and the labour of the officials. I am authorized, by a resolution of the College, to submit this proposal to the Commissioners, and to express the hope that this may prove satisfactory to the Hon. Board.—I remain, etc.

P. NEWBIGGING, *President*.

Robert Berry, Esq.

(19.) LETTER, The Secretary of the Commission to the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Scottish Universities Commission, 36, *Moray Place, Edinburgh*, 10*th June* 1862.

SIR,—As directed by the Scottish Universities Commissioners, I forward to you a copy of an Ordinance of the Commissioners (Ordinance No. 68, General No. 6), regarding the management of the University Libraries, in which you will find (s. x. 3) a provision for placing the use of the Library of the University of Edinburgh by the Fellows of your College on the footing proposed in your letter of the 9th December last, taken in connection with the letter of your predecessor, dated the 17th July 1861.—I am, etc. ROBERT BERRY, *Secretary*.

P. S. K. Newbigging, Esq., M.D., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

(20.) LETTER, The President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh to the Secretary of the Commission.

29, *Heriot Row*, 15*th July* 1862.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose an excerpt from the Minutes of the Royal College of Surgeons, relative to the University Library, and will feel obliged by your communicating it to the next meeting of the Scottish Universities Commissioners.—I remain, etc. P. NEWBIGGING.

Robert Berry, Esq.

EXCERPT from Minutes of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, 7th July 1862.

Resolved,—

'That the part of the Ordinance of the Universities Commissioners, which relates to the use of the Library of the University by Fellows of the College, be entered on the Minutes; and that the College

Correspondence as to privilege of Edinburgh University Library enjoyed by Fellows of College of Surgeons.

'record its satisfaction, that an amicable arrangement of this matter has been come to between the College and the University.'

Extracted from the Minutes by order of
15th July 1862.

P. NEWBIGGING, *President.*

(21.) LETTER, The Secretary of the Commission to the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

Scottish Universities Commission, 36, *Moray Place, Edinburgh,*
22*d July* 1862.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, that I have laid before the Universities Commissioners the Minute of the Royal College of Surgeons of the 7th instant, relative to the arrangement which Ordinance No. 68 provides as to the use of the Edinburgh University Library by the Fellows of your College.

The Commissioners desire me to ask the favour of your informing the College, that the Commissioners have been glad to be instrumental in carrying out this arrangement, and that they have received with pleasure the expression of satisfaction contained in the Minute of the College.—I am, etc.,

ROBERT BERRY.

P. S. K. Newbigging, Esq., M.D., President of the
Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

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